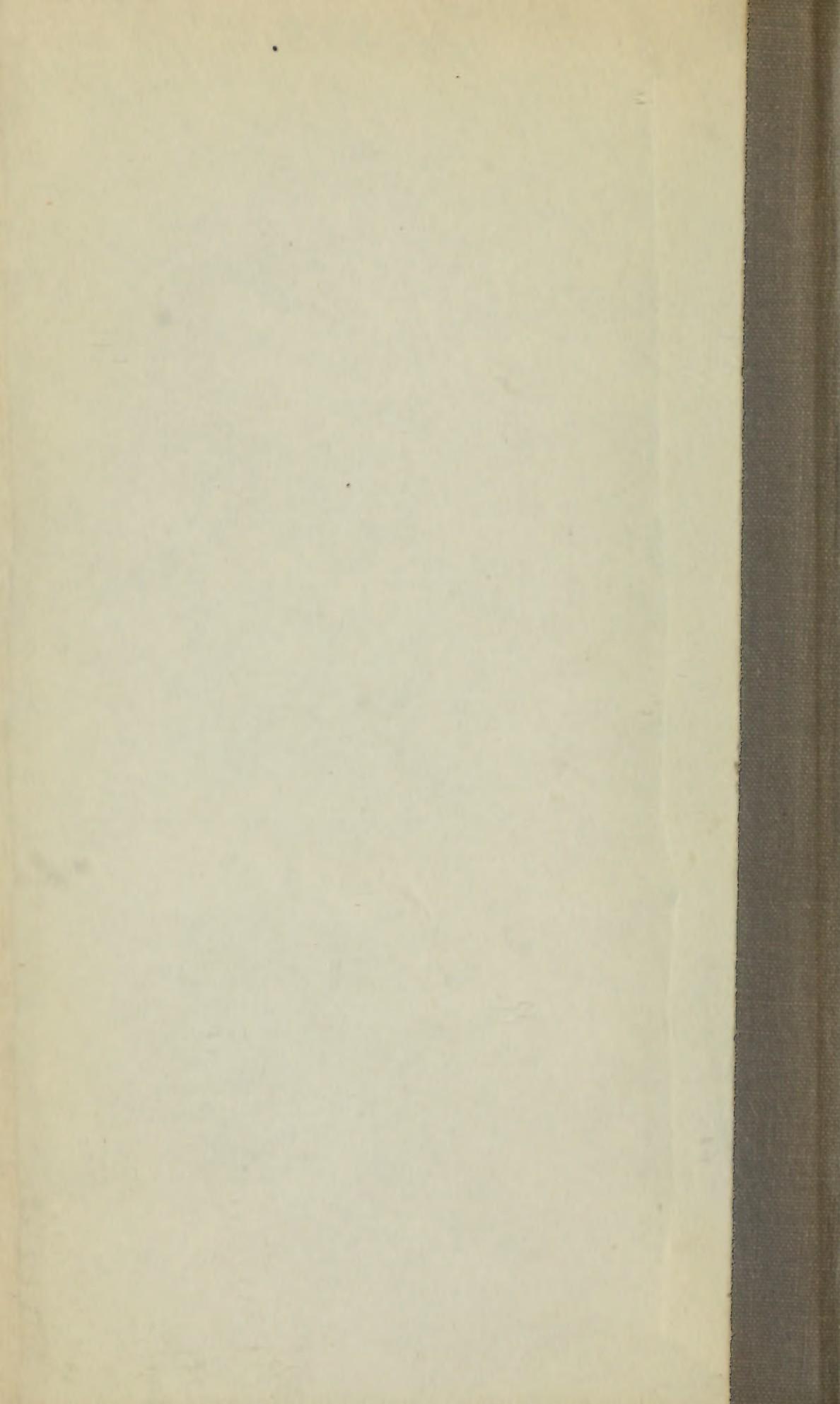




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ΘΟΤΚΤΔΙΔΗΣ.

THE HISTORY OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR, BY THUCYDIDES:

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS;

WITH NOTES,

CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY

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SEVENTH EDITION.

WITH INDEXES

BY THE

REV. R. P. G. TIDDEMAN, M.A.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IN presenting to the readers of Thucydides the three last books of his History, I may observe that I have received no further assistance from any new manuscripts in addition to those already noticed in the Preface to the second volume of this edition. But I have enjoyed for this last part of my work the benefit of Bekker's third revision of the text of Thucydides, as given in his small Leipzig edition of 1832. My respect for Bekker's judgment has increased continually; and I feel so great a reliance on his experience and tact, that in many instances where the reading seemed doubtful, I have yielded implicitly to his authority; and probably were I to go over my work again, I should follow him still more generally.

It may be asked why I have abandoned my original intention of subjoining appendices to the several volumes of this edition, partly philological, and partly historical. My answer is, that I have not time enough at my command to execute my design, even to my own satisfaction. I neither have sufficient knowledge already, nor is it in my power to gain it. At the same time I am aware that the present state of scholarship, as well as of historical inquiry, makes it especially unbecoming to write on any philological or historical subject, without being completely master of it.

I shall confine myself therefore to the mere statement of two or three points which offer, I think, a tempting field for investigation. They are not certainly exclusively connected with Thucydides, but as bearing generally upon Greek philology and history, I have thought that the mention of them in this place would not be impertinent.

I. Even after all the labours of the Prussian scholars, much remains to be done towards obtaining a complete knowledge of the number, and still more of the value, of the Greek MSS. now existing in Europe. It is not easy to know how many MSS. of

any given writer are extant, where they are to be found, and, above all, whether from their age and character they are worth the trouble of an exact collation. A labour of this kind cannot be accomplished by individuals; but the present spirit of liberal cooperation which seems to influence literary as well as scientific men throughout Europe, renders its accomplishment by the combined exertions of the scholars of different countries by no means impracticable. It would be exceedingly convenient to possess an alphabetical list of all the extant Greek and Latin writers, with a catalogue raisonnée of the MSS. of each: and if such a work were attempted, there is little doubt, I imagine, that in point of number a very large addition would be made to the stock of MSS. already known. What the result might be in point of value is another question; still it is desirable to know what we have to trust to; and when we have obtained a right estimate of our existing resources in manuscripts, we shall then be better able to judge what modern criticism will have to do from its own means towards bringing the text of the ancient writers to the greatest possible state of perfection.

II. We seem now to have reached that point in our knowledge of the Greek language, at which other languages of the same family must be more largely studied before we can make a fresh step in advance. The practice of Greek, if I may be allowed the expression, seems tolerably well understood; the usage of the best writers, not only in points of construction, but even of orthography, has been carefully examined. We are now anxious to explain some few words or expressions of less frequent occurrence, or to understand the principle of others whose meaning we have sufficiently learned from experience. I had intended, for instance, to inquire into the difference between the two conjunctions $\epsilon\iota$ and $\eta\nu$; and there is much in the use of the particle $\alpha\nu$, which has not yet been explained satisfactorily. I went far enough to ascertain the different uses of $\epsilon\iota$ and $\eta\nu$ in Thucydides, as a matter of fact; but my ignorance of the etymology of the two words^a made me unable to ascend higher, and to explain the principle of this difference. It is easy enough to guess at etymologies, but this has been done more than enough in times past: and an etymology built on guesses is as

^a On this point Mr. Kenrick has been so good as to favour me with a communication, which the reader will find in the Appendix.

worthless as one founded on real knowledge is instructive. It is possible that a more enlarged study of the different languages and dialects of the great Indo-Germanic family, both in their ancient and actual forms, may enable us to acquire such a knowledge; and we shall thus obtain perhaps a more clear understanding of some of those particles which even now are involved in much uncertainty. So far, I think, we may hope to advance not unreasonably; but further progress seems scarcely possible. The origin of language in itself partakes of the same obscurity which surrounds the origin of society: there is a point with both beyond which we cannot penetrate. Attempts to explain the phenomena of language *a priori* seem to me unwise. We cannot conceive the inventing of a language, because we cannot conceive the human mind acting without language. From a certain point we can readily trace the nature of the process: we can understand how simple terms expressive of outward objects were transferred to express by metaphor the operations of the mind; but how these simple terms were themselves arrived at, it seems impossible to discover, or even reasonably to imagine. Wherever the result is obtained by combination of existing elements, the method is intelligible; but invention, strictly speaking, appears to belong to a higher power than ours. As it has been well observed, that, supposing the first men to have been savages, we cannot understand how, without some divine interference, the human race could ever have arrived at civilization, so, if we suppose men to have been in such a state as to have had to invent or contrive a language, we cannot conceive how mankind, any more than other animals, should ever have been able to speak at all.

III. Passing from the language of Thucydides to the matter contained in his History, the introduction in the first book naturally leads us to consider the question, how far the pretended early history of Greece is really historical or mythical. And here I confess that further consideration has induced me to accede to many of those notions of Niebuhr and Müller which I formerly regarded as unreasonably sceptical. I had not deferred sufficiently to the tact which is gained in these matters by great natural ability aided by long experience. Niebuhr's comparison is most true, that "if any one, on going into Benvenuto's prison when his eyes had for months been accustomed "to see the objects around him, had asserted that Benvenuto,

" like himself, could not distinguish any thing in the darkness, " surely he would have been somewhat presumptuous." Yet still the character of the early Grecian history does not seem to have been completely analysed. Niebuhr has shewn that in the Roman history passages wholly legendary occur in the midst of a narration substantially historical; thus the account of the taking of Veii is legendary, while the earlier events of the siege are as clearly historical. This is important, because it prepares us for the same intermixture in the early history of Greece also; and shews us that portions of real history may exist before the beginning of the merely historical period: towards the frontiers of fable and history patches or fragments of each are often to be found completely insulated within the territories of the other. And to distinguish one from the other, we must be guided by internal evidence; the ancient writers may have offered both indiscriminately as history, and may have erred in doing so; but is it not to imitate their error, if we represent both indiscriminately to be mythical, because we cannot rely on their discernment, and because they have in some instances related as history what has no pretensions to the name?

But with respect to Thucydides himself, it is a question how far he is to be taxed with such want of discernment, and whether he has himself regarded any thing as historical in the traditions of ancient Greece which was in fact no better than mythical. This question is one which his editor seems naturally called upon to examine: and it may incidentally perhaps throw some light on the question of mythical narratives in general, on which as a whole I do not feel myself competent to enter fully.

There is no doubt that the ablest men may entertain erroneous opinions on points which nothing has led them particularly to examine. If therefore Thucydides had never been led to question the real existence of the chiefs or patriarchs who were said to have given their name to their respective people, his mention of Hellen and Minos as historical persons would afford no proof that they were so. And it is well observed by a most able writer, that the power of distinguishing between history and mythical stories "depends upon a survey of a vast " field, of which but a small part was open to the view" of the early Greek historians. We suspect the real existence of Hellen and his sons, because we observe a practice widely spread amongst different nations, of deriving the name of a people

from a supposed king or leader of it; and not only do we find the lives and actions of these pretended heroes to be for the most part of an unhistorical character, but our more extended knowledge of languages enables us in many instances to discover the real origin of a national name, and thus to prove the falsehood of its reputed derivation. And thus a general suspicion being thrown upon such stories, any single one of the number, although containing nothing improbable in itself, must yet be regarded as unhistorical, unless there be some peculiar circumstances connected with it, giving it some distinct and particular ground of credibility.

So far then I am willing to allow that Deucalion and Hellen, Pelops and Eumolpus, and any other heroes whom Thueydides may have named in his History, cannot be safely maintained to be real persons from his having mentioned them as such, without expressing any doubt as to their reality. Nor can it be thought to prove the existence of an individual Homer, the author of the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, and Homeric Hymns, that both Thueydides and Herodotus appear to have been of this opinion, and to have entertained no doubt of its truth. Literary criticism was in their days so much in its infancy, and that experience of the erroneousness of popular traditions which in our times has awakened criticism was then so wanting, that the ablest men may be forgiven for having embraced the common notions on such matters just as they found them, without making any inquiry into their truth. But with regard to the early history of Greece, Thueydides was well aware of its uncertainty, and of the mythic character of some of those accounts which had passed for history. It is with a full consciousness of these facts that he professes to give us notwithstanding a credible outline of the principal revolutions which Greece had undergone, and carries his notices back to a period earlier than the Dorian conquest of Peloponnesus, or even than the war of Troy. His account of the Pelopid kings is professedly drawn from the statements of those "who had received from their fathers "the clearest information as to the affairs of the Peloponnesians." Herodotus, when speaking of the Dorian invasion of Peloponnesus, expressly says that the account given of it by the Lacedæmonians themselves, differed from all the stories of the poets. Is it impossible that there should have existed, along with the poetical version of the early Greek history, another

version of a simpler and truer character ; and that long before written narratives were known, a faithful tradition may have been handed down in some particular families, which the memory could have retained as readily, when once applied to the task, as it is known to have retained the verses of the rhapsodists. And if this be so, the fabulous actions ascribed to any hero in the poetical version of his exploits are no more a reason for our rejecting the historical traditions respecting him, and for supposing him to be altogether an imaginary personage, than the romances about Charlemagne should make us disbelieve the biography of Eginhard.

Undoubtedly it may be said that these apparently historical traditions have no real foundation ; and are no more than the clumsy attempts of Palæphatus to make fable pass for truth by merely divesting it of its impossibilities. And in this manner, according to Niebuhr, the annalist Piso pruned and mangled the poetical legends of Rome, and thought by so doing to convert them into history. It may be so certainly, but it does not follow that it must be so ; and with respect to Greece, the judgment of Thucydides is no inconsiderable argument to prove that it was not so. And if any writer as able and as inquiring as Thucydides, and as fully aware of the existence and real character of the poetical legends, had arisen at Rome in the age of the Scipios, or even of Cicero ; and after stating in express terms the general uncertainty of the early Roman history, had given a brief outline of its principal events, collected from sources which he conceived to be trustworthy, such a sketch would in all probability have rendered the immortal work of Niebuhr in great measure superfluous.

It is indeed natural that revolutions which effect a change in the inhabitants of a country should tend to interrupt the traditions of the conquered people, or to corrupt them ; and thus the Dorian conquest was likely to obscure the recollections of the Achaian princes of Sparta and Mycenæ. Yet it should be remembered that the Achaians were neither extirpated nor enslaved ; that they may have retained their own traditions, as the Welsh and Irish have done under circumstances somewhat similar ; and that in one part even of Peloponnesus itself the descendants of the Pelopid princes had established themselves as conquerors, amid the general disasters of their race ; so that in Achæa the old Achaian traditions may have been

preserved as easily as the Dorian traditions in Laconia and Argolis. With respect to the Dorians themselves, if their whole early history since their establishment in Peloponnesus had in the time of Thucydides become utterly lost, if the very race of their kings had been falsified, so that they pretended to be Achaians and Heraclidæ, whilst in reality they were Dorians like the rest of their people, such a phenomenon would call for some inquiry into its causes, as it has no antecedent probability to induce us to believe it. It is not probable that a people far removed from the condition of savages, and established within historical memory in the country which they were actually occupying; a people who since that period had undergone no great revolutions, whose social and political relations, whose religion, and whose customs had suffered no change, should nevertheless have wholly lost the memory of their ancestors' fortunes, and should have had none but a poetical history, though their traditions were notoriously at variance with the stories of every known poet. But most incredible of all is it that they could have been mistaken as to the race of their kings, to which their existing institutions bore a living witness. A man's race in ancient times was marked by the peculiar religious worship of his family; thus Herodotus, in order to throw light on the extraction of Isagoras, observes, that the members of his *gens* sacrificed to the Carian Jupiter: and owing to this circumstance, the memory of any distinguished person's origin was preserved in as effectual a manner as it could be by a series of contemporary documents. Now the constant voice of tradition as to the Achaian extraction of the Spartan kings must have been confirmed by their peculiar religious ceremonies, such as they existed in the historical age of Greece; and there is no likelihood that these should have undergone any change since the period of the Dorian conquest. But if they were then Achaian, and not Dorian, the period of the alleged expulsion of the Heraclidae from Peloponnesus was at that time within memory, and a thing so tenaciously remembered as the peculiar ancestry or race of a people would not be forgotten in the course of a hundred years. Besides every tradition of the Spartans attested that the kings were of a different race from their people; the royalty of the one, and the independent allodial property of the other, were derived from a supposed original contract, by which the two parties

united for their common benefit; the Heraclidæ recovering the thrones which belonged to their race, whilst the Dorians, to whose aid their restoration was owing, took care to assert their own independent condition, very distinct from that of a mere *δῆμος* in those early times under its own natural hero chiefs. It seems to me the wildest of fancies to suppose that all these traditions, which were not poetical, as well as the known religious rites of the kings, were the mere fruits of state policy, which artfully represented the Dorian chiefs as being of Achaian extraction, in order to give a sort of colour of right to their occupation of the Peloponnesus. As if barbarian conquerors needed such a pretext, or were in the habit of inventing it; as if the Norman chiefs would have forsworn their own real ancestry, to represent themselves as descended from the race of the conquered Saxons. And where is the improbability of the common story, which represents the Heraclidæ as exiled from Peloponnesus, and then becoming the chiefs of the people who gave them an asylum? The very same thing happened with the Norman nobles who took refuge in Scotland: they became chiefs of Keltic clans, to which they gave their name without altering the national character of their clansmen; and in little more than two centuries after their flight into Scotland, two of these Norman families, those of Bruce and Balliol, were seated on the Scottish throne. Without pretending then to assert the historical character of the stories told of the individual founders of the Spartan royalty, yet that the Spartan kings were of Achaian and not of Dorian extraction seems to me to admit of no reasonable doubt; being precisely one of those points on which tradition may best be trusted; being proved by what in ancient times was a positive evidence, supplying the place of history, namely, the peculiar character of the religious rites of different races; and being in itself quite consistent with probability, yet had it not been true, most unlikely to have been invented.

*IV. There is another point not peculiarly connected with

* What follows, on the subject of citizenship, has been controverted since the appearance of the first edition of this work, by those whose arguments and authority are alike entitled to the greatest respect. I hope to have an opportunity ere long of returning to the subject, and attempting to meet the objections brought against the theory here maintained. In the meanwhile,

Thucydides, except so far as he may be considered as the representative of all Grecian history, which appears to me deserving of notice ; that state of imperfect citizenship so common in Greece under the various names of *μέτοικοι*, *περίοικοι*, *σύνοικοι*, &c. This is a matter of importance, as bearing upon some of the great and eternal principles of political science, and thus applying more or less to the history of every age and nation.

It seems to be assumed in modern times, that the being born of free parents within the territory of any particular state, and the paying towards the support of its government, conveys a natural claim to the rights of citizenship. In the ancient world, on the contrary, citizenship, unless specially conferred as a favour by some definite law or charter, was derivable only from race. The descendants of a foreigner remained foreigners to the end of time ; the circumstance of their being born and bred in the country was held to make no change in their condition ; community of place could no more convert aliens into citizens than it could change domestic animals into men. Nor did the paying of taxes confer citizenship ; taxation was the price paid by a stranger for the liberty of residing in a country not his own, and for the protection afforded by its laws to his person and property ; but it was thought to have no necessary connection with the franchise of a citizen, far less with the right of legislating for the commonwealth.

Citizenship was derived from race ; but distinctions of race were not of that odious and fantastic character which they have borne in modern times ; they implied real differences often of the most important kind, religious and moral. Particular races worshipped particular gods, and in a particular manner. But different gods had different attributes, and the moral image thus presented to the continual contemplation and veneration of the people could not but produce some effect on the national character. According to the attributes of the god was the nature of the hymns in which he was celebrated ; even the music varied ; and this alone, to a people of such lively sensibilities as the Greeks, was held to be a powerful moral engine ;

I did not think it desirable to carry on such an argument at length in the preface to an edition of Thucydides ; so that I have contented myself with reprinting the preface in its original form, reserving a fuller exposition and defence of the positions maintained in it for another occasion.

whilst the accompanying ceremonies of the worship enforced with still greater effect the impression produced by the hymns and music. Again, particular races had particular customs which affected the relations of domestic life and of public. Amongst some polygamy was allowed, amongst others forbidden ; some held infanticide to be an atrocious crime, others in certain cases ordained it by law. Practices and professions regarded as infamous by some, were freely tolerated or honoured amongst others : the laws of property and of inheritance were completely various. It is not then to be wondered at that Thucydides, when speaking of a city founded jointly by Ionians and Dorians, should have thought it right to add “that the prevailing institutions of the place were the Ionian ;” for according as they were derived from one or the other of the two races, the whole character of the people would be different. And therefore the mixture of persons of different race in the same commonwealth, unless one race had a complete ascendancy, tended to confuse all the relations of life, and all men’s notions of right and wrong ; or by compelling men to tolerate in so near a relation as that of fellow citizens differences upon the main points of human life, led to a general carelessness and scepticism, and encouraged the notion that right and wrong have no real existence, but are the mere creatures of human opinion.

But the interests of ambition and avarice are ever impatient of moral barriers. When a conquering prince or people had formed a vast dominion out of a number of different nations, the several customs and religions of each were either to be extirpated, or melted into one mass, in which each learned to tolerate those of its neighbours, and to despise its own. And the same blending of races, and consequent confusion and degeneracy of manners, was favoured by commercial policy ; which, regarding men solely in the relation of buyers and sellers, considered other points as comparatively unimportant, and in order to win customers would readily sacrifice or endanger the purity of moral and religious institutions. So that in the ancient world civilization which grew chiefly out of conquest or commerce, went almost hand in hand with demoralization.

Now to those who think that political society was ordained for higher purposes than those of mere police or of traffic, the principle of the ancient commonwealths in making agreement in religion and morals the test of citizenship cannot but appear

wise and good. And yet the mixture of races is essential to the improvement of mankind, and an exclusive attachment to national customs is incompatible with true liberality. How then was the problem to be solved; how could civilization be attained without moral degeneracy, how could a narrow-minded bigotry be escaped without falling into the worse evil of Epicurean indifference? Christianity has answered these questions most satisfactorily, by making religious and moral agreement independent of race or national customs; by furnishing us with a sure criterion to distinguish between what is essential and eternal, and what is indifferent, and temporal or local; allowing, nay commanding us to be with regard to every thing of this latter kind in the highest degree tolerant, liberal, and comprehensive; while it gives to the former that only sanction to which implicit reverence may safely and usefully be paid, not the fond sanction of custom, or national prejudice, or human authority of any kind whatever, but the sanction of the truth of God.

That bond and test of citizenship then which the ancient legislators were compelled to seek in sameness of race, because thus only could they avoid the worst of evils, a confusion and consequent indifference in men's notions of right and wrong, is now furnished to us in the profession of Christianity. He who is a Christian, let his race be what it will, let his national customs be ever so different from ours, is fitted to become our fellow citizen: for his being a Christian implies that he retains such of his national customs only as are morally indifferent; and for all such we ought to feel the most perfect toleration. He who is not a Christian, though his family may have lived for generations on the same soil with us, though they may have bought and sold with us, though they may have been protected by our laws, and paid ^ataxes in return for that protection, is yet essentially not a citizen but a sojourner; and to admit such a person to the rights of citizenship tends in principle to the confusion of right and wrong, and lowers the objects of political society to such as are merely physical and external.

In conclusion I must beg to repeat what I have said before,

^a It is considered in our days that those who are possessed of property in a country ought to be citizens in it: the ancient maxim was, that those who were citizens ought to be possessed of property. The difference involved in these two different views is most remarkable.

that the period to which the work of Thucydides refers belongs properly to modern^b and not to ancient history; and it is this circumstance, over and above the great ability of the historian himself, which makes it so peculiarly deserving of our study. The state of Greece from Pericles to Alexander, fully described to us as it is in the works of the great contemporary historians, poets, orators, and philosophers, affords a political lesson perhaps more applicable to our own times, if taken all together, than any other portion of history which can be named anterior to the eighteenth century. Where Thucydides, in his reflections on the bloody dissensions at Coreyra, notices the decay and extinction of the simplicity of old times, he marks the great transition from ancient history to modern, the transition from an age of feeling to one of reflection, from a period of ignorance and credulity to one of inquiry and scepticism. Now such a transition took place in part in the sixteenth century; the period of the Reformation, when compared with the ages preceding it, was undoubtedly one of inquiry and reflection. But still it was an age of strong feeling and of intense belief; the human mind cleared a space for itself vigorously within a certain circle; but except in individual cases, and even those scarcely avowed, there were still acknowledged limits of authority, which inquiry had not yet ventured to question. The period of Roman civilization from the times of the Gracchi to those of the Antonines was in this respect far more completely modern; and accordingly this is one of the periods of history which we should do well to study most carefully. But unfortunately our information respecting it is much scantier than in the case of the corresponding portion of Greek history; the writers, generally speaking, are greatly inferior; and in freedom of inquiry no greater range was or

^b It is curious to observe how readily men mistake accidental distinctions for such as are really essential. A lively writer, the author of the "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau," ridicules the study of what is called ancient history; and as an instance of its uselessness, asks what lessons in the art of war can be derived from the insignificant contests which took place *before the invention of gunpowder*. Now it so happens that one who well knew what military lessons were instructive, the emperor Napoleon, has selected out of the whole range of history the campaigns of seven generals only, as important to be studied by an officer professionally in all their details; and of these seven, three belong to the times of Greece and Rome, namely, Alexander, Hannibal, and Caesar. See Napoleon's "Mélanges Historiques," tome II. p. 10.

could be taken than that which the mind of Greece had reached already. And in point of political experience, we are even at this hour scarcely on a level with the statesmen of the age of Alexander. Mere lapse of years confers here no increase of knowledge; four thousand years have furnished the Asiatic with scarcely any thing that deserves the name of political experience; two thousand years since the fall of Carthage have furnished the African with absolutely nothing. Even in Europe and in America it would not be easy now to collect such a treasure of experience as the constitutions of 153 commonwealths along the various coasts of the Mediterranean offered to Aristotle. There he might study the institutions of various races derived from various sources: every possible variety of external position, of national character, of positive law; agricultural states and commercial, military powers and maritime, wealthy countries and poor ones, monarchies, aristocracies, and democracies, with every imaginable form and combination of each and all; states overpeopled and underpeopled, old and new, in every circumstance of advance, maturity, and decline. So rich was the experience which Aristotle enjoyed, but which to us is only attainable mediately and imperfectly through his other writings; his own record of all these commonwealths, as well as all other information concerning the greatest part of them, having unhappily perished. Nor was the moral experience of the age of Greek civilization less complete. By moral experience I mean an acquaintance with the whole compass of those questions which relate to the metaphysical analysis of man's nature and faculties, and to the practical object of his being. This was derived from the strong critical and inquiring spirit of the Greek sophists and philosophers, and from the unbounded freedom which they enjoyed. In mere metaphysical research the schoolmen were indefatigable and bold, but in moral questions there was an authority which restrained them: among Christians the notions of duty and of virtue must be assumed as beyond dispute. But not the wildest extravagance of atheistic wickedness in modern times can go further than the sophists of Greece went before them; whatever audacity can dare and subtilty contrive to make the words "good" and "evil" change their meaning, has been already tried in the days of Plato, and by his eloquence, and wisdom, and faith unshaken, has been put to shame. Thus it is that while the advance of civilization destroys

much that is noble, and throws over the mass of human society an atmosphere somewhat dull and hard ; yet it is only by its peculiar trials, no less than by its positive advantages, that the utmost virtue of human nature can be matured. And those who vainly lament that progress of earthly things which, whether good or evil, is certainly inevitable, may be consoled by the thought that its sure tendency is to confirm and purify the virtue of the good : and that to us, holding in our hands not the wisdom of Plato only, but also a treasure of wisdom and of comfort which to Plato was denied, the utmost activity of the human mind may be viewed without apprehension, in the confidence that we possess a charm to deprive it of its evil, and to make it minister for ourselves certainly, and through us, if we use it rightly, for the world in general, to the more perfect triumph of good.

I linger round a subject which nothing could tempt me to quit but the consciousness of treating it too unworthily. What is miscalled ancient history, the really modern history of the civilization of Greece and Rome, has for years interested me so deeply, that it is painful to feel myself after all so unable to paint it fully. Of the manifold imperfections of this edition of Thucydides none can be more aware than I am ; but in the present state of knowledge these will be soon corrected and supplied by others : and I will at least hope that these volumes may encourage a spirit of research into history, and may in some measure assist in directing it ; that they may contribute to the conviction that history is to be studied as a whole, and according to its philosophical divisions, not such as are merely geographical and chronological ; that the history of Greece and of Rome is not an idle inquiry about remote ages and forgotten institutions, but a living picture of things present, fitted not so much for the curiosity of the scholar, as for the instruction of the statesman and the citizen.

Fox How, AMBLESIDE,
January 1835.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΤ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

H.

O ΔΕ Γύλιππος καὶ ὁ Πυθὴν ἐκ τοῦ Τάραντος, ἐπεὶ
ἐπεσκεύασαν τὰς ναῦς, παρέπλευσαν ἐς Λοκροὺς τοὺς
A. C. 414.
Olymp. 91. 3.
SICILY.
Glyippus arrives in Sicily, lands at Himera, and being joined there by a considerable force from the Sicilian cities, prepares to march overland to Syracuse.

Ἐπιζεφυρίους· καὶ πυνθανόμενοι σαφέστερον
ἢδη ὅτι οὐ παντελῶς πω ἀποτειχισμέναι αἱ
Συράκουσαι εἰσιν, ἀλλ' ἔτι οἶόν τε κατὰ τὰς
Ἐπιπολὰς στρατιὰ ἀφικομένους ἐσελθεῖν,
ἐβούλεύοντο εἴτ' ἐν δεξιᾷ λαβόντες τὴν Σι-
κελίαν διακινδυνεύσωσιν ἐσπλεῦσαι, εἴτ' ἐν
ἀριστερᾷ ἐς Ἰμέραν πρῶτον πλεύσαντες, καὶ
ιο αὐτούς τε ἐκείνους καὶ στρατιὰν ἄλλην προσλαβόντες, οὓς
ἂν πείθωσι, κατὰ γῆν ἔλθωσι. καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς 2
Ἰμέρας πλεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ τῶν Ἀττικῶν τεσσάρων νεῶν
οὕπω παρουσῶν ἐν τῷ Ῥηγίῳ, ὃς ὁ Νικίας ὅμως, πυνθανό-
μενος αὐτοὺς ἐν Λοκροῖς εἶναι, ἀπέστειλε. φθάσαντες δὲ τὴν
15 φυλακὴν ταύτην περαιοῦνται διὰ τοῦ πορθμοῦ, καὶ σχόντες
Ῥηγίῳ καὶ Μεσσήνῃ, ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς Ἰμέραν. ἐκεῖ δὲ ὅντες 3

1. δέ] μὲν B.h. 2. ἐπαρεσκεύασαν i. παρεσκεύασαν R. 3. ἐπιζεφερίους T.
4. ἀποτειχισμέναι—στρατιὰ] om. T. 6. πανστρατιὰ R.i. 8. διακινδυνεύ-
ωσιν d.i. διακινδυνεύσουσιν C.G.e.m. 11. τὴν ιμέραν L.O.
13. παρουσῶν ἐν τῷ A. B.C.D.F.H.K.N.P.T.V. b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt præpositionem. ὅμως] ἄμα D.Q.g. post αὐτοὺς
ponit B. 15. σχόντες ἐν ῥηγίῳ P. ῥηγίῳ T.

13. ὃς ὁ Νικίας ὅμως, πυνθανόμενος] Τὸ
ὅμως διὰ τοῦτο πρόσκειται, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἔκτῃ
διλιγωρεῖν ἔφη τὸν Νικίαν τῆς φυλακῆς τοῦ
κατάπλου Πελοποννήσου. SCHOL.

15. καὶ σχόντες Ῥηγίῳ] Thucydides
plerumque huic verbo addit præpositio-
nem εἰς. III. 34, 1. πάλιν ἐσχε καὶ ἐς
Νότιον. IV. 3, 1. ἐς τὴν Πύλον πρῶτον

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τούς τε Ἰμεραίους ἔπεισαν ξυμπολεμεῖν, καὶ αὐτούς τε ἔπεισθαι καὶ τοῖς ἐκ τῶν νεῶν τῶν σφετέρων ναύταις, ὅσοι μὴ εἶχον ὅπλα, παρασχεῖν (τὰς γὰρ ναῦς ἀνείλκυσαν ἐν Ἰμέρᾳ), καὶ τοὺς Σελινουντίους πέμψαντες ἐκέλευνον ἀπαντᾶν παντρατιὰ ἐς τι χωρίον. πέμψειν δέ τινα αὐτοῖς ὑπέσχοντο 5 στρατιὰν οὐ πολλὴν καὶ οἱ Γελῷοι καὶ τῶν Σικελῶν τινὲς, οἱ πολὺ προθυμότερον προσχωρεῖν ἔτοιμοι ἦσαν τοῦ τε Ἀρχωνίδου νεωστὶ τεθνηκότος, ὃς τῶν ταύτη Σικελῶν βασιλεύων τινῶν, καὶ ὡν οὐκ ἀδύνατος, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις φίλος ἦν, καὶ τοῦ Γυλίππου ἐκ Λακεδαιμονος προθύμως δοκοῦντος 10 5 ἦκειν. καὶ ὁ μὲν Γύλιππος, ἀναλαβὼν τῶν τε σφετέρων ναυτῶν καὶ ἐπιβατῶν τοὺς ὥπλισμένους, ἐπτακοσίους μάλιστα, Ἰμεραίους δὲ ὄπλίτας καὶ ψιλοὺς ξυναμφοτέρους χιλίους, καὶ ἵππεας ἑκατὸν, καὶ Σελινουντίων τέ τινας ψιλοὺς καὶ ἵππεας, καὶ Γελῷων ὀλίγους, Σικελῶν τε ἐς χιλίους τοὺς 15 πάντας, ἔχώρει πρὸς τὰς Συρακούσας. II. οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς

SYRACUSE.

The news of his approach is brought to Syracuse by a vessel coming direct from Greece. He makes his way into Syracuse

Λευκάδος Κορίνθιοι ταῖς τε ἄλλαις ναυσὶν, ὡς εἶχον τάχους, ἐβοήθουν, καὶ Γόγγυλος, εἰς τῶν Κορινθίων ἀρχόντων, μιᾷ νηὶ τελευταῖος ὄρμηθεὶς πρῶτος μὲν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας, 20 ὀλίγον δὲ πρὸ Γυλίππου καὶ καταλαβὼν αὐ-

1. τε] om. g. 2. ναύταις] ταύταις καὶ R.d. 3. γὰρ] μὲν
 A.C.D.E.F.G.K.L.N.O.P.R.V.c.d.e.g.k.m. δοῦσι B.h. 3. γὰρ] μὲν
 H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.g.k.m. 4. στρατιὰ] A.C.D.E.F.G.
 6. πολλοὶ d.f.i. 7. τοῦ τε ἀρχωνίδου B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitt.
 particulam. 8. βασιλεύοντων K. 10. τοῦ ἐκ λακ. T. δοκοῦντος προθύμως B.
 11. τῶν σφετέρων B.O.h. 13. ὄπλίτας ψιλοὺς A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.R.T.d.e.g.m.
 14. σελινουντίους A. 17. ἄλλαις] λοιπαῖς γρ. h. 18. γόγγυλος B.h. γογγύλος Boissonad. ad Herodiani Epiner. p. 33. qui fallitur. εἰς] om. g. post ἀρχόντων habent N.V.
 20. πρῶτον f. 21. ταλαβὼν F.

ἐκέλευε σχόντας αὐτούς. Sic IV. 23, 10. V. 2, 2. et alibi. Cum dativo effert III. 33, 1. οὐ σχήσων ἀλλῃ, ἢ Πελοποννήσῳ. Itaque ἐν, quod hic habet Dan. (P.) ab imperito correctore inculcatum est. DUKER.

11. τῶν τε σφετέρων ναυτῶν] The pronoun, I think, refers not to Gylippus

only, but to Pythen, as a few lines above we have ἔπεισαν—τοῖς ἐκ τῶν νεῶν τῶν σφετέρων ναύταις. See also the note on V. 71, 3.

18. Γόγγυλος] Primo conflictu, inquit Plutarchus p. 536. occisus est. De ejus uxore Xenophon Anab. p. 425. [VII. 8, 8, 17.] WASS.

by Epipolæ, when the Athenian lines were nearly completed. *τοὺς περὶ ἀπαλλαγῆς τοῦ πολέμου μέλλοντας ἐκκλησιάσειν, διεκώλυσέ τε καὶ παρεθάρσυνε,* λέγων ὅτι νῆσος τε ἄλλαι ἔτι προσπλέουσι, καὶ Γύλιππος ὁ Κλεανδρίδον, Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποστειλάντων, ἥρχων. καὶ οἱ 2
5 μὲν Συρακόσιοι ἐπερρώσθησάν τε, καὶ τῷ Γυλίππῳ εὐθὺς πανστρατιῷ ως ἀπαντησόμενοι ἐξῆλθον· ἥδη γὰρ καὶ ἐγγὺς ὅντα ἡσθάνοντο αὐτόν. ὁ δὲ Ἰέτας τότε† τεῖχος ἐν τῇ 3 παρόδῳ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐλὼν, καὶ ξυνταξάμενος ως ἐσ μάχην, ἀφικνεῖται ἐσ τὰς Ἐπιπολάς· καὶ ἀναβὰς κατὰ τὸν Εὔρυηλον, 10 ἥπερ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πρῶτον, ἔχώρει μετὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπὶ τὸ τείχισμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἔτυχε δὲ κατὰ τοῦτο 4

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. μέλλοντος f. | 2. ἐκκλησιάζειν K.k. | διεκώλνε h. | 3. ἔτι] om. G.H. |
| K.R.i. ἐπι γρ. h. | 4. κλεάνδρου P. | ἀποσταλέντων P.Q. | 5. ἐπερρόθησάν |
| F. ἐπεραιώθησαν g. | ἐπερρώθησαν L.O. | 6. καὶ] om. P.g. ante γὰρ ponunt | |
| H.T. 7. αὐτῷ d. | γέτα Bekk. | γε τὰ A.B. γέτας E.e.k. et margo A. | |
| γέγας G. | γε D.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.m. | γέτας τὸ τεῖχος C. | ίέτας Goell. |
| ό τέ δε γε τό τε† τεῖχος, suprascripto δέ γέτα[s]. | Poppo. om. c.d.f. vulgo ἱέγας. | | |
| τότε] τό τε Bekk. | τέ τι K.R. | τότε τι B.h. | τότε τὸ i. |
| 9. ἐσ τὰς A.D.E.F.G. | πρὸς τὰς B. Bekk. 2. | εὐθύηλον i. | 8. ξυνταξόμενος A.E. |
| ἐρυκλον K.Q. | 10. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι] | εὐθύηλον i. | 11. ἐτύγχανε |
| | ἐκεῖνοι G. | | δὲ κατὰ τοῦτο τοῦ καιροῦ V. |

4. *Κλεανδρίδον*] De furto utriusque vid. Diodorum XIII. p. 389. Athenæum p. 234. vid. etiam Frontinum II. p. 197. WASS. De nomine patris Gylippi vid. VI. 93, 2. Gylippum, ab Ephoris peculatus damnatum, inedia vitam finivisse, scribit Athenæus VI. 5. in exsilio abiisse, Plutarchus et Diodorus. DUK.

7. ὁ δὲ Ἰέτας τότε†, κ. τ. λ.] The text here is hopelessly corrupt, τό τε τεῖχος being nonsense, and τότε being so flat, that we cannot conceive it to be the true reading. The name of the fort is of no consequence, and is equally obscure whether we read Geta, Jetæ, or Jegas; Jetæ however has most in its favour, as a place of that name occurs in a fragment of Philistus, as Pliny mentions amongst the states of Sicily, both the Etini and the Jetenses, (III. 8.) and Cicero names the Jetini, (for so Zumpt properly reads instead of the corrupt form Letini,) next to the people of Elorus or Helorus, as if they were both in the same part of Sicily. I should be inclined to read, ὁ δὲ Ἰέτας τε τεῖχος ἐν παρόδῳ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐλὼν,

καὶ ξυνταξάμενος ως ἐσ μάχην. Some of the best MSS. read, ὁ δέ γε τό τε τεῖχος; now if we suppose that in the words γε τό there is a mere corruption of the name of the place, we arrive at once at the reading, ὁ δὲ Γέτα τε τεῖχος ἐν τῷ παρόδῳ, κ. τ. λ. or, ὁ δὲ Ἰέτας τε τεῖχος. “He having both taken on his passage “Geta, (or Jetæ,) a fort belonging to “the Sikelians, and having drawn up “his men to be ready for battle, arrives “at Epipolæ.”

9. κατὰ τὸν Εὔρυηλον] See the memoir on the map of Syracuse. Gylippus thus turned at once the Athenian position, by getting to the high ground which commanded their rear.

11. κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ] Poppo and Göller read, κατὰ τοῦτο τοῦ καιροῦ, in compliance with the rule of Phrynicus, (p. 279. ed. Lobeck.) that we should write, κατ’ ἐκεῖνο τοῦ καιροῦ, and not κατ’ ἐκεῖνο καιροῦ. But Lobeck has shewn that the article in similar expressions is sometimes used and sometimes omitted by the best writers, according to the meaning which they wished to convey; and it seems to me that in

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καιροῦ ἐλθὼν, ἐν ὧ ἐπτὰ μὲν ἡ ὀκτὼ σταδίων ἥδη ἀπετετέλεστο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα διπλοῦν τεῖχος, πλὴν κατὰ βραχύ τι τὸν πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν· τοῦτο δὲ ἔτι φκοδόμουν. τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ τοῦ κύκλου πρὸς τὸν Τρώγιλον ἐπὶ τὴν ἑτεραν θάλασσαν λίθοι τε παραβεβλημένοι τῷ πλέονι 5 ἥδη ἥσαν, καὶ ἔστιν ἀ καὶ ἡμίεργα, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἔξειργασμένα κατελείπετο. παρὰ τοσοῦτον μὲν Συράκουσαι ἥλθον κινδύνου.

III. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι αἰφνιδίως τοῦ τε Γυλέππου καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων σφίσιν ἐπιόντων, ἔθορυβήθησαν μὲν τὸ πρῶτον, παρετάξαντο δέ. ὁ δὲ θέμενος τὰ ὅπλα ἔγγὺς, 10 κήρυκα προπέμπει αὐτοῖς λέγοντα, εἰ βούλονται ἔξειναι ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας πέντε ἡμερῶν, λαβόντες τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, ἔτοιμος εἶναι

I. ἐξελθῶν ε. ἥδη] om. N.V.e. ἀπετετέλεστο B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀπετετέλεστο. 3. κατὰ] παρὰ B.h. κατάβραχύ F. Scholiasta, ut videtur Lobeckio ad Phrynich. p. 540. καταβραχύ G. τὸ] om. B. πρὸς] παρὰ B. τὴν] om. K. 4. τὸ δὲ ἄλλο T. ἄλλο H.K. τρόγιλον A.F. 5. παρεμβεβλημένοι G.L.O.P.Q.k.m. περιβεβλημένοι h. τὸ πλέον d.e. 7. κατελίπετο A.E.F.H.T.c.d.e.f. correct. C. μὲν συράκουσαι A.D.F.G.H.K.L.N. O.P.Q.T.V.c.d.e.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo μέν αἱ συράκουσαι. καὶ ἥλθον Q. 9. ἔθορυβησαν T. μὲν τὸ πρῶτον B.T.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo μὲν πρῶτον. II. προσπέμπει B.e.h. Goell. 12. ἐκ] om. B.G.h. 13. λαβόντας N.V. ἔτοιμοι L.O.P.k.

this passage the article is not required,—the sense being simply, he happened “to arrive at a moment so critical,” or, “so critically,” without any particular reference to “the crisis, or turning point, of the Sicilian war.” Compare Demosth. Olynth. II. p. 20. l. 12. Reisk. καιροῦ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τοῦτο παρέστη Φιλίππος τὰ πράγματα: and just below, in this very chapter, παρὰ τοσοῦτον κινδύνου.

7. παρὰ τοσοῦτον—κινδύνου.] See the note on III. 49, 5. ad finem.

II. προσπ.] Scriptura hujus verbi multis locis variat. Mihi ita videtur: quum sententia postulat, ut dicatur *præmittere*, vel *prius mittere*, scribendum esse προπέμπειν quum, *ad aliquem mittere*, προσπέμπειν. Thucydides I. 29, 1. προπέμψαντες κήρυκα πρότερον πόλεμον προεροῦντα Κερκυραῖος. III. 100, 1. προπέμψαντες πρότερον ἐς τε Κόρινθον καὶ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις. IV. 30, 4.

Κλέων δὲ ἐκείνῳ προπέμψας ἄγγελον, ὡς ἦκαν. Sic eod. lib. cap. 78, 1. et 111, 1. et VIII. 77. in quibus omnibus προπέμπειν, pro *præmittere*, constanter habent MSS. et Edd. Unde, hic quoque προπέμπει legendum adsentior Wassio. At I. 53, 1. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἄνδρας—ἀνενηκηρυκίου προπέμψαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. II. 79, 4. προπεμψάντων δὲ ἐς Ὀλυνθον τῶν μη ταῦτα βούλομένων. III. 52, 3. προσπέμπει δὲ αὐτοῖς κήρυκα. IV. 114, 1. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κήρυκα προσπέμψας, variant libri: sed tamen omnia illa loca potius requirunt προσπέμπειν, quam προπέμπειν. Nec VIII. 47, 2. καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου προσπέμψαντος λόγους ἐς τοὺς δυνατωτάτους αὐτῶν ἄνδρας, admitto scripturam Marg. προπέμψαντος· etsi V. 76, 1. est, λόγους προσπέμπον ἐς τὸ Ἀργος ξυμβατηρίους· nam hic est *præmittere*, ibi *mittere*. DUK.

13. ἔτοιμος εἶναι σπένδεσθαι] The nominative, as Göller rightly observes,

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σπένδεσθαι. οἱ δὲ ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ τε ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπο-²
κρινάμενοι ἀπέπεμψαν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀντιπαρεσκευάζοντο
ἀλλήλοις ὡς ἐς μάχην. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος, ὅρῶν τοὺς Συρακο-³
σίους ταρασσομένους καὶ οὐ ράδίως ξυντασσομένους, ἐπανῆγε
5 τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν μᾶλλον. καὶ ὁ Νικίας
οὐκ ἐπῆγε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἀλλ’ ἡσύχαζε πρὸς τῷ ἑαυτοῦ
τείχει. ὡς δὲ ἔγνω ὁ Γύλιππος οὐ προσιόντας αὐτοὺς, ἀπή-
γαγε τὴν στρατιὰν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν τὴν Τεμενῖτιν καλουμένην,
καὶ αὐτοῦ ηὐλίσαντο. τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ ἄγων τὴν μὲν πλεί-⁴
10 στην τῆς στρατιᾶς παρέταξε πρὸς τὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων,
ὅπως μὴ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν ἄλλοσε, μέρος δέ τι πέμψας πρὸς τὸ
φρούριον τὸ Λάβδαλον αἴρει, καὶ ὅσους ἔλαβεν ἐν αὐτῷ,
πάντας ἀπέκτεινεν· ἦν δὲ οὐκ ἐπιφανὲς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὸ
χωρίον. καὶ τριήρης τῇ αὐτῇ ημέρᾳ ἀλίσκεται τῶν Ἀθηναίων⁵
15 ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων, ἐφορμοῦσα τῷ λιμένι.

IV. Καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐτείχιζον οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμ-
μαχοι διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν, ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι, ἄνω

The Syracusans com-
mence a new counter-
work, to interrupt the
20 progress of the Athe-

πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τείχος ἀπλοῦν, ὅπως οἱ
Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ μὴ δύναιντο κωλῦσαι, μηκέτι οἷοί
τε ὥσιν ἀποτειχίσαι. καὶ οἵ τε Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνα-²

1. ἐν—ἀποκρινάμενοι] om. G. ἀποκρινάμενοι] om. m. 2. καὶ] om. K. ἀντε-
παρεσκευάζοντο D.E.F.G.H.V.c.g. 3. ὅρῶν ὁ γύλ. V. 4. καὶ οὐ ράδίως ξυντ.]
om. O.Q. 6. τὸ T. ἑαυτῶν B.h. 8. τεμενῖτιν A.B.C.D.F.H.N.c.d.e.g.h.i.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τεμενίτην. 11. βοηθοῖεν E.d.i. ἐπιβοηθεῖεν V. τὸν
φρούριον k. 12. λαίβδαλον g. λάμδαλον G. λάβδακον L.O.Q. ὅπόσους L.O.
13. οὐδὲ O. τὸ χωρίον τοῖς ἀθηναίοις K. 15. ἐφορμῶσα D.E.F.H.Q.R.T.f.g.i.
τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι B.h. Bekk. 2. τῷ λιμένι A.D.E.F.G. 16. ἐτείχισαν K.
19. εἴ] οἱ f. 20. ἀναβεβήκασιν C.L.O.P.k.

supposes the construction of the earlier part of the sentence to have been προ-πέμψας λέγει, instead of προπέμπτει λέγοντα. Compare a similar confusion, V. 42, 2. οὐκ ἐώντων μεμῆσθαι, ἀλλ’ ἐτοι-μοι εἴναι. See the note there.

8. τὴν ἄκραν τὴν Τεμενῖτιν καλουμένην] See the map and memoir on Syracuse.

18. πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τείχος ἀπλοῦν] An πρὸς ἐγκάρσιον, τείχος ἀπλοῦν? ut πρὸς ὄρθιον. Xenoph. Hellen. II. 4, 15.

στην idem IV. 3, 23. DOBREE. This seems to me undoubtedly the true interpretation; “they began to carry “a single wall,” (the Athenian circumvallation was a “double wall,” ch. 2, 4.) “up the hill of Epipolæ, in a cross direction;” that is, “to cross the “line of the Athenian wall;” as we had ἐγκάρσιον τείχος in a similar sense, VI. 99, 3.

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nian lines. Nicias occupies Plemyrium, and establishes three forts on it, and sends a squadron to intercept
 3 any further reinforcements to the enemy from Greece.

βεβήκεσταν ἥδη ἄνω, τὸ ἐπὶ θαλάσσῃ τεῖχος
 ἐπιτελέσαντες· καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος (ἥν γάρ τι
 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ τείχους ἀσθενὲς) νυκτὸς
 ἀναλαβὼν τὴν στρατιὰν ἐπήει πρὸς αὐτό. οἱ
 δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἔξω αὐλιζόμενοι) ὡς 5
 ἥπτθοντο, ἀντεπήεσταν· ὁ δὲ γνοὺς κατὰ τάχος ἀπήγαγε τοὺς
 σφετέρους πάλιν. ἐποικοδομήσαντες δὲ αὐτὸς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 ἴψηλότερον, αὐτοὶ μὲν ταύτη ἐφύλασσον, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους
 ξυμμάχους κατὰ τὸ ἄλλο τείχισμα ἥδη διέταξαν, ἥπερ
 4 ἔμελλον ἔκαστοι φρουρεῖν. Τῷ δὲ Νικίᾳ ἐδόκει τὸ Πλη- 10
 μύριον καλούμενον τειχίσαι· ἔστι δὲ ἄκρα ἀντιπέρας τῆς
 πόλεως, ἥπερ προῦχουσα τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος τὸ στόμα
 στενὸν ποιεῖ, καὶ εἰ τειχισθείη, ρᾶσιν αὐτῷ ἐφαίνετο ἡ ἐσκο-
 μιδὴ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἔσεσθαι· δι' ἐλάσσονος γὰρ πρὸς τῷ
 λιμένι τῷ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐφορμήσειν σφᾶς, καὶ οὐχ ὕσπερ 15
 νῦν ἐκ μυχοῦ τοῦ λιμένος τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς ποιήσεσθαι, ἦν
 τι ναυτικῷ κινῶνται. προσεῖχε τε ἥδη μᾶλλον τῷ κατὰ

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσσῃ B.N.R.d.f.h. | 4. ἀπήει B.h. | 5. γὰρ ἥδη ἔξω G. |
| 6. ἀπήγαγε L.O.T. | 10. πλημμύριον K. Bekk. vulgo πλημμύριον. Sic et infra
(c. 23, 1, 4. 31, 3. 32, 1. 36, 6.) D.G.K.c. | 12. ἥπερ A. 13. ρᾶσιν B.D.E.F.
G.H.R.T.V.g.k.m. Bekk. 2. (Cf. c. 28, 1.) ράσιν A. vulgo ρᾶσιν. αὐτὸς T. |
| 14. πρὸς λιμένι τῷ τῶν Q. πρὸς τῷ λιμένι τῶν H.L.O.P.T.V. | 15. ἐφορμίσειν
D.P.g. 16. ἐπαναγωγὰς B.h. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐπαγωγὰς. ποιήσασθαι
C.f. ἥν τι E. τινα B.h. 17. κινῶνται L.O.P. | |

6. *τοὺς σφετέρους*] Here undoubtedly *σφετέρους* seems to refer to Gylippus; and so again, ch. 8, 1, *τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν* refers to Nicias alone. Yet is not the sense rather “the men belonging to his side,” “the distress of his own side,” than “his men,” or, “his distress?” that is, is not there always something of a plural notion retained in the word, so that *ἴαντον* could not be substituted for it without some change of the meaning?

13. *ρᾶσιν*] Compare *θᾶσσον οὖσα*, ch. 28, 1, and *μὴ ρᾶδιώς οὖσης τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως*, with the note there. I have there followed the best MSS. in reading *ρᾶσιν* instead of *ράσιν*.

16. *τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς*] So the text

should undoubtedly be corrected, as Bekker has corrected it in ch. 34, 6. *Τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς* signifies, “their getting ‘under weigh to meet the enemy;’” *τὰς ἐπαγωγὰς* can signify nothing but “their calling or bringing in.” I agree with the Scholiast in considering *οἱ Συρακόσιοι* to be the nominative to *κινῶνται*. The word applies more naturally to the stirring of a party undergoing blockade, than to the mere locomotion of the ships of the blockaders from one point to another. So VIII. 100, 2. *σκοποὺς κατεστήσατο—εἰ ἄρα ποι κινοῦντο αἱ νῆες, ὅπως μὴ λάθουεν*. Compare also IV. 76, 4, where for the same reason *κινούμενα* is to be preferred to the old reading *κινούμενοι*.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 414. Olymp. 91. 3.

θάλασσαν πολέμω, ὁρῶν τὰ ἐκ τῆς γῆς σφίσιν, ἐπειδὴ
Γύλιππος ἦκεν, ἀνελπιστότερα ὅντα. διακομίσας οὖν στρα-
τιὰν καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἔξετείχισε τρία φρούρια· καὶ ἐν αὐτοῖς
τά τε σκεύη τὰ πλεῦστα ἔκειτο, καὶ τὰ πλοῖα ἥδη ἐκεῖ τὰ
μεγάλα ὤρμει καὶ αἱ ταχεῖαι νῆες. ὥστε καὶ τῶν πληρωμά-
των οὐχ ἦκιστα τότε πρώτον κάκωσις ἐγένετο· τῷ τε γὰρ
ὑδατὶ σπανίῳ χρώμενοι καὶ οὐκ ἐγγύθεν, καὶ ἐπὶ φρυγανι-
σμὸν ἄμα ὅπότε ἔξελθοιεν οἱ ναῦται, ὑπὸ τῶν ἵππεων τῶν
Συρακοσίων, κρατούντων τῆς γῆς, διεφθείροντο. τρίτον γὰρ
ιο μέρος τῶν ἵππεων τοῖς Συρακοσίοις διὰ τὸν ἐν τῷ Πλημυ-
ρίῳ, ἵνα μὴ κακουργήσοντες ἔξιοιεν, ἐπὶ τῇ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμ-
πιείῳ πολίχνη ἐτετάχατο. Ἐπυνθάνετο δὲ καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς τῶν
Κορινθίων ναῦς προσπλεούσας ὁ Νικίας· καὶ πέμπει
ἐς φυλακὴν αὐτῶν εἴκοσι ναῦς, αἷς εἴρητο περὶ τε Λοκροὺς καὶ
Ῥήγιον καὶ τὴν προσβολὴν τῆς Σικελίας ναυλοχεῖν αὐτάς.

V. Ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος ἄμα μὲν ἐτείχιζε τὸ διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπο-

- | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|------------------|
| I. τῆς] om. V. | γῆς ἥδη σφίσιν B.h. | ἐπειδὴ ὁ γ. B.h. | 2. ὁ γύλιππος B. |
| τὴν στρατιὰν N. | 3. ἔξετείχισε C.D.E.F.G.H.K.R.T.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. | Haack. Poppo. | |
| vulgo et Bekk. ἔξετείχιζε. | αὐτοῖς τε K. | 5. ὡρμίζετο B.h. | 9. γῆς οἱ |
| πολλοὶ διεφθ. B.h. Bekker. | γῆς διεφθείροντο A.D.E.F.G. | 10. πλημμύρω E. | |
| II. κακουργήσοντες C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.f.g.i.k.m. | Haack. Poppo. | | |
| Goell. Bekk. vulgo κακουργήσαντες. | τῇ ἐν] om. B.h. | δλυμπίῳ L.e. | |
| 12. πολύχνη D.g. Πολύχνη cum maiuscula litera, Poppo. et Goell. | | 14. εἴρηται i. | |
| 16. διετείχιζε B. | | | |

6. τῷ τε γὰρ ὕδατι, κ. τ. λ.] The words τῷ ὕδατι—χρώμενοι οὐκ ἐγγύθεν, are equivalent to ἐφ' ὕδωρ οὐκ ἐγγύθεν δν ἔξελθόντες, and therefore may be coupled with what follows, καὶ ἐπὶ φρυγανισμὸν. The words οἱ πολλοὶ, which Bekker and Göller have inserted, appear to me a most manifest and most ill-judged interpolation. It is absurd to suppose that the majority of the Athenian seamen were cut off by the Syracusan cavalry; but speaking of these seamen, Thucydides says, that “they were in the habit of being cut off” by the cavalry, when they straggled “into the country for wood and water;” the very tense sufficiently shewing that all were not actually cut off, but that

they were in the habit of being cut off; meaning of course that some of the whole number were constantly cut off. But οἱ πολλοὶ would not be sense; for it is neither true that the majority of the individual seamen were killed actually, nor that only the majority were in the habit of losing some of their number; for this is true not of the majority, but of the whole body.

15. ναυλοχεῖν αὐτάς] “To be on the look-out for them.” Compare Appian. Bell. Civil. IV. 82. Μοῦρκος δὲ ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ ναυλοχῶν Κλεοπάτραν. To this passage Photius refers, ναυλοχεῖν —ναῦς λοχᾶν καὶ ἐνεδρεύειν. Θουκυδίδης ἔβδόμῳ. Göller has quoted these words from Photius.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91.3.

λῶν τεῖχος, τοῖς λίθοις χρώμενος οὓς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προπαρε-

The Syracusans are worsted in an action between their city and the enemy's lines. Gylippus encourages them
2 to a second attempt by taking the blame of their repulse on himself.

βάλοντο σφίσιν, ἀμα δὲ παρέτασσεν ἐξάγων ἀεὶ πρὸ τοῦ τειχίσματος τοὺς Συρακοσίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους· καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔδοξε τῷ Γυλίππῳ καιρὸς 5 εἶναι, ἥρχε τῆς ἐφόδου· καὶ ἐν χερσὶ γενόμενοι ἐμάχοντο μεταξὺ τῶν τειχισμάτων, ἥ τῆς ἵππου τῶν Συρακοσίων οὐδεμίᾳ χρῆσις ἦν. καὶ νικηθέντων τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀνελομένων, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τροπαῖον στησάντων, ὁ μὲν 10 Γύλιππος, ξυγκαλέσας τὸ στράτευμα, οὐκ ἔφη τὸ ἀμάρτημα ἐκείνων ἄλλ' ἑαυτοῦ γενέσθαι· τὴς γὰρ ἵππου καὶ τῶν ἀκοντιστῶν τὴν ὡφελίαν τῇ τάξει, ἐντὸς λίαν τῶν τειχῶν ποιήσας, ἀφελέσθαι· νῦν οὖν αὖθις ἐπάξειν. καὶ διανοεῖσθαι οὕτως ἐκέλευεν αὐτοὺς, ὡς τῇ μὲν παρασκευῇ οὐκ ἔλασσον 15 ἔξοντας, τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν ἐσόμενον εἰ μὴ ἀξιώσουσι, Πελοποννήσοι τε ὅντες καὶ Δωρῆς, Ἰώνων καὶ νησιωτῶν καὶ ξυγκλύδων ἀνθρώπων κρατήσαντες ἐξελάσσασθαι ἐκ τῆς χώρας. VI. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα, ἐπειδὴ καιρὸς ἦν, αὖθις ἐπῆγεν αὐτούς. ὁ δὲ Νικίας καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, νομίζοντες καὶ εἰ ἐκεῖνοι 20

They are successful in a second engagement, and carry their coun-

μὴ ἐθέλοιεν μάχης ἀρχειν, ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι σφίσι μὴ περιορᾶν παροικοδομούμενον τὸ

1. προπαρεβάλοντο A.B.C.F.H.K.T.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. προπαρεβάλοντο N.V.g.i. προσπαρεβάλοντο D. παρεβάλοντο G. vulgo [et. teste Bekk., G.] προπαρεβάλοντο. 2. παρέτασσεν V. 3. καὶ ξυμμάχους h. 4. ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο C.E.F.R.V.f.g.h.i. 5. ἔδοξε τῷ γυλίππῳ B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῷ deest. 8. συρ. οἴστρια A.B.D.E.F.G.H.N.T.V.c.d.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. συρ. καὶ ξυμμάχων οὐδεμίᾳ i. vulgo συρ. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων οὐδεμίᾳ. 10. ὁ μὲν γύλιππος B.D.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὁ γύλιππος. 11. συγκαλέσας G. 12. ἑαυτοῦ B.h. Goell. Bekk. ceteris ait tō. 14. ἐπανήξειν d. ἐπανήξειν i. 15. Ἐλαττον g. 18. ξυγκληδῶν F. ξυγκλειδῶν f. ξυγκλειδῶν G.k.m. ἐξελάσσασθαι B. 19. αὖθις [om. R.i. 20. καὶ εἰ] καὶ om. h. εἰ ἐκεῖνοι A.B.C.D.F.G.K.Q.N.c.d.e.f.g.i.m. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εἰ μὴ ἐκεῖνοι h. οἱ ἐκεῖνοι H.T. εἰ om. V. (et. teste Bekk., G.) vulgo ἐκεῖνοι εἰ. 21. θελομεν F.L. εἴναι σφίσι A.D.E.F.G. σφίσιν εἴναι B.h. Bekk. 2. μὴ] om. E. τδ] om. G.H.T.

13. τῇ τάξει—ἀφελέσθαι] “He had deprived them of the services of their cavalry, by his disposition of their line of battle, inasmuch as he had made it too much within the works carried on by the two parties.” Λιτήν is to be supplied after ποιήσας. Compare III. 59, 1. φεισασθαι οὐκτῷ σώφρωτι, λαζόντας, i. e. λαζόντας αἵτοι. See the note there. Compare also the end of this very chapter, Ιωνῶν—κρατήσαντες, ἐξελάσσασθαι, i. e. αἵτοις.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 414. Olymp. 91. 3.

terwork beyond the proposed line of the Athenian circumvallation.

τεῖχος (ἥδη γὰρ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρεληλύθει τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῦ τείχους τελευτὴν ἡ ἐκείνων τείχισις, καὶ εἰ προέλθοι, ταῦτὸν ἥδη ἐποίει αὐτοῖς νικᾶν τε μαχομένοις διὰ παντὸς καὶ μηδὲ μάχεσθαι), 5 ἀντεπήσαν οὖν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος τοὺς μὲν ὄπλίτας ἔξω τῶν τειχῶν μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον προαγαγὼν ξυνέμισγεν αὐτοῖς, τοὺς δ' ἵππεας καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστὰς ἐκ πλαγίου τάξας τῶν Ἀθηναίων, κατὰ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, ἢ τῶν τειχῶν ἀμφοτέρων αἱ ἐργασίαι ἔληγον. καὶ προσβαλόντες οἱ 10 ἵππης ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ κέρᾳ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅπερ κατ' αὐτοὺς ἦν, ἔτρεψαν· καὶ δι' αὐτὸν καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα νικηθὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων κατηράχθη ἐς τὰ τειχίσματα. καὶ τῇ ἐπιούσῃ νυκτὶ ἔφθασαν παροικοδομήσαντες 15 καὶ παρελθόντες τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἰκοδομίαν, ὥστε μηκέτι μῆτε αὐτοὶ κωλύεσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ἐκείνους τε καὶ παντάπασιν ἀπεστερηκέναι, εἰ καὶ κρατοῖεν, μὴ ἀν ἔτι σφᾶς ἀποτειχίσαι.

VII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο αἱ τε τῶν Κορινθίων νῆες καὶ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν καὶ Λευκαδίων ἐσέπλευσαν αἱ ὑπόλοιποι δώδεκα,

Fresh reinforcements arrive from Peloponnesus. Gylippus sends to the different cities λαθοῦσαι τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλακήν (ἢρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἐρασινίδης Κορίνθιος), καὶ ξυνετείχισαν τὸ λόιπὸν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις μέχρι τοῦ

μάχεσθαι

3. τὸ αὐτὸν B.h. 4. μὴ διαμάχεσθαι i. μηδὲ ἀμύνεσθαι B.h. 5. δ] om. g. 6. προαγαγὼν B.C.D.E.F.H.N.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Poppo. Bekk. προσαγαγὼν A.(F. G. teste Bekk.)L.O.P.Q.m. vulgo προεξαγαγὼν. 7. ξυνέσμιγεν L. δὲ ἵππεας V.

καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς h. 10. κέρατι B. κέρατι h. 11. διὰ τοῦτο B. 12. τῶν] om. h. κατεράχθη C. κατηρράχθη i. (Conf. Valek. ad Herod. VIII. 90, 4. IX. 69, 4.) κατερράχθη A.D.E.F.G.H.R.T.V.g.k.m. Haack. κατερράγη L.O.P. 14. καὶ παρελθόντες] om. h. καὶ—οἰκοδομίαν uncis inclusit Bekk. τῶν] om. G.L.O. b.k.m. 15. μῆτε] om. D.K.e.g. ἀπ' R. 16. κρατεῖεν V. ἀν] om. L. 17. τε] om. L.O.P.d. 18. ἐπέπλευσαν T. αἱ om. V. 20. Ἐρασινίδης O. Ἐρρασωνίδης L. θρασωνίδης B. ὁ κορίνθιος L.O.P.

3. καὶ εἰ προέλθοι] Τοῦ τῶν Συρακουσίων ὑποτειχίσματος μὴ παραλλάξαντος τῇ οἰκοδομήσει, οὐδὲν ἔτι ὅφελος ἦν τοῦ τῶν Ἀθηναίων διατειχίσματος. οἱ γὰρ Συρακούσιοι ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ ἐμελλον ἐσεσθαι μετὰ ταῦτα εἴτε μάχοιστο καὶ νικῶν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, εἴτε καὶ ἡσυχάζοιεν ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν. SCHOL.

8. κατὰ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν] The Syracusans fronted toward the west; their

cavalry therefore, being on their right, was on the north of their line. And it was the northern side of Epipole which presented the greatest extent of clear ground, the finished part of the Athenian line being on the southern side, towards the cliffs looking to the south.

21. μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τείχους] See the memoir and map of Syracuse.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 414. Olymp. 21. 3.

² of Sicily for fresh forces, and advises the Syracusans to prepare to encounter the enemy by sea.

ἐγκαρσίου τείχους. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Σικελίαν ἐπὶ στρατιάν τε ὥχετο, καὶ ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζὴν ξυλλέξων, καὶ τῶν πόλεων 3 ἔτι ἀφεστήκει τοῦ πολέμου. πρέσβεις τε ἄλλοι τῶν Συρακο-5 σίων καὶ Κορινθίων ἐς Λακεδαίμονα καὶ Κόρινθον ἀπεστάλησαν, ὅπως στρατιὰ ἔτι περαιωθῇ, τρόπῳ φέντε ἐν ὀλκάσιν ἡ πλοίοις, ἡ ἄλλως ὅπως ἀν προχωρῇ, ώς καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων 4 ἐπιμεταπεμπομένων. οἵ τε Συρακόσιοι ναυτικὸν ἐπλήρουν καὶ ἀνεπειρῶντο, ώς καὶ τοῦτῳ ἐπιχειρήσοντες, καὶ ἐς τὰλλα 10 πολὺ ἐπέρρωντο. VIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας αἰσθόμενος τοῦτο, καὶ

Nicias on his part sends a dispatch to Athens, stating his condition, and requesting to be reinforced, or that the army might be recalled.

ὅρων καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπιδιδοῦσαν τὴν τε τῶν πολεμίων ἴσχὺν καὶ τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν, ἐπεμπειρίαν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἀγγέλλων πολλάκις μὲν καὶ ἄλλοτε καθ' ἔκαστα τῶν 15 γιγνομένων, μάλιστα δὲ καὶ τότε, νομίζων ἐν δεινοῖς τε εἶναι, καὶ εἰ μὴ ως τάχιστα ἡ σφᾶς μεταπέμψουσιν ἡ ἄλλους μὴ ὀλίγους ἀποστελοῦσιν, οὐδεμίαν εἶναι 2 σωτηρίαν. φοβούμενος δὲ μὴ οἱ πεμπόμενοι ἡ κατὰ τοῦ λέγειν ἀδυνασίαν, ἡ καὶ τρυπάνης τοῦτον ἐλλιπεῖς γιγνόμενοι, ἡ 20

2. στρατείαν C.F.H.L.O.P.R.V.c.e.f.h.k. τε] om. i. 3. πεζὴν B.h. ceteri πεζικήν. ξυλλέγων D.F. σιλλέγων d. συλλέξων f. 4. ἡ μῆ] εἰ μῆ K.L.O.Q.g. 5. ἀφεστήκει Ἀ.B.D.H.N.T.V.d.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀφεστήκει. 6. ἐς τὴν λακεδαίμονα B.h. 7. ἐν—ἀν uncis inclusit Bekk. 8. πλοίων A.D.E.F.H.R.V.c.d.g.i. ὅπωι] om. b. προχωρεῖ D.H.T. προσχωρῇ N.V.g.i. προσχωρεῖ K. 10. ἀπεπειρώντο V. τοῖτο A.K. τοῖτω F. 11. ἐπέρρωται d.i. τοῖτων h. 13. πολεμίων] πελοποννησίων Q. 14. ἀγγέλλων A.D.F.H.L.N.O.V.c.d.f.g.h.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀγγέλλων C.G.K.e. ἀγγέλλων E. (et teste Bekk. G.) ἀγγέλλους T. ἀγγέλλόντων Q. vulgo ἀγγέλλοντας. 15. καὶ ἀλλοτε] om. g. 16. ἐν δεινοῖς A.B.C. D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς. 17. εἰ B.L.O.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἦν. μεταπέμψουσιν A.E.F. G.K.Q.d.f.k. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo μεταπέμψωσιν. 18. ἀποστελοῦσιν A.B. C.D.E.F.G.H.K.P.Q.T.d.e.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποστέλλονται f. ἀποστελλούσιν N.V.c.h. vulgo ἀποστέλλωσιν. 19. φοβούμενοι E.T. κατὰ τοῦ A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.b.e.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri κατὰ τὴν τοῦ. 20. ἀδυνασίαν P. γνωμῆς A.D.E.F.G. μνήμης B.h. Valla. Bekk. Poppo. γνώμην V. γενόμενοι f.h.i.

7. τρόπῳ φέντε] That is, "in what ever manner it might be." He repeats it a little afterwards; ὅπως ἀν προχωρῇ: so that προχωρῇ must be supplied after πλοίοις.

20. τρυπάνης τοῦτον ἐλλιπεῖς γιγνόμενοι] Two MSS. and Valla's translation read μνήμης, which Bekker, Poppo, and Goller, have admitted into the text. The alteration appears to me to be far

ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΣ. A.C. 414. Olymp. 91. 3.

τῷ ὅχλῳ πρὸς χάριν τι λέγοντες, οὐ τὰ ὄντα ἀπαγγέλλωσιν, ἔγραψεν ἐπιστολὴν, νομίζων οὕτως ἀν μάλιστα τὴν αὐτοῦ γνώμην, μηδὲν ἐν τῷ ἀγγέλῳ ἀφανισθεῖσαν, μαθόντας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους βουλεύσασθαι περὶ τῆς ἀληθείας. καὶ οἱ μὲν 5 ὥχοντο φέροντες, οὓς ἀπέστειλε, τὰ γράμματα καὶ ὅσα ἔδει αὐτοὺς εἰπεῖν· ὁ δὲ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον διὰ φυλακῆς μᾶλλον ἥδη ἔχων ἢ δι’ ἔκουσίων κινδύνων ἐπεμελεῖτο.†

IX. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τελευτῶντι, καὶ Εὔετίων στρατηγὸς Ἀθηναίων, μετὰ Περδίκκου στρατεύσας ἐπ’ Ἀμφίποιο ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΣ. πολιν Θρᾳξὶ πολλοῖς, τὴν μὲν πόλιν οὐχ Fruitless attempt of εἶλεν, ἐς δὲ τὸν Στρυμόνα περικομίσας τριήρεις the Athenians to recover Amphipolis. ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπολιόρκει, ὅρμωμενος ἐξ Ἰμεραίου. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

X. Τοῦ δὲ ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος ἥκουτες ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας

1. ἀπαγγέλλωσιν A.B.D.F.H.N.V.c.f.g.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπαγγέλλωσιν T. i. ceteri ἀπαγγείλωσιν. 2. οὗτως ἀν] om. i. μάλιστα] μόλις B. ἔαυτοῦ K. 3. τοὺς] om. E.h. 4. βουλεύεσθαι C.e. 6. ὅ] ὅσα D.g. δὲ κατὰ B.D.L. O.P.g.h.k. Bekk. 2. vulgo δὲ τὰ κατά. μετὰ L. φυλακῆς μᾶλλον B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo μᾶλλον deest. 7. ἔχων] “an σφῶν” BEKK. ἔκουσίων] ἀκουσίων Wytttenbach. ad Julian. Or. pag. 163. ed. Schäfer. post Reiskium: ἢ δι’ ἔκουσίων B.h. Bekk. 2. ἢ διὰ κουσίων K. ἥδη ἔκουσίων A.C.D.E.F.R.V.g. Poppo. ἥδη ἔκουσίων f. vulgo ἔχων ἔκουσίων. 8. τελευτῶν V. εὔεστίων D.g. εὔστίων L.O. 13. ἰμεραίου L.O.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἰμεραίου. τοῦτο post ἐτελεύτα om. A.D.F.H.N.T.V.c.d.f.g.i. Poppo. Goell. uncis inclusit Bekk. (in ed. 1832. om.)

from certain. A man's memory must have been bad indeed, if he could not remember as many particulars of the state of the armament as are contained in Nicias' letter. On the other hand, the sense and presence of mind of a messenger, exposed to the questioning of the orators before the assembly of the people, might be very likely to fail, so that they might be quite unable to give an intelligent opinion as to the state of affairs in Sicily. And for these reasons both Bauer and Haack have retained the common reading γνώμης.

[Haack now reads μνήμης, and Göller on the contrary has restored γνώμης, but he understands it as signifying “Nicias' meaning;” γνώμης ἐλλιπεῖς γιγνόμενοι, “falling short of expressing “his meaning perfectly.” But then surely we should have had τῆς αὐτοῦ γνώμης, and not simply γνώμης.]

3. ἐν τῷ ἀγγέλῳ] See the note on IV. 113, 2. and Herodotus, VIII. 100, 6. with Valckenaer's and Schweighæuser's notes.

6. [ο δὲ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον κ. τ. λ. “Nicias magis castris custodiendis “quam ultro adeundo pericula, curabat “exercitum.” POPPO. Göller retains the old reading, ο δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον διὰ φυλακῆς ἥδη ἔχων ἔκουσίων κινδύνων ἐπεμελεῖτο, and interprets it as Reiske had done, joining διὰ φυλακῆς with ἔκουσίων κινδύνων, “He was looking to the state of his camp, keeping it on its guard against running into dangers voluntarily.” Bekker in his various readings suggests the substitution of σφῶν for ἔχων.]

12. ἐξ ἰμεραίου] Nothing whatever is known of this place beyond the mention of it by Thucydides on this occasion.

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οἱ παρὰ τοῦ Νικίου, ὅσα τε ἀπὸ γλώσσης εἴρητο αὐτοῖς,

ATHENS. εἶπον, καὶ εἴ τίς τι ἐπηρώτα ἀπεκρίνοντο, καὶ

The bearer of Nicias' dispatch arrives at Athens. It is read to the assembled people.

τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἀπέδοσαν. οἱ δὲ γραμματεὺς ὁ τῆς πόλεως παρελθὼν ἀνέγνω τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, δηλοῦσαν τοιάδε. 5

XI. “Τὰ μὲν πρότερον πραχθέντα, ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐν ἄλλαις πολλαῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἴστε· νῦν δὲ καιρὸς οὐχ ἥσσον

LETTER OF

NICIAS.

(11-15.)

The arrival of Gylippus has completely altered our prospects. Our lines are effectually interrupted, and owing to the enemy's numerous cavalry we are more like men besieged than besieging others.

“μαθόντας ὑμᾶς, ἐν ᾧ ἐσμὲν, βουλεύσασθαι.
“κρατησάντων γὰρ ἡμῶν μάχαις ταῖς πλείοσι
“Συρακοσίους, ἐφ’ οὓς ἐπέμφθημεν, καὶ τὰ 10
“τείχη οἰκοδομησαμένων, ἐν οἷσπερ νῦν ἐσμὲν,
“ἥλθε Γύλιππος Λακεδαιμόνιος, στρατιὰν
“ἔχων ἔκ τε Πελοποννήσου καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν
“Σικελίᾳ πόλεων ἔστιν ὡν. καὶ μάχῃ τῇ μὲν
“πρώτῃ νικᾶται ὑφ' ἡμῶν, τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ 15

“ιππεῦσί τε πολλοῖς καὶ ἀκοντισταῖς βιασθέντες ἀνεχωρήσαμεν ἐσ τὰ τείχη. νῦν οὖν ἡμεῖς μὲν παυσάμενοι τοῦ περιτειχισμοῦ διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων ἥσυχάζομεν
“(οὐδὲ γὰρ ξυμπάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ δυναίμεθ' ἀν χρήσασθαι,

1. τοῖ] om. O. 2. τι] om. g. ἐπηρώτα B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἡρώτα. ἀπεκρίναντο A.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.g.k.m. 3. γραμματεὺς ὁ τῆς B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo omittunt articulum. 5. τουάνδε e. τουάδε λην i. τουάδε ἐπιστολῆ d. 6. πρώτον f. 7. πολλαῖς] om. B.h. uncis inclusit Bekk. ἥσσον B.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἥττον. 9. κρατησαμένων d.i. 11. οἰκοδομησαμένων H. οἰκοδομησάντων i. οἰκοδομησαμένων V. 11. νῦν] om. C.G.L.O.P.R.d.e.i.k.m. 12. γύλιππος ὁ λακεδαιμόνιος B.h. 13. τε B.h. Bekk. Goell. om. A.D.E.F.G. ἀπὸ A.D.E.F.G. om. B.h. Bekk. 2. ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ Q.R.f. 14. πόλεων ante ἀπὸ ponit e. 15. τὴν δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ h. 17. μὲν] τε O. 18. τὸ] om. C.K.e.h. 19. συμπάσῃ B.h. δυνησόμεθα E. χρήσεσθαι A.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.R.T.g.k. Poppo. Goell. χρήσεσθε D. χρῆσθαι h.

3. γραμματεὺς τῆς πόλεως] Pollux, VIII. 98. non omnes scribas. sed tantum primum genus, sorte lectos, dicit; secundum a senatu; tertium a populo. DUK. There were three sorts of γραμματεῖς at Athens; one already mentioned, IV. 118, 7; another elected by the council of five hundred, to take charge of the official copies of the laws; and a third, here spoken of, elected by the people to read aloud any public documents to the council and to the general assembly. Hence I have

followed two MSS. in inserting the article before τῆς πόλεως, in order to specify more exactly what sort of γραμματεῖς was meant. See Pollux, VIII. 98. Böckh Staatshaush. der Athener, I. p. 200, &c. (Eng. transl. vol. I. p. 249.) and Schömann de Comitiis Athen. p. 320.

19. δυναίμεθ' ἀν χρήσασθαι] Poppo and Göller have followed several MSS. in substituting the future for the aorist in this passage. And it is allowed that the grammarians' rule, "that δύναμαι

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“ ἀπαναλωκυίας τῆς φυλακῆς τῶν τειχῶν μέρος τι τοῦ
 “ ὄπλιτικοῦ), οἱ δὲ παρωκοδομήκασιν ἡμῖν τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν,
 “ ὥστε μὴ εἶναι ἔτι περιτειχίσαι αὐτοὺς, ἢν μή τις τὸ παρ-
 “ τείχισμα τοῦτο πολλῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπελθὼν ἔλη. ξυμβέβηκέ 4
 5 “ τε πολιορκεῖν δοκοῦντας ἡμᾶς ἄλλους αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον, ὅσα
 “ γε κατὰ γῆν, τοῦτο πάσχειν· οὐδὲ γὰρ τῆς χώρας ἐπὶ
 “ πολὺ διὰ τοὺς ἵππους ἐξερχόμεθα. XII. πεπόμφασι δὲ καὶ
 On their part, the
 enemy are procuring
 reinforcements in every
 quarter, to attack us
 by land and by sea.
 For even our fleet is
 become almost ineffi-
 cient, by the long ser-
 vice of the ships, their
 want of repairs,

“ ἐσ Πελοπόννησον πρέσβεις ἐπ’ ἄλλην στρα-
 “ τιὰν, καὶ ἐσ τὰς ἐν Σικελίᾳ πόλεις Γύλιππος
 “ οἴχεται, τὰς μὲν καὶ πείσων ξυμπολεμεῖν,
 “ ὅσαι νῦν ἡσυχάζουσιν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ἔτι καὶ
 “ στρατιὰν πεζῆν καὶ ναυτικοῦ παρασκευὴν,
 “ ἢν δύνηται, ἄξων. διανοοῦνται γὰρ, ὡς ἐγὼ 2
 “ πυνθάνομαι, τῷ τε πεζῷ ἀμα τῶν τειχῶν
 15 “ ἡμῶν πειρᾶν καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. καὶ δεινὸν 3
 “ μηδενὶ ὑμῶν δόξῃ εἶναι, ὅτι καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. τὸ γὰρ
 “ ναυτικὸν ἡμῶν, ὅπερ κακεῖνοι πυνθάνονται, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 “ ἥκμαζε καὶ τῶν νεῶν τῇ ξηρότητι καὶ τῶν πληρωμάτων
 “ τῇ σωτηρίᾳ· νῦν δὲ αἱ τε νῆσοι διάβροχοι, τοσοῦτον χρόνον
 20 “ ἥδη θαλασσεύονται, καὶ τὰ πληρώματα ἔφθαρται. τὰς 4
 “ μὲν γὰρ ναῦς οὐκ ἔστιν ἀνελκύσαντας διαψύξαι, διὰ τὸ
 “ ἀντιπάλους [καὶ] τῷ πλήθει καὶ ἔτι πλείους τὰς τῶν

I. ἀπαναλωκυίας Q.

5. ἡμᾶς] om. h.

B.Q.h.i.

10. καὶ] om. Q.

15. ταῖς] om. h.

16. μηδενὶ

T.V.g.k.m.

Haack.

Poppo.

F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.k.m.

Bekk.

G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.k.m.

Goell.

Bekk.

Poppo.

Bekk.

Poppo.

vulgo ἐπιπλείους.

3. μὴ δυνατὸν εἶναι B.h.

11. καὶ στρατιὰν ἔτι B.

14. τε] om.

T. δεινὸν μὲν

μηδενὶ K.

17. ἥπερ B.C.D.(et teste Bekk. F.)

G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.k.m.

Haack.

Poppo.

F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.k.m.

Bekk.

G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.k.m.

Goell.

Bekk.

Poppo.

Bekk.

Poppo.

vulgo ἐπιπλείους.

περιτειχίσειν V.

14. τῶν τειχῶν ἡμῶν πειρᾶν]

Thucyd.

I. 61, 2. καὶ πειράσαντες πρῶτον τοῦ χω-

ρίου.

Adde IV. 25, 11. et 70, 2. DUK.

22. ἀντιπάλους [καὶ] τῷ πλήθει]

If the conjunction be genuine, it signifies

“ is never followed by the future tense,”
 is not universally observed. See Lo-
 beck on Phrynicus, Parerg. p. 748.
 Yet though not an universal rule, it is
 a general one, and one which several of
 the best MSS. (B. C. E. and N.) ob-
 serve in this very passage. I do not
 see therefore why, when the MS. au-
 thority is balanced, we should make
 the text violate a general rule rather

than conform to it.

6. τῆς χώρας ἐπὶ πολὺ] “ To any
 “ distance in the country.” See the
 note on II. 76, 4. τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομή-
 ματος ἐπὶ μέγα.

14. τῶν τειχῶν ἡμῶν πειρᾶν] Thucyd.
 I. 61, 2. καὶ πειράσαντες πρῶτον τοῦ χω-

ρίου.

Adde IV. 25, 11. et 70, 2. DUK.

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“πολεμίων οὖσας ἀεὶ προσδοκίαν παρέχειν ὡς ἐπιπλεύσουν—
 5 “ται. φανεραὶ δέ εἰσιν ἀναπειρώμεναι, καὶ αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις
 “ἐπ’ ἑκείνοις, καὶ ἀποξηρᾶναι τὰς σφετέρας μᾶλλον ἔξουσία·
 “οὐ γὰρ ἐφορμοῦσιν ἄλλοις. XIII. ἡμῖν δὲ ἐκ πολλῆς ἀν
 and by the gradual wasting of our crews,
 either from the sword or from desertion. “περιουσίας νεῶν μόλις τοῦτο ὑπῆρχε, καὶ
 “μὴ ἀναγκαζομένοις, ὥσπερ νῦν, πάσαις φυ-
 “λάσσειν. εἰ γὰρ ἀφαιρήσομέν τι καὶ βραχὺ¹⁵
 “τῆς τηρήσεως τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὐχ ἔξομεν, παρὰ τὴν ἑκείνων
 2 “πόλιν χαλεπῶς καὶ νῦν ἐσκομιζόμενοι. τὰ δὲ πληρώματα
 “διὰ τόδε ἐφθάρη τε ἡμῖν καὶ ἔτι νῦν φθείρεται, τῶν ναυτῶν ιο
 “τῶν μὲν, διὰ φρυγανισμὸν καὶ ἀρπαγὴν καὶ ὑδρείαν μακρὰν,
 “ὑπὸ τῶν ἵππεων ἀπολλυμένων· οἱ δὲ θεράποντες, ἐπειδὴ ἐς
 “ἀντίπαλα καθεστήκαμεν, αὐτομολοῦσι, καὶ οἱ ξένοι οἱ μὲν
 “ἀναγκαστοὶ ἐσβάντες εὐθὺς κατὰ τὰς πόλεις ἀποχωροῦσιν,
 “οἱ δὲ ὑπὸ μεγάλου μισθοῦ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπαρθέντες, καὶ 15
 “οἰόμενοι χρηματιεῖσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ μαχεῖσθαι, ἐπειδὴ παρὰ
 “γνώμην ναυτικόν τε δὴ καὶ τἄλλα ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων

1. ἔχειν N.V.

2. φανεροὶ B.k.

ἀναπειρώμεναι h. Poppe. Goell. Bekk.

οὐ
 ἀναπληρωμεναι i. ceteri ἀποπειρώμεναι. 3. ἑκείνους A.B.F.V. dativus est
 II. 84, 2. III. 12, 3. IV. 29, 4. VIII. 58, 5. καὶ τὸ ἔπραναι B.h. (i.e. “κάποξη-
 ρᾶναι.” Bekk.) τὰ σφέτερα f. ἔξουσίᾳ M. ἔξουσιν R. om.i. 4. ἄλλοις
 A.B.C.D.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppe. Bekk. vulgo ἄλλή-
 λοις. 6. φυλάσσειν] om. d.i. 8. στερήσεως D.g. 10. ἔτι] om. D.g.h.
 post νῦν ponunt Q.R.d.l.i. Poppe. ἐπιφθείρεται h. φθείρεται καὶ f. 11. καὶ
 ὑδρείαν μακρὰν B.h. Bekk. 2. μικρὰν καὶ ὑδρείαν G.L.O.P. ὑδρείαν T. vulgo
 μακρὰν καὶ ὑδρείαν. 12. ἀπολλυμένων T. θεράποντες B.C.D.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.
 P.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo θεραπεύοντες. 14. κατὰ
 πόλεις d.i. ἀπεχώρουν h. ἀναχωροῦσιν L.Q.R. 15. μισθοῦ μεγάλου k.
 17. γνώμης P. δὴ] om. h. τὰ ἄλλα V.

“not only in the condition of their ships,
 “but also in the number of them.”

ib. καὶ ἐπιπλείους] Stephanus et alii Lexicorum conditores ἐπιπλείων, pro amplior, adserunt ex Aristotele II. de Cœlo: περὶ δὲ τούτων ζητεῖν μὲν καλῶς ἔχει ἐπιπλείω σύνεσιν. Est l. d. cap. 12, 5. Sed in Pacii Ed. Læmariana 1597. et Du Vallii divisibus vocibus editum est: καλῶς ἔχει καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ πλείω σύνεσιν. Nec facile fortassis ostendi poterit, ὅτι πλείων, quod hic MSS. exhibent, sic dici, ut cum superlativo ὅτι πλείστος. Conjecti potest, καὶ ἔτι πλείους. Thucydides I. 120, 7. πολλὰ γὰρ κακῶς γνω-

σθέντα—κατωρθώθη· ἔτι πλείω—ἔς τού-
 ναυτίον αἰσχρῶς περιέστη. Et cum aliis
 comparativis I. 1, 3 τὰ γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν,
 καὶ τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα. Et III. 81, 4.
 οὐδὲν δ, τι οὐ ἔννέβη, καὶ ἔτι περιστέρω. In aliis Edd. ante verba καὶ ἐπιπλείους
 rectius est distinctio minima. Duk.

2. ἀναπειρώμεναι] This is undoubtedly the true reading. See Herodot. VI. 12, 6. and Thucyd. VII. 51, 2. Ἀπο-
 πειρώμεναι would signify, “trying their
 “fortune;” ἀναπειρώμεναι is, “prac-
 “tising or exercising themselves.”

13. καθεστήκαμεν] See I. 143, 1.

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“ ἀνθεστῶτα ὁρῶσιν, οἱ μὲν ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει ἀπέρ-
 “ χονται, οἱ δὲ ὡς ἔκαστοι δύνανται· πολλὴ δὲ ή Σικελία·
 “ εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι, ἀνδράποδα ‘Υκκαρικὰ
 “ ἀντεμβιβάσαι ὑπὲρ σφῶν πείσαντες τοὺς τριηράρχους,
 5 “ τὴν ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφήρηνται. XIV. ἐπισταμέ-
 Yet we are obliged to depend wholly on our own resources, insuf- “ νοις δὲ ὑμῖν γράφω ὅτι βραχεῖα ἀκμὴ πλη-
 “ ρώματος, καὶ ὀλίγοι τῶν ναυτῶν οἱ ἔξορ-

1. αὐτομολίας] λιθολογίας vel ὄλοκοπίας Reiskius. 3. αὐτοὶ B.h. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri αὐτοῦ. ὑκκαρικὰ g. καρικὰ L.O.P.k. 4. ἀντιβιβάσαι i.
 τριηράρχας ^{ous} G. τριηράρχας P.k. 7. ἔξορμοῦντες D.F.H.T.g.

1. οἱ μὲν ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει ἀπέρχονται] Götler takes the preposition with αὐτομολίας, and considers προφάσει to be opposed to ὡς ἔκαστοι δύνανται, as if the sense were, “some go over to “the enemy with some excuse or other, “and others, if they can get no excuse, “make their escape in any manner that “they can.” And in illustration of the word προφάσει, he quotes what Plutarch says of the followers of Perseus, after his defeat at Pydna, τῶν δὲ ὁ μέν τις ὑπόδημα προσποιούμενος λελυμένον συνάπτειν, δὲ ἵππον ἄρδειν, δὲ ποτοῦ χρήσειν, ὑπολειπόμενοι κατὰ μικρὸν ἀπεδίδρασκον. Ämil. Paull. 23. But this is said of soldiers in a retreat, and when all discipline was nearly at an end, not of men who were quietly living within their own lines. And the order of the words seems to me to distinguish ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει, from ὡς ἔκαστοι δύνανται. I should therefore understand ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει to signify, “finding some excuse for going over “to the enemy,” that is, availing themselves of the irregular intercourse which constantly takes place between the outposts of two armies, when they are stationed for any length of time in each other’s neighbourhood, and so getting within the enemy’s lines, and then remaining there. The other clause, ὡς ἔκαστοι δύνανται, implies that they got away sometimes on the rear of the Athenian lines, and thus, instead of going over to the Syracusans, effected their escape to any of the cities in other parts of Sicily; to which Nicias alludes by saying, πολλὴ ή Σικελία, there were so many points of refuge open to them

in every direction, that their escape was easily effected. It may be observed that Herodotus uses πρόφασις in one place, IV. 79, 1. simply in the sense of “an “occasional.” If we take it in this sense in the present passage, it will remove every appearance of difficulty; but even in its ordinary meaning, what I have said above will, I think, sufficiently explain it.

3. αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι] “While they “themselves followed their traffic.” Compare VI. 31, 5, and the note there.

6. βραχεῖα ἀκμὴ πληρώματος] Compare ch. 12, 3. τὸ ναυτικόν—τὸ μὲν πρώτον ἡκμαζε—νῦν δὲ—τὰ πληρώματα ἐφθαρται.

7. οἱ ἔξορμῶντες—καὶ ἔνεχοντες, κ.τ.λ.] “There are but few of our seamen who “can either set off a ship into her way, “or can keep the rowing in time.” Ἐξορμᾶν ναῦν seems to be, in familiar English, “to start a ship,” that is, “to “set her in motion.” Ἐνεχεῖν τὴν εἰρεσίαν, “to keep the rowing in order,” like the business of the man who pulls what is called the stroke oar, in our river navigation. The latter, as Duker supposes, was probably the business of the κελευσταὶ, in one sense: but there must also have been some of the rowers themselves who seemed as a guide and rule to the rest, and who both set the stroke in the first instance, ἔξωρμησαν τὴν ναῦν, and by keeping exact time themselves to the song or call of the κελευσταὶ, caused the rest of the crew to keep time also.

ἔξορμῶντες τε ναῦν] Pollux I. 123. inter ea, quae ad rem nauticam pertinent, recenset Ἐξορμᾶν τὴν ναῦν. quod,

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- ficient as they are; while the enemy are being reinforced continually.
- 2 “ μῶντές τε ναῦν καὶ ξυνέχοντες τὴν εἰρεσίαν.
- “ τούτων δὲ πάντων ἀπορώτατον τό τε μὴ οἶον
- “ τε εἶναι ταῦτα ἐμοὶ κωλῦσαι τῷ στρατηγῷ
- “ (χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αἱ ύμέτεραι φύσεις ἄρξαι), καὶ ὅτι οὐδὲ
- “ ὅπόθεν ἐπιπληρωσόμεθα τὰς ναῦς ἔχομεν, ὁ τοῖς πολεμίοις 5
- “ πολλαχόθεν ὑπάρχει, ἀλλ' ἀνάγκη, ἀφ' ὧν ἔχοντες ἥλθο-
- “ μεν, τά τε ὅντα καὶ ἀπαναλισκόμενα γίγνεσθαι· αἱ γὰρ νῦν
- 3 “ οὖσαι πόλεις ξύμμαχοι ἀδύνατοι, Νάξος καὶ Κατάνη. ἐι-
- “ δὲ προσγενήσεται ἐν ἔτι τοῖς πολεμίοις, ὥστε τὰ τρέφοντα
- “ ἡμᾶς χωρία τῆς Ἰταλίας, ὄρωντα ἐν φέτε ἐσμὲν, καὶ ύμῶν 10
- “ μὴ ἐπιβοηθούντων, πρὸς ἐκείνους χωρῆσαι, διαπεπολεμήσε-
- “ ται αὐτοῖς ἀμαχεὶ ἐκπολιορκηθέντων ἡμῶν ὁ πόλεμος.
- 4 “ Τούτων ἔγὼ ἡδίω μὲν ἀν εἶχον ύμῖν ἔτερα ἐπιστέλλειν,
- “ οὐ μέντοι χρησιμώτερά γε, εἰ δεῖ σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰ ἐνθάδε
- You must then either recall your armament or speedily and effectually reinforce it. But in either case, I entreat you to allow me to resign the command, for which my health totally disqualifies me.
- “ βουλεύσασθαι. καὶ ἀμα τὰς φύσεις ἐπι- 15
- “ στάμενος ύμῶν, βουλομένων μὲν τὰ ἥδιστα
- “ ἀκούειν, αἰτιωμένων δὲ ὕστερον, ἦν τι ύμῖν
- “ ἀπ' αὐτῶν μὴ ὄμοιον ἐκβῆ, ἀσφαλέστερον
- “ ἡγησάμην τὸ ἀληθὲς δηλῶσαι. XV. καὶ
- “ νῦν ὡς, ἐφ' ἂ μὲν ἥλθομεν τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ 20
- “ τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ύμῖν μὴ

3. εἶναι] om. N.V. 4. ἡμέτεραι D.Q.g. 6. πανταχόθεν i. ἐφ' ὁν T.
 7. τε] τὰ E. καὶ] om. L. αἱ τε γὰρ οὖσαι e. 8. νάξος G. 10. χωρία ἡμᾶς B.
 11. ἐπιβοηθούντων L. διαπεπολεμήσεται B.L.N.Q.V. et correctus A. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo διαπολεμήσεται. 14. σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰς ἐνθάδε βουλ. B. Bekk. 2.
 σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰ ἔ. g. σαφῶς εἰδότας βουλ. h. vulgo σαφῶς ὑμᾶς εἰδότας.
 15. βουλεύεσθαι C. 17. ἀντιωμένων K. ἐναντιουμένων O. ἦν τι—ἀσφαλέ-
 στερον om. G. 20. τὸ] om. A.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.d.f.g.i. uncis inclusit Poppe.

probabile est, hinc descriptum esse. Omnes hic vertunt, *agere navem*. Fortassis est, navem e statione, vel portu, *in altum deducere*. Συνέχει τὴν εἰρεσίαν Valle est, *navem moderari*; Acacius vertit, *remis uti*. Magis placet interpretatio Porti. Nec tamen certo scio, quid sit; sed suspicor, ad eos pertinere, qui κελευσταὶ dicuntur, quos nauitis requiemque modumque remigandi dare, dicit Ovidius, III. Metam. 619. DUKER.

4. χαλεπαὶ—ἄρξαι] See the note on

VI. 22. οὐ πάσης ἔσται πόλεως ὑποδέξασθαι.

7. τά τε ὅντα καὶ τὰ ἀπαναλισκόμενα] “Our stock in hand and our daily consumption are both furnished out of the supplies which we brought with us; for here in Sicily we can get nothing.”

12. ἐκπολιορκηθέντων ἡμῶν] “By our being starved out.” The full expression, ἐκπολιορκεῖν λιμῷ, occurs in Thucyd. I. 134, 4.

21. μὴ μεμπτῶν γεγενημένων] “That

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“ μεμπτῶν γεγενημένων, οὗτο τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε· ἐπειδὴ δὲ
 “ Σικελία τε ἄπασα ξυνίσταται, καὶ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἄλλη
 “ στρατιὰ προσδόκιμος αὐτοῖς, βουλεύεσθε ἥδη ὡς τῶν γ'
 “ ἐνθάδε μηδὲ τοῖς παροῦσιν ἀνταρκούντων, ἀλλ' ἡ τούτους
 5 “ μεταπέμπειν δέον ἡ ἄλλην στρατιὰν μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐπιπέμπειν,
 “ καὶ πεζὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν, καὶ χρήματα μὴ ὀλίγα, ἐμοὶ δὲ
 “ διάδοχόν τινα, ὡς ἀδύνατός εἰμι διὰ νόσου νεφρῖτιν πα-
 “ μένειν. ἀξιῶ δὲ ὑμῶν ξυγγνώμης τυγχάνειν· καὶ γὰρ ὅτ'²
 “ ἐρρώμην, πολλὰ ἐν ἡγεμονίαις ὑμᾶς εὖ ἐποίησα. ὃ τι δὲ 3
 10 “ μέλλετε, ἂμα τῷ ἥρι εὐθὺς καὶ μὴ ἐσ ἀναβολὰς πράσετε,
 “ ὡς τῶν πολεμίων τὰ μὲν ἐν Σικελίᾳ δι’ ὀλίγου ποριου-
 “ μένων, τὰ δὲ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου σχολαίτερον μὲν, ὅμως δ’,
 “ ἦν μὴ προσέχητε τὴν γνώμην, τὰ μὲν λήσουσιν ὑμᾶς,
 “ ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον, τὰ δὲ φθήσονται.”

15 XVI. Ἡ μὲν τοῦ Νικίου ἐπιστολὴ τοσαῦτα ἐδήλου. οἱ
 δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀκούσαντες αὐτῆς, τὸν μὲν Νικίαν οὐ παρέλυσαν

1. πέμπτων R. δὲ] om. B. 2. σικελία A.B.D.E.F.H.T.V.c.d.g. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἡ σικελία.¹ καὶ] om. H.T. 3. αὐτοὶ B.h. βουλεύ-
 σατε B.h. 4. μὴ D.g. ἀνταρκούντων D.E.F.d. Poppo. Bekk. 2. μὴ ἀνταρ-
 κούντων h. vulgo αὐταρκούντων. τούτοις A.B.E.F.i. 5. ἐλάσσω B.Q.h.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐλάττω. 6. πεζικήν R.f.i. δὲ] τε B.h. 7. ὡς
 οὐ δυνατὸς O. νόσον μὲν φρενῖτιν B. (μὲν φρενῖτιν B. teste Bekk.) νεφρῖτην T.
 8. συγγνώμης H.T. om. h. 10. εὐθὺς] om. V. πράσετε B.h. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πράττετε. 12. σχολαίτερον N.V. ἀσχολαίτε-
 ρον C. 13. ἦν] ἀν O. μὴ] om. C. προσέχετε E.F.H.K.

“ they have not become inadequate.” There is this peculiarity in the meaning of *μέμφομαι*, that it signifies not generally “to blame,” but “to deprecate,” “to consider as inefficient or of no account.” Thus Herodotus I. 77, 1. μεμφθεὶς κατὰ τὸ πλῆθος τὸ ἐώστου στράτευμα. And again, VII. 48, 1. 49, 1. And this probably was the true meaning of the line of Simonides, *Κορινθίους δὲ οὐ μέμφεται τὸ Ἰλιον*. Compare a somewhat similar meaning of the word *ὄνώ* in Homer, Odyssey XVII. 378. ἦ δηνοσται, ὅτι τοι βίοτον κατέδουσιν ἀνακτος; “ Seemeth it a small thing to thee? “ Dost thou count it nothing?”

10. μὴ ἐσ ἀναβολὰς πράσετε] Compare Herodotus, VIII. 21, 3. οὐκέτι ἐσ

ἀναβολὰς ἐποιεῦντο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν: and II. 121, 11. οὐκ ἐσ μακρὴν ἔργον ἔχεσθαι. In all these cases the preposition refers properly to some word understood, such as *τρεπόμενοι*, as in the well known expression, *ἐσ ἀλκὴν τρέπεσθαι*. And thus in Thucyd. III. 108, 1. μήτε ἐσ ἀλκὴν ὑπομεῖναι: the expression, if written at length, would probably have been, *ἐσ ἀλκὴν τραπομένους ὑπομεῖναι*.

12. σχολαίτερον] Clar. [N.] σχολαί-
 τερον. Etiam alibi in hac voce variant
 MSS. Vid. ad IV. 47, 3. Sed compara-
 tio in αἵτερος Atticorum est. Eustathius
 in Hom. Odyss. φ'. p. 1905. et Etymo-
 log. M. in αἴδοιέστατος et γεραίτερος.
 Duk.

16. οὐ παρέλυσαν τῆς ἀρχῆς] Suidas

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The Athenians refuse to recall Nicias, but appoint two of his officers to share the labours of the command with him. They resolve to send a second expedition to reinforce him, early in the ensuing spring, and dispatch a supply of money to him immediately.

τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἀλλ' αὐτῷ, ἕως ἂν ἔτεροι ξυνάρχοντες αἱρεθέντες ἀφίκωνται, τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ δύο προσείλοντο, Μένανδρον, καὶ Εὐθύδημον, ὅπως μὴ μόνος ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ ταλαιπωροίη στρατιὰν δὲ ἄλλην ἐψηφίσαντο πέμπειν, καὶ 5 ναυτικὴν καὶ τὸ πεζὸν, Ἀθηναίων τε ἐκ κατάλογου καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων. καὶ ξυνάρχοντας αὐτῷ εἶλοντο Δημοσθένην τὲ τὸν Ἀλκισθέ-

2 νους καὶ Εὐρυμέδοντα τὸν Θουκλέους. καὶ τὸν μὲν Εὐρυμέδοντα εὐθὺς περὶ ἥλιου τροπὰς τὰς χειμερινὰς ἀποπέμπουσιν 10 ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, μετὰ δέκα νεῶν, ἄγοντα εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντα ἀργυρίου, καὶ ἅμα ἀγγελοῦντα τοῖς ἐκεῖ ὅτι ἦξει βοήθεια καὶ ἐπιμέλεια αὐτῶν ἔσται. XVII. ὁ δὲ Δημο-

The Athenians and Corinthians fit out squadrons, the one to

ώς ἅμα τῷ ἥρι ποιησόμενος, στρατιάν τε ἐπαγ- 15

I. αὐτῷ] οὗτος h. ξυνάρχοντες αἱρεθέντες A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q. T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ξυνάρχοντες b. vulgo [αἱρεθέντες] ξυνάρχοντες. 2. ἀφίκοντο i. 3. εὖθυμον Η.Τ. 4. ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ μὴ μόνος f. 5. ἐπεψηφίσαντο B.h. πέμπειν ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζὸν B.h. Bekk. πέμπειν καὶ πεζοκήν καὶ ναυτικήν d.i. καὶ ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζοκήν A.D.E.F.G. vulgo πεζοκήν. 6. ἀθηναῖοι ἐκ d. ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐκ i. 9. θουκλέως P. 10. τὰς] om. A. χειμερίους A.F. 11. καὶ ἑκατὸν h. Haack. Poppo. Ceteri et Bekk. 2. omittunt. 14. ἔκπλουν καὶ ώς L.O.P. 15. ἀπαγγέλλων P. ἐπαγγέλων Q.

in h. v. et explicat, οὐκ ἀπήλαξαν, μετέστησαν. Hesychius: Παρέλυσε, καθεῖλεν, ἔχεβαλεν. WASS. Habet ex hoc loco Aristides, tom. II. Orat. I. p. 4. DUK.

2. τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ] "Of those who were on the spot in Sicily." See the note on V. 83, 1.

11. εἴκοσι] Diodor. p. 335. b. Τάλαντα ἑκατοντεσσαρικούντα. Nostri Codd. nihil movent. WASS.

εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν] The old reading, which made the sum sent only twenty talents, is not easily defensible. Twenty talents would have been a month's pay for twenty ships (VI. 8, 1.); but as the armament consisted of above an hundred ships, to say nothing of the land forces, so small a sum would not have been enough for a single week. Besides, in the spring of this same year, we read of 300 talents having been sent to Sicily at one time (VI. 94, 4.),

so that it is unlikely that now, after Nicias had pressed so strongly for "a large sum of money," he should have received so poor a supply as only twenty talents. Again, Diodorus states the sum brought by Euryomedon to have been 140 talents: nor can he have meant to include in this sum the money afterwards brought over by Demosthenes, because he mentions "money" again, when speaking of the outfit of the second armament. The inscription which Böckh refers to this year, and a fragment of which, where are to be found the letters ΣΙ, he proposes to supply by reading ΣΙΚΕΛΙΑΝ, is much too uncertain to be used as an argument; and even if it did relate to the Sicilian expedition, it would not, I think, give any support to the old reading of the present passage.

15. στρατιάν — ἐπαγγέλλων] "Announcing to them that soldiers were

intercept, the other to protect the passage of troops from Peloponnesus to Syracuse. γέλλων ἐσ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, καὶ χρήματα αὐτόθεν καὶ ναῦς καὶ ὄπλίτας ἔτοιμάζων. Πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἴκοσι ναῦς, ὅπως φυλάσσοιεν μηδένα ἀπὸ Κορίνθου καὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐσ τὴν Σικελίαν περαιοῦσθαι. οἱ γὰρ Κορίνθιοι, ὡς οἱ τε πρέσβεις αὐτοῖς ἥκουν καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ βελτίω ἦγγελλον, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἄκαιρον καὶ τὴν προτέραν πέμψιν τῶν νεῶν ποιήσασθαι, πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἐπέρρωντο, καὶ ἐν ὀλκάσι παρεσκευάζοντο αὐτοί τε ἀποστελοῦντες ὄπλίτας ἐσ τὴν Σικελίαν, καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Πελοποννήσου οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ πέμψουντες. ναῦς τε οἱ Κορίνθιοι πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐπλήρουν, ὅπως ναυμαχίας τε ἀποπει-

2. ἔτοιμάζων] om. V. 4. φυλάσσειν E.F. ἀπὸ τῆς κορίνθου d.i. κορίνθου καὶ] om. G. 6. ὡς οἱ τε πρέσβεις αὐτοῖς A.D.E.F.G. ὡς αὐτοῖς οἱ πρέσβεις B.h. Bekk. 2. ἐν σικελίᾳ h. 7. Ἠγγελον F.T. νομίζοντες G. τὴν πέμψιν h. 8. πολλὰ R. 9. καὶ ὀλκάσι Q. 10. ἐσ τὴν σικελίαν B.h. Goell. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ. 11. πέμψαντες A.D.E.F.R.c.d.f.g. τε καὶ οἱ f. 12. εἴκοσι E.F.; qui perinde capp. 19 et 53. et VIII. 2. 17. 23. 41. 97. sæpe cum A. ΒΕΚΚ. ναυμαχίαν f.

"wanted from them;" or, in Latin, "Milites sociis imperat." Compare VIII. 108, 4. ἐπαγγεῖλας στρατιὰν αὐτῶν τοῖς βελτίστοις. And lest we should be tempted to alter στρατιὰ into στρατείαν in both these passages, compare III. 16, 3. ἐπήγγελλον τεσσαράκοντα νεῶν πλῆθος. In these places ἐπαγγέλλειν στρατιὰν, and ἐπαγγέλλειν ναῦς signify, "to give notice that soldiers and ships were wanted; to give an order for soldiers and ships." Compare the well-known Latin expressions, "imperare rare milites civitatibus," "imperare pedites, naves, pecunias, arma, frumentum," &c.

9. ἀποστελοῦντες ὄπλίτας ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ] Congessit quædam hujus generis Stephanus in Append. ad Scripta al. de Dialect. Att. p. 124. DUK.

10. ἐσ τὴν Σικελίαν] Ἐν Σικελίᾳ proeis Σικελίαν sæpe dici apud Thucydidem et si scriberent quidquid est Hudsonorum, non crederem. Lege ὄπλίτας τοῖς ἐν—ut mox e. 18, 4. DOBREE. This correction, which Poppo also suggests, seems to me in itself more probable than the reading ἐσ τὴν Σικελίαν, but as the latter is supported by MS. authority, I have followed Bekker, Poppo,

and Göller, in preferring it. I quite agree with Dobree as to the indefensibility of the common reading, ἀποστελοῦντες ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ. The examples of this construction quoted from later writers, e. g. Dionys. Halicarn. Ant. Rom. I. 73. πρὸν Αἰγαίαν ἐλθεῖν ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ, are of little weight, even if we could be satisfied that the passages themselves had not been corrupted by the copyists of a still later age; a question which it is not easy to answer, until the text of Dionysius and other writers of that period shall have been submitted to a more critical revision than it has yet undergone. It may be said that we find such a construction, however, in a writer almost as old as Thucydides himself; for in the fragments of Ctesias, c. 5, we read, ἀποστέλλει ἐν Περσίδι Πετισάκαν. Now I notice this as an instance of the caution which is required in making quotations; for what we possess of Ctesias is merely a brief abstract of the contents of his history given by Photius in his Bibliotheca; so that the language is not that of Ctesias, but of Photius,—not that of a cotemporary of Xenophon, but of a Greek of Constantinople of the ninth century.

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ράσωσι πρὸς τὴν ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ φυλακὴν, καὶ τὰς ὄλκάδας αὐτῶν ἡσσον οἱ ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι κωλύοιεν ἀπαίρειν, πρὸς τὴν σφετέραν ἀντίταξιν τῶν τριήρων τὴν φυλακὴν ποιούμενοι.

XVIII. Παρεσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβολὴν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὥσπερ τε προεδέδοκτο αὐτοῖς, καὶ τῶν

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SPARTA.

The Lacedaemonians

prepare to invade Attica. They enter on the renewal of the war with great alacrity, conceiving that the Athenians had now put themselves completely in the wrong in the quarrel.

Συρακοσίων καὶ Κορινθίων ἐναγόντων, ἐπειδὴ ἐπυνθάνοντο τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθειαν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ὅπως δὴ ἐσβολῆς γενομένης διακωλυθῆ. καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης προσκείμενος ἐδίδασκε τὴν Δεκέλειαν τειχίζειν καὶ μὴ ἀνιέναι τὸν πόλεμον. μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐγεγένητό τις ρώμη, διότι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐνόμιζον διπλοῦν τὸν πόλεμον ἔχοντας, πρὸς τε σφᾶς καὶ Σικελιώτας, εὐκαθαιρετωτέρους ἐσε-

σθαι, καὶ ὅτι τὰς σπονδὰς προτέρους λελυκέναι ἥγοῦντο αὐτούς· ἐν γὰρ τῷ προτέρῳ πολέμῳ σφέτερον τὸ παρανόμημα μᾶλλον γενέσθαι, ὅτι τε ἐς Πλάταιαν ἥλθον Θηβαῖοι ἐν σπονδῃ, καὶ εἰρημένον ἐν ταῖς πρότερον ξυνθήκαις ὅπλα μὴ ἀφέρειν, ἦν δίκας θέλωσι διδόναι, αὐτοὶ οὐχ ὑπήκουον ἐς δίκας προκαλούμενων τῶν Ἀθηναίων· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο εἰκότως δυστυχεῖν τε ἐνόμιζον, καὶ ἐνεθυμοῦντο τὴν τε περὶ 3 Πύλου ξυμφορὰν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλη αὐτοῖς γένοιτο. ἐπειδὴ δὲ

1. φυλακὴν—ναυπάκτῳ] in margine F. om. D.H.T.c.g. τῇ om. f. 3. τριήρων V. 5. καὶ ἐς G.Q. 7. καὶ κορινθίων A.B.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.f.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τῶν κορινθίων. 8. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπυνθ. f. 8. ἀπὸ] om. R. “ἀθηνῶν μαλί” Bekk. 2. 10. καὶ ἀλκιβιάδης L. 11. ἐδίδασκε K. τὴν] om. C.G.L.O.i.k.m. ἀνέναι] B. 12. δὲ καὶ τοῖς K. 13. ἐγένετο R. 18. τε B.h. Bekker. Goell. 19. εἰρημένον V. 20. ἐθέλωσι K. φέρωσι C.e. 21. ἐς] om. c. 22. εἰκότως δυστυχεῖν τε A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.V. c.e.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δυστυχεῖν τε Q. vulgo δυστυχεῖν τε εἰκότως. 23. ἐγένετο K.R.f. ἐγεγένετο B.

6. προεδέδοκτο] See VI. 93, 1.

11. Δεκέλειαν] Vid. Scholiasten Aristoph. Eup. v. 450. WASS.

22. ἐνεθυμοῦντο] Acacius vertit, in memoriam revocabant. Quae interpretatione satis ferri potest; nec alia significatio verbi ἐνθυμεῖσθαι hic querenda est, quam, quae est in Thucyd. V. 32, 1.

Δηλίους δὲ κατήγαγον πᾶλιν ἐς Δῆλον, ἐνθυμοῦμενοι τὰς τε ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ξυμφοράς· et alii locis, ubi ἐνθυμεῖσθαι est reputare, considerare. DUKER.

23. καὶ εἴ τις—γένοιτο] The aorist is made sometimes to assume the force of the pluperfect, as in II. 98, 2. ἐπορεύετο τῇ ὁδῷ ἦν πρότερον αὐτὸς ἐποιήτας

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οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν τέξ^τ Ἀργους† ὁρμώμενοι
 Ἐπιδαύρου τέ τι καὶ Πρασιῶν καὶ ἄλλα ἐδήωσαν, καὶ ἐκ
 Πύλου ἅμα ἐληστεύοντο, καὶ ὀσάκις περὶ του διαφορὰ γέ-
 νοιτο τῶν κατὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ἀμφισβητουμένων, ἐς δίκας
 5 προκαλουμένων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων οὐκ ἥθελον ἐπιτρέπειν,
 τότε δὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι νομίσαντες τὸ παρανόμημα, ὅπερ
 καὶ σφίσι πρότερον ἡμάρτητο, αὐθις ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὸ
 αὐτὸ περιεστάναι, πρόθυμοι ἥσαν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον. καὶ ἐν⁴
 τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ σίδηρον τε περιήγγελλον κατὰ τοὺς ξυμ-
 10 μάχους, καὶ τἄλλα ἔργαλεῖα ἥτοίμαζον ἐς τὸν ἐπιτειχισμόν.
 καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἅμα ὡς ἀποπέμψοντες ἐν ταῖς ὄλκάσιν
 ἐπικουρίαν, αὐτοί τε ἐπορίζον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Πελοποννη-
 σίους προσηνάγκαζον. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ὅγδοον
 καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης
 15 ξυνέγραψεν.

1. ναυσὶν ἔξ ἄργους ὁρμώμενοι B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo ναυσὶν ὁρμώμενοι. 2. τι]
 τέ τι B. Bekk. 2. τε h. vulgo. τε deest. πρασίων A.D.E.F.G.H.T.V.m. 3. ἐλη-
 στεύοντο A.D.E.F.G. ἐληστεύοντον B. Bekk. 2. τού] τούτου vel τούτων pr. D.
 διαφορὰ γένοιτο h. 4. κατὰ σπονδὰς B. 6. νομίσαντες V. 9. περιήγγελον Q.f.
 10. τἄλλα Q. τἄλλα Bekk. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. ἥτοίμαζον E. 11. εἰ σικελίᾳ h.
 ἐν ὄλκάσιν L.O.Q. 12. ἐπορίζοντο N.V. 13. καὶ τὸ ὅγδοον G.k.n. 14. ἐτε-
 λεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ B.h.

VIII. 93, 1. τὸν Ἀλεξικλέα, ὃν ξυνέλα-
 βον, ἀφέντες. Compare Poppe, Proleg-
 omen. I. p. 157. Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 498.
 Obs. And the optative mood is known
 to express any indefiniteness in the
 action or thing spoken of, whether as to
 time, place, frequency of recurrence,
 number, &c. Thus εἴ τις—γένοιτο, and
 ὀσάκις διαφορὰ γένοιτο, immediately
 below, combine these two meanings of
 the mood and tense, so as to signify (as
 Dobree rightly translates the former),
 “what—had ever happened;” “when-
 “ever, wherever, and how many times
 “soever, such a thing may have oc-
 “curred.” Compare the remarkable
 expression in I. 50, 1. τὰ σκάφη τῶν
 νεῶν ἂς καταδύσειαν, “the hulls of the
 “ships which they had sunk, how many
 “soever they might have been.”

I. ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν] Vide supra
 VI. 105, 1, 3. ΒΕΚΚ.

†έξ^τ Ἀργους† ὁρμώμενοι] Bekker, in

his last edition of 1832, has inserted the
 words ἔξ Ἀργους, from the two MSS.
 B.h. I think that they are rightly
 added, because the fact, although not
 expressly mentioned in the passage re-
 ferred to, VI. 105, 3, is yet implied by
 what is said there, ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τοῦ Ἀργους, which
 seems to shew that the ships were first
 sent over from Athens to Argos, and
 proceeded from Argos on their expedi-
 tion to the coasts of Laconia.

3. ἐκ Πύλου ἐληστεύοντο] “They, the
 “Lacedæmonians, were continually
 “being plundered from Pylus.” Compare
 V. 14, 2. ληστευομένης τῆς χώρας
 ἐκ τῆς Πύλου.

13. προσηνάγκαζον] Ad idem facien-
 dum adigebant. PORTUS. Compare
 VI. 91, 4. Perhaps this word affords
 some support to Göller’s interpretation
 of προστετελέκει in VI. 31, 5. where
 see the note.

ATTICA, &c. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

XIX. Τοῦ δὲ ἐπιγιγνομένου ἥρος, εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, πρωάτα δὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ἔνυμαχοι ἐσ τὴν Ἀττικὴν

A.C. 413. ἐσέβαλον. ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἀγις ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου,

Olymp. 91. 3.

ATTICA, &c.

The Peloponnesians
occupy DECELEIA in
Attica, and dispatch
several ships with
troops on board to
Sicily.

Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῆς χώρας τὰ περὶ τὸ πεδίον ἐδήσαν, ἐπειτα 5 Δεκέλειαν ἐτείχιζον, κατὰ πόλεις διελόμενοι τὸ ἔργον. ἀπέχει δὲ ἡ Δεκέλεια σταδίους μάλιστα τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλεως εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν, παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλέον καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Βοιωτίας. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ πεδίῳ καὶ τῆς χώρας τοῖς κρατίστοις 10

1. θέρους ε. πρωάτατα C.e. et γρ. F.II. Goell. Bekk. πρωάτατα A.D.E.F.
H.T.g. Poppo. πρώτατα γρ. A. vulgo πρωϊάτατα. 2. δὴ οἱ] om. B. οἱ solum
om. h. 4. πρῶτα h. 7. δεκέλεια Q. 8. ἀθηνᾶν h. 9. δὲ καὶ οὐ
B.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δὲ οὐ. ἀπὸ d.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὰ
ἀπὸ T. vulgo ἐπὶ. τῆς] om. V.

7. σταδίους μαλιστα — εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν] This would make the distance of Deceleia from Athens nearly 23000 yards; but sir W. Gell reckons it at only 19000. His description is as follows: "Having passed Pentelicus, "leaving it on the right, begin to "ascend the foot of Parnes by a bushy "slope. Then, after 4500 yards, after "a steeper ascent among pines, on the "right is a round detached hill, Dece- "leia, connected by a sort of isthmus "with mount Parnes, a little north of "which is the fountain of Tatoi. * * * "From the top of Deceleia is an ex- "tensive view both of the plains of "Athens and Eleusis. The fortress "is at the mouth of a pass through "Parnes to Oropus, and lay conveni- "ently for intercepting the supplies "from Eubora." Itinerary of Greece, p. 106. Dodwell speaks of Deceleia as "being visible from Athens at a dis- "tance of about fifteen miles," (vol. I. p. 502.) but this is evidently said at random, judging merely from the eye. There is no computation of the dis- tance from Deceleia to Oropus and Delium given, so far as my knowledge goes, by any modern traveller; but we may suppose that Thucydides calcu- lates the distance by the ordinary road; and if the road described by Mr. Gandy as leading from Oropus to Athens be

ordinarily used at present, instead of the more direct line over mount Parnes, I do not know why we should imagine the direct but more mountainous line to have been preferred formerly. Now by the present road, the high ground between Parnes and Pentelicus, at the head of the Cephissus and of the plain of Athens, is described as very nearly half way between Oropus and Athens; and on this line, on the high ground above mentioned, we may perhaps have to look for Deceleia. The apparent strangeness of the expression, παραπλή- σιον καὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλέον, would be lessened if we considered οὐ πολλῷ to be exactly equivalent to ὀλίγῳ, "and it is "about the same distance, and a little "more, from Boeotia."

[“Till it was accidentally stumbled upon two years ago by the French surveyors, no one had ever seen the ruins of Decelea. They stand on the west side of a gap in the hills, like Dunmailraise, between Steil Fell and Seat Sandal, in Westmorland, and the gap is plainly visible from Athens, though to see the fortress itself must have been very difficult if not impossible. The only road to Oropus passes immediately under the ruins, through a very narrow gorge.” —MS. Letter from Greece, January 1841.]

ATTICA, &c. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

ἐσ τὸ κακουργεῦν φόκοδομεῖτο τὸ τεῖχος, ἐπιφανὲς μέχρι τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλεως. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ Πελοπον-
νήσιοι καὶ οἱ ἔνυμαχοι ἐτείχιζον· οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ Πελοπον-
νήσῳ ἀπέστελλον περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τὰς ὄλκάσι τοὺς
5 ὄπλίτας ἐσ τὴν Σικελίαν, Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν τῶν τε Εἰλώ-
των ἐπιλεξάμενοι τοὺς βελτίστους καὶ τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν,
ἔνναμφοτέρων ἐσ ἔξακοσίους ὄπλίτας, καὶ Ἐκκριτον Σπαρ-
τιάτην ἄρχοντα, Βοιωτοὶ δὲ τριακοσίους ὄπλίτας, ὡν ἥρχον
Ξένων τε καὶ Νίκων Θηβαῖοι καὶ Ἡγήσανδρος Θεσπιεύς.
10 οὗτοι μὲν οὖν ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι ὄρμήσαντες ἀπὸ τοῦ Ταινάρου
τῆς Λακωνικῆς ἐσ τὸ πέλαγος ἀφῆκαν· μετὰ δὲ τούτους
Κορίνθιοι οὐ πολλῷ ὑστερον πεντακοσίους ὄπλίτας, τοὺς μὲν
ἔξ αὐτῆς Κορίνθου, τοὺς δὲ προσμισθωσάμενοι Ἀρκάδων, καὶ
ἄρχοντα Ἀλέξαρχον Κορίνθιον προστάξαντες, ἀπέπεμψαν.
15 ἀπέστειλαν δὲ καὶ Σικυώνιοι διακοσίους ὄπλίτας ὁμοῦ τοῖς
Κορινθίοις, ὡν ἥρχε Σαργεὺς Σικυώνιος. αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ 5
εἴκοσι νῆσι τῶν Κορινθίων, αἱ τοῦ χειμῶνος πληρωθεῖσαι,
ἀνθώρμουν τὰς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ εἴκοσιν Ἀττικαῖς, ἔωσπερ
αὐτοῖς οὗτοι οἱ ὄπλίται τὰς ὄλκάσιν ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου

καταφανὲς

1. ἐπιφανὲς G. καταφανὲς i. 3. οἱ ante ἔνυμαχοι om. h. σύμμα-
χοι K. 4. ἀπέστελλον Q. 5. τέ] om. Q. 6. βελτίους D.E.F.H.N.T.V.
b.c.f.g. τῶν] om. D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.T.V.c.g.k.m. Poppe. 7. ἐs B.
Bekker. Goell. om. A.D.E.F.G. ἔξακοσίους] χιλίους e. καὶ Ἐκκριτον—όπλί-
τας] om. T. 8. ἄρχοντα σπαρτιάτην f. Βοιωτῶν f. 9. ἀγέσανδρος θεσπε-
σιεύς h. θεσπιεύς T. 10. οὖν] om. h. πρῶτοι Reiz. de acc. inclin. p. 20.
Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. libri omnes πρώτοις. τοῦ] om. C.G.K.Q.e. 13. ἔξ]
ἀπ̄ B. δέ πως μισθωσάμενοι h. δὲ προσμισθωσάμενοι E.i. 14. ἀλέξανδρον
G.L.O.d.h.i.k.m cum Thoma M. v. προστάττω. 18. τὰς τῇ h. τὰς ἐν τῷ P.
19. αὐτοῖς οὗτοι B. Bekk. οὗτοι A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.R.T.V.c.g.k.m. Poppe.
Goell. vulgo αὐτοῖς. οἱ] om. K.

10. ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι ὄρμήσαντες] “Were
“of those who started the first.” I do
not object to the correction ἐν τοῖς πρῶ-
τοι, instead of ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, as the
latter expression seems to me hardly to
be Greek in the present passage. But
I must again dissent from the notion
that ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι is a stronger super-
lative than πρῶτοι, and its meaning ap-
pears to me to be exactly, “were on
“the first party,” rather than “were
“the very first party of all.” Compare
the note on III. 17, 1.

11. ἐs τὸ πέλαγος ἀφῆκαν] “Put off
“into the open sea;” as distinguished
from following the line of the coast.
For this use of the word ἀφῆκαν, com-
pare Herodotus, VII. 193, 3. ἐνθεύτεν γάρ
ἔμελλον—ἐs τὸ πέλαγος ἀφῆσειν. ἐπὶ¹
τούτου δὲ τῷ χώρῳ οὔνομα γέγονε Ἀ-
φέται.

18. ἔωσπερ—ἀπῆραν] Prorsus inau-
ditum est. ELMLEY. (Edip. Colon.
1360.) Yet the word occurs not only
in this passage of Thucydides, but also
in Plato. (Meno. p. 97. c.) ὁ ἀεὶ ἔχων

ATHENS, &c. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

ἀπῆραν· οὐπερ ἐνεκα καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἐπληρώθησαν, ὅπως μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τὰς ὄλκάδας μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς τὰς τριήρεις τὸν νοῦν ἔχωσιν.

XX. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀμα τῆς Δεκελείας τῷ τειχισμῷ καὶ τοῦ ἥρος εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, περὶ τε Πελο- 5 πόνησον ναῦς τριάκοντα ἔστειλαν καὶ Χαρι-
κλέα τὸν Ἀπολλοδόρου ἄρχοντα, ὃ εἴρητο καὶ ἐς Ἀργος ἀφικομένῳ κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν πα-
ρακαλεῖν Ἀργείων τε ὁπλίτας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς,
καὶ τὸν Δημοσθένην ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ὥσπερ 10
ἔμελλον, ἀπέστελλον ἔξήκοντα μὲν ναυσὶν

1. καὶ τὸ πρότερον A.D.E.F.G. καὶ τὸ πρῶτον B.h. Bekk. 2. καὶ πρότερον L.O. P.Q.g. 2. πρὸς ὄλκάδας C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.R.V.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. πρὸς τριήρεις k. 3. τὸν A.B.C.D.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Göller. Bekk. 4. ἀμα τῆς δεκελείας B.h. Bekk. 2. vulgo om. τῆς. 5. τε dede-
runt B.h. Bekk. 7. φ] ὡς P. ἄρηται Q. 10. τὸν] om. T. δημοσθένη e.

ὅρθην δόξαν, οὐκ δεὶ τυγχάνει, ἔωσπερ ἀν ὅρθᾳ δοξάζοι; and in Demosthenes, (contra Conon. p. 1257. v. II. Reiske.) No man's memory is sufficient to establish a negative; yet Elmsley's observations are never to be slighted; and the remark of Schäfer on the passage in Demosthenes is probably well founded; "Tragicos si Anglus intellexit, vi-
"dendum ne vere praeceperit." For the dative αὐτοῖς, see the note on III. 98, 1. "Till they had got these soldiers on
"board of the merchant vessels fairly
"on their voyage from Peloponnesus."

19. αὐτοῖς] Vide ad III. 98, 1, et IV.
25. 4. v. l. Sic VI. 34, 2. δεὶ διὰ φόβου
εἰσι, μὴ ποτε Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν πό-
λιν ἐλθωσι. Et ib. 105, 1. Ἀθηναῖοι Ἀρ-
γείοις τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐβοήθησαν, αἵπερ
τὰς σπονδὰς φανερώτατα πρὸς Λακεδαι-
μονίους αὐτοῖς ἐλυσαν. Infra c. 25, 5. ὅπως
αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆσεις ἐντὸς ὄρμοιεν. DUKER.

9. Ἀργείων τε ὁπλίτας] The conjunction here is objected to by Haack. Poppo, and Göller. But is not this a similar passage to I. 9, 3. καὶ ναυτικῷ τε ἀμα—ισχύσας, where also the later editors have inclosed the conjunction in brackets as superfluous? I have explained it there by the English word "also," an explanation which Poppo also, in his note on the passage, considers as allowable. It is true, that in MSS. written in the small character,

and full of contractions and abbreviations as they sometimes are, a mere mistake may have sometimes led to the insertion of such a little word as τε, if the copyist did not rightly decypher the manuscript before him. But this cannot be supposed when the word occurs in a great many MSS. evidently not copied from one another, nor from any one common source; and it would be impossible when the MSS. were written in the larger or uncial character. It is manifest that we do not fully understand all the uses of the conjunction τε: we do not know its etymology, and who will explain it when appended to other words, as in ὁστε, ὁστε, or in the well-known expression οἴον τε? Hermann's notion, that "rem reddit "incertam," seems to me utterly unfounded and unreasonable, as Böckh rightly judges of it in his preface to the first vol. of the Greek Inscriptions, p. xxiii. In the absence then of positive knowledge, we may conjecture as we best can; and, till some more satisfactory explanation is given, or some reasons are brought against me, I shall continue to think that to translate τε, in this and similar passages, by "also," "moreover," is the least violent method of removing the difficulty, and the most agreeable to analogy, of any that I have yet seen.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

Αθηναίων καὶ πέντε Χίαις, ὅπλίταις δὲ ἐκ καταλόγου Ἀθηναίων διακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις, καὶ νησιωτῶν ὅσοις ἑκασταχόθεν οἵον τ' ἦν πλείστοις χρήσασθαι, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ἔνυμάχων τῶν ὑπηκόων, εἴ ποθέν τι εἶχον ἐπιτήδειον ἐς τὸν 5 πόλεμον, ἔνυμπορίσαντες. εἴρητο δ' αὐτῷ πρῶτον μετὰ τοῦ Χαρικλέους ἀμα περιπλέοντα ἔνυστρατεύεσθαι περὶ τὴν Λακωνικήν. καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Αἴγιναν πλεύσας, τοῦ στρατεύματός τε εἴ τι ὑπελείπετο, περιέμενε, καὶ τὸν Χαρικλέα τοὺς Ἀργείους παραλαβεῖν.

XXI. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Σικελίᾳ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτου τοῦ ἥρος καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος ἦκεν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας, ἄγων ἀπὸ

SYRACUSE. Gylippus brings to Syracuse reinforcements from some of the states of Sicily. He and Hermocrates urge the Syracusans to attack the Athenians by sea.

τῶν πόλεων ὃν ἔπεισε στρατιὰν ὅσην ἑκασταχόθεν πλείστην ἐδύνατο. καὶ ἔνυγκαλέσας τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἔφη χρῆναι πληροῦν ναῦς ὡς δύνανται πλείστας καὶ ναυμαχίας ἀπόπειραν λαμβάνειν ἐλπίζειν γὰρ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τι ἔργον ἄξιον τοῦ κινδύνου ἐς τὸν πόλεμον κατεργάσασθαι. ἔνυνέπειθε δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἐρμοκράτης οὐχ ἥκιστα, τοῦ ταῖς ναυσὶ μὴ 3 ἀθυμεῖν ἐπιχειρήσειν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, λέγων οὐδὲ ἐκείνους πάτριον τὴν ἐμπειρίαν οὐδὲ ἀΐδιον τῆς θαλάσσης ἔχειν, ἀλλ' ἥπειρώτας μᾶλλον τῶν Συρακοσίων ὄντας, καὶ ἀναγκασθέντας ὑπὸ Μήδων, ναυτικοὺς γενέσθαι. καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρας

I. χίων P. 5. ἔνυμπορήσαντες C.E.F. 6. ἄμα] om. L.O.P. περιπλέοντι f. παραπλέοντα h. 5. ἔνυστρατεύσασθαι B.h. στρατεύεσθαι c. ἔνυστρατεύεσθαι T. 7. ἐς] πρὸς d.i. πλεύσας A.E.F.H.N.T.V.e.f.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri προσπλεύσας. 9. χαρικλέα καὶ τοὺς G.L.O.Q.k.m. 10. δὲ] om. b. μὲν δὴ f. ὑπὸ] om. D.g. τούτου τοῦ ἥρος A.B.G.H.L.O.V.d.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τούτους τοῦ ἥρος C.D.E.F.T.e.k. τοῦ ἥρος Q. vulgo τοῦ ἥρος τούτου. 11. ἐν ταῖς συρακούσαις T. 13. συνκαλέσας K. 16. λαμβάνειν] om. h. 17. κατεργάσασθαι A.B.D.F.H.N.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατεργάσεσθαι. 18. ἔνυνέπειθε A.D.F.H.N.T.V.c.f.g. Goell. Bekk. ἔνυνανεπείθει B. (ἔνυνανεπείθει B. teste Bekk.) K.b.h. Dobree. vulgo ἔνυνανεπείθε. τοῦ] om. G.L.O.R.i.k.m. Poppo. 19. ἐπιχειρῆσαι K. ἐκείνοις A.C.D.E.F.G.H. K.R.T.V.b.c.m. 21. ἀλλ'] om. B. καὶ] om. L.O.k.

18. ἔνυνέπειθε—τοῦ μὴ ἀθυμεῖν] Poppo “venture on an attack by sea.” Compare II. 4, 2. ἐμπείρους ἔχοντες τοὺς διώκοντας, τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν. II. 22, 1. ἐκκλησίαν οὐκ ἐποίει αὐτῶν,—τοῦ μὴ—ἐξαμπτεῖν. and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 539. Obs. 1. and Jelf 492.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

τολμηροὺς, οἵους καὶ Ἀθηναίους, τοὺς ἀντιτολμῶντας χαλεπωτάτους [ἄν] αὐτοῖς φαίνεσθαι· φὰρ γὰρ ἐκεῦνοι τοὺς πέλας, οὓς δυνάμει ἔστιν ὅτε προῦχοντες, τῷ δὲ θράσει ἐπιχειροῦντες, καταφοβοῦσι, καὶ σφᾶς ἄν τὸ αὐτὸ ὄμοίως τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὑποσχεῖν· καὶ Συρακοσίους εὖ εἰδέναι ἔφη, τῷ τολμῆσαι ἀπροσδοκήτως πρὸς τὸ Ἀθηναίων ναυτικὸν ἀντιστῆναι, πλέον τι διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτον ἐκπλαγέντων αὐτῶν περιγενησομένους, ἡ Ἀθηναίους τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ τὴν Συρακοσίων ἀπειρίαν βλάψοντας. ιέναι οὖν οἱ οἴκελενεν ἐς τὴν πεῖραν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καὶ μὴ ἀποκνεῖν. καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι, τοῦ τε Γυλίππου καὶ Ἐρμοκράτους καὶ εἴ τοι του ἄλλου πειθόντων, ὥρμηντό τε ἐς τὴν ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπλήρουν. XXII. ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος, ἐπειδὴ παρεσκευάσατο τὸ ναυτικὸν, ἀγαγὼν ὑπὸ νύκτα πᾶσαν τὴν στρατιὰν τὴν πεζῆν, αὐτὸς μὲν τοῖς ἐν τῷ Πλημυρίῳ τείχεσι κατὰ γῆν ἐμελλε προσβαλεῖν, αἱ δὲ τριήρεις τῶν Συρακοσίων ἄμα καὶ ἀπὸ ξυρθίματος πέντε μὲν καὶ τριάκοντα ἐκ τοῦ

Land and sea engagement at Syracuse. The Syracusans are defeated by sea, but by land they take the three forts on Plemmyrium.

(22, 23.)

2. ἀντὶ om. A.C.D.E.F.H.I.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.k. Poppe. uncis inclusit Bekk. αὐτοὺς A.F. 3. προῦχοντας T. tom. I. p. 130. 4. καταφρονοῦσι V. “Nonne “σφεῖς?” Bekk. 2. τῷ αὐτῷ g. ὑπάρχειν h. 5. ἔφη τολμῆσαι L.O.P.d.k. 6. τι B.h. Bekker. Poppe. Goell. vulgo om. 7. περιγενησομένους B. Bekk. 2. vulgo πειστομένους. 8. τὴν τῶν συρ. N.V. οὐν δέ H.T. 9. ἐκελευν] om. C.G.L.O.P.k.m. ἐσ] om. G. 10. καὶ ἐρμοκράτους B.h. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ τοῦ ἐρμοκράτους. καὶ] om. G. 11. πειθοῦσαι E. 12. παρεσκείαστο K.h. παρασκευάσας G. 14. πεζικὴn R.f. 15. πλημυρίωτ A.B. προβαλεῖν P.

4. τὸ αὐτὸ ὑποσχεῖν] “They would “occasion the same thing to their enemies.” “The same thing,” i. e. terror that should get the better of them; the substantive being supplied from the verb καταφοβοῦσι. Υποσχεῖν is well explained by one of the Scholiasts to signify ὑποβάλλειν. Or is Dobree right in supposing that σφᾶς here is equivalent to αὐτοὺς ἐκείνους? in which case the accusative would be right, and we should not need Bekker’s conjecture, σφεῖς, and the verb ὑποσχεῖν would keep its proper signification. For the notion of ὑπέχειν seems to be, “To submit some-“thing to another for him to act upon “it, or take advantage of it.” Thus, in Herodot. II. 151, 2. Ψαμμίτιχος πειθόμενος τὴν κυνέην ὑπέσχε, “took off his

“helmet, and held it for the wine to be “poured into it;” and thus Thucyd. III. 53. 1. 81, 2. δίκην ὑφέσειν, where the notion seems properly to be, “to offer “satisfaction;” as it is expressed more fully by Plato, Phædo, p. 99. a. ὑπέχειν τῇ πόλει δίκην. So in the present passage, if σφᾶς could be referred to the Athenians, it would signify, “they would “themselves offer the same advantage “to their enemies.”

15. κατὰ γῆν ἐμελλε προσβαλεῖν] He marched out of the city by Epipolæ, descended into the plain on the rear of the Athenian lines, crossed the Anapus, and came upon Plemmyrium along the table-land which extends from the sea to the fort and temple of Olympium. See the map and view.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91.3.

μεγάλου λιμένος ἐπέπλεον αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ἐκ τοῦ ἐλάσσονος, οὗ ἦν καὶ τὸ νεώριον αὐτοῖς, [καὶ] περιέπλεον βουλόμενοι πρὸς τὰς ἐντὸς προσμίξαι καὶ ἅμα ἐπιπλεῖν τῷ Πλημυρίῳ, ὅπως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν θορυβῶνται. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ τάχους ἀντιπληρώσαντες ἔξή-² κοντα ναῦς, ταῖς μὲν πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι πρὸς τὰς πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα τῶν Συρακοσίων, τὰς ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι, ἐναυμάχουν, ταῖς δὲ ἐπιλοίποις ἀπήντων ἐπὶ τὰς ἐκ τοῦ νεωρίου περιπλεούσας. καὶ εὐθὺς πρὸ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ 3 μεγάλου λιμένος ἐναυμάχουν, καὶ ἀντεῖχον ἀλλήλοις ἐπὶ πολὺ, οἱ μὲν βιάσασθαι βουλόμενοι τὸν ἔσπλουν, οἱ δὲ κωλύειν. XXIII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ Γύλιππος, τῶν ἐν τῷ Πλημυρίῳ Ἀθηναίων πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐπικαταβάντων καὶ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τὴν γνώμην προσεχόντων, φθάνει προσ-¹⁵ πεσὼν ἅμα τῇ ἕω αἰφνιδίως τοῖς τείχεσι, καὶ αἱρεῖ τὸ μέγιστον πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐλάσσω δύω, οὐχ ὑπομεινάντων τῶν φυλάκων, ὡς εἶδον τὸ μέγιστον ρᾳδίως ληφθέν. καὶ ἐκ μὲν τοῦ πρώτου ἀλόντος χαλεπῶς οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὅσοι 2 καὶ ἐσ τὰ πλοῖα καὶ ὀλκάδα τινὰ κατέφυγον, ἐσ τὸ στρατό-²⁰ πεδον ἔξεκομίζοντο· τῶν γὰρ Συρακοσίων ταῖς ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι ναυσὶ κρατούντων τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, ὑπὸ τριήρους μᾶς

2. τὸ] om. d. καὶ post αὐτοῖς A.B.D.E.F.G. om. h. Bekk. 2. 3. προμίξαι
A.F. 4. τῷ τε πλ. e. ὅπως—θορυβῶνται] ὅπως μὴ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι προφθάσαντες
κωλύσωσιν N.V. ἀμφοτέρωθεν] om. g. ἀμφοτ. θ. οἱ δὲ ἀθηναῖοι om. D. θορυ-
βῶνται L.O.P. 5. οἱ δὲ ἀθην. V. ἀποπληρώσαντες d. 7. ἐν] om. i.
8. ἐπιλοίποις D.F.H.T. ἐπὶ] om. T. 10. ἐναυμάχησαν Q. ἀλλήλους F.T.c.
11. ἐπίπλουν O. ἔκπλουν B. εὐπλουν g. 13. ἐπιβάντων g. 14. τῇ] om. L. τῇ
γνώμῃ C.G.K.L.N.O.P.d.e.k.m. προσαγόντων D.g. προσαγαγόντων V. προσεχόν-
των B. 15. αἰφνιδίως] om. P. μέγιστον τείχος T. 16. τοὺς ἐλάσσω C.e.
18. ἀλόντος] ἀλώματος g. 19. ἐσ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἔξεκομίζοντο A.B.D.E.F.H.T.V.
e.f.g. Popo. Goell. Bekk. ἐσ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἔκομίζοντο Q. vulgo ἔξεκομίζοντο
ἐσ τὸ στρατόπεδον. 20. γὰρ] om. E.h. ἐν] om. P. 21. ναυμαχίᾳ καὶ ὑπὸ h.

1. αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα] Thucydides had just said that the whole Syracusan fleet was employed; αἱ τριήρεις τῶν Συρακοσίων, and its number he knew to have amounted to eighty ships, (see ch. 37, 3.) although he had not expressly stated it. He writes therefore as if the reader knew this also; and having first mentioned "thirty-five," he goes on to speak of "the forty-five," as the necessary remainder out of the whole number of eighty. See Blume, *de posito ante numeralia Articulo*, quoted by Göller, in his Index Grammaticus, under the word "Articulus."

SYRACUSE. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

καὶ εὖ πλεούσης ἐπεδιώκοντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὰ δύο τειχίσματα ἥλισκετο, ἐν τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐτύγχανον ἥδη νικώ-
ζ μενοι, καὶ οἱ ἔξ αὐτῶν φεύγοντες ῥάον παρέπλευσαν. αἱ γὰρ
τῶν Συρακοσίων αἱ πρὸ τοῦ στόματος νῆσες ναυμαχοῦσαι,
βιασάμεναι τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἐσέπλεον, 5
καὶ ταραχθεῖσαι περὶ ἀλλήλας παρέδοσαν τὴν νίκην τοῖς
Ἀθηναίοις. ταύτας τε γὰρ ἔτρεψαν, καὶ ύφ' ὅν τὸ πρῶτον
4 ἐνικῶντο ἐν τῷ λιμένι. καὶ ἐνδεκα μὲν ναῦς τῶν Συρακοσίων
κατέδυσαν, καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπέκτειναν,
πλὴν ὅσον ἐκ τριῶν νεῶν οὓς ἔζωγρησαν· τῶν δὲ σφετέρων 10
τρεῖς νῆσες διεφθάρησαν. τὰ δὲ ναυάγια ἀνελκύσαντες τῶν
Συρακοσίων, καὶ τροπαιὸν ἐν τῷ νησιδίῳ στήσαντες τῷ πρὸ¹⁵
τοῦ Πλημυρίου, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ ἑαυτῶν στρατόπεδον.

XXIV. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι κατὰ μὲν τὴν ναυμαχίαν οὗτως
ἐπεπράγεσαν, τὰ δ' ἐν τῷ Πλημυρίῳ τείχη εἶχον, καὶ τρο- 15
παῖα ἔστησαν αὐτῶν τρία. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἔτερον
Great inconveniences resulting to the Athenians from the loss of Plemryum.
τοῖν δυοῖν τειχοῖν τοῖν ὕστερον ληφθέντοιν
κατέβαλον, τὰ δὲ δύο ἐπισκευάσαντες ἐφρού-
2 ρουν. ἄνθρωποι δ' ἐν τῶν τειχῶν τῇ ἀλώσει ἀπέθανον καὶ
ἔζωγρήθησαν πολλοὶ, καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ τὰ ξύμπαντα 20
έάλω· τῶστε† γὰρ ταμείῳ χρωμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῖς
τείχεσι, πολλὰ μὲν ἐμπόρων χρήματα καὶ σῖτος ἐνῆν, πολλὰ
δὲ καὶ τριηράρχων, ἐπεὶ καὶ ιστία τεσσαράκοντα τριήρων καὶ

1. ἀπεδιώκοντο g. 5. ναῦς] om. h. ἐπέπλεον Q.d.e. 6. παρέδωσαν V.
7. αὐτάς h. τε] om. C.G.K.T.e. ἔτρεψαν] ἔπειψαν L.O. 15. εἶχον] om. L.O.P.k.
εἶδον Q. 17. τυχοῦν T. ληφθέντοιν A.D.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.c.f.g.h.m. Haack.
Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo λειφθέντοιν. 18. κατέλαβον i. 21. δῶστε A.B.D.E.F.G.
ἀτε h. Bekker. 23. δὲ τριηράρχων L.O.P. δὲ καὶ τριηράρχων A.C.D.E.F.G.H.
L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δὲ καὶ τῶν τριηράρχων.
τετταράκοντα A.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.T.f.g.i.k.m. et correctus C. τεσσ. Bekk.

12. ἐν τῷ νησιδίῳ] This is a mere rock rather than an island: which lies just off the point of Plemryum. It may be seen, as it exists at present, on the map of Syracuse, at the end of this volume.

21. τῶστε† γὰρ ταμείῳ] The use of δῶστε for ἀτε is common in Herodotus, and Lobeck quotes instances of it from three Attic writers, Thucydides in the

present passage, Isocrates, Panegyric. p. 73, and Aristophanes, Ecclesiazusæ, 783. (Lobeck on Phrynic. p. 427). The reference to Isocrates is incorrect, nor can I find the place alluded to; and if the present passage be genuine in Thucydides, it is at least the only one of the kind. I have retained the common reading, though it seems to be justly liable to suspicion.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

τᾶλλα σκεύη ἐγκατελήφθη, καὶ τριήρεις ἀνειλκυσμέναι τρεῖς.
 μέγιστον δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρώτον ἐκάκωσε τὸ στράτευμα τὸ 3
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡ τοῦ Πλημυρίου λῆψις· οὐ γὰρ ἔτι οὐδ' οἱ
 ἔσπλοι ἀσφαλεῖς ἦσαν τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων (οἱ γὰρ
 5 Συρακόσιοι ναυσὶν αὐτόθι ἐφορμοῦντες ἐκώλυνον, καὶ διὰ
 μάχης ἥδη ἐγίγνοντο αἱ ἐσκομιδαὶ), ἐς τε τὰ ἄλλα κατά-
 πληξιν παρέσχε καὶ ἀθυμίαν τῷ στρατεύματι.

XXV. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ναῦς τε ἐκπέμπουσι δώδεκα οἱ
 Συρακόσιοι, καὶ Ἀγάθαρχον ἐπ' αὐτῶν Συρακόσιον ἄρχοντα.

10 Various active operations conducted by both parties. The Syracusans urge the other states of Sicily to fresh exertions, in order to destroy the armament of Nicias before the arrival of the second expedition under Demosthenes.

15 καὶ αὐτῶν μία μὲν ἐς Πελοπόννησον φέρετο,
 πρέσβεις ἄγουσα, οἵπερ τά τε σφέτερα φράσω-
 σιν ὅτι ἐν ἐλπίσιν εἰσὶ, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον
 ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐποτρύνωσι γίγνεσθαι· αἱ δὲ ἐνδεκα
 νῆσοι πρὸς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐπλευσαν, πυνθανόμε-
 ναι πλοῖα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις γέμοντα χρημάτων
 προσπλεῖν. καὶ τῶν τε πλοίων ἐπιτυχοῦσαι τὰ 2
 πολλὰ διέφθειραν, καὶ ξύλα ναυπηγήσιμα ἐν τῇ Καυλωνιά-
 τιδι κατέκαυσαν, ἢ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐτοῦμα ἥν. ἐς τε Λοκροὺς 3
 μετὰ ταῦτα ἥλθον, καὶ ὄρμουσῶν αὐτῶν κατέπλευσε μία τῶν
 20 ὄλκάδων τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου, ἄγουσα Θεσπιέων ὁπλί-
 τας. καὶ ἀναλαβόντες αὐτοὺς οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς
 παρέπλεον ἐπ' οἴκου. φυλάξαντες δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 4
 εἴκοσι ναυσὶ πρὸς τοῖς Μεγάροις, μίαν μὲν ναῦν λαμβά-
 νουσιν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι, τὰς δ' ἄλλας οὐκ ἥδυνήθησαν, ἀλλ'

I. ἐγκατελήφθη A.B.C.D.E.F.H.Q.T.c.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ἐγκατελείφθη. ἀνειλκυσμέναι A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.T.g.h.i.k. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνειλκυσμέναι. 2. δὲ] τε B. τὸ post στράτευμα
 om. B.L.e.h. 3. οἱ] om. B.h. 4. ταῖς ἐπαγωγαῖς γρ. g. 6. εἰσκομιδαὶ C.
 τε] om. d. τᾶλλα L.O.d.i.k.m. Bekker. 8. ναῦς] om. h. 9. συρακοσίων
 ἄρχ. F. συρακουσίων ἄρχ. G. 10. μὲν μία A.D.F.V.f.g. 11. οἵπερ] ὕσπερ E.
 ὅπως B.h. qui mox dederunt τε. vulgo omissum. φράσουσιν corr. F.G. 12. ἐλ-
 πίδι e. 13. ἔτι] om. K. μᾶλλον] om. G. 14. πρὸς Ἰταλίαν Q.
 15. χρήματα V. χρημάτων γέμοντα B.h. 20. ἄγουσα] om. C. 22. ἐπλεον B.h.
 αὐτοῖς A.D.E.F.T.g. 23. μεγαρεῦσι h. 24. ἀνδράσιν· οὐκ ἥδυνήθησαν δὲ τὰς
 ἄλλας V. ἔδυνήθησαν B.G.

4. τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς] "The entrance into
 "the harbour was not secure for the
 "getting in of provisions." The geni-
 tive here seems strictly explanatory, as
 in the passage, I. 36, 2. τῆς Ἰταλίας—

καλῶς παράπλον κεῖται: but it belongs
 to the substantive, not to the verb.
 "The sailings in, about the getting in
 "of provisions; connected with the
 "getting in of provisions."

SYRACUSE. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3.

5 ἀποφεύγουσιν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας. Ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν σταυρῶν ἀκροβολισμὸς ἐν τῷ λιμένι, οὓς οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸ τῶν παλαιῶν νεωσοίκων κατέπηξαν ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ, ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆσοι ἐντὸς ὁρμοῖεν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπιπλέοντες μὴ 6 βλάπτοιεν ἐμβάλλοντες. προσαγαγόντες γὰρ ναῦν μυριο-5 φόρον αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, πύργους τε ἔνδινον ἔχουσαν καὶ παραφράγματα, ἐκ τε τῶν ἀκάτων ὕνευον ἀναδούμενοι τοὺς

2. σταυρωμάτων B.h.

4. οἱ] om. R.

5. ἐμβάλλοντες A.B.C.D.F.H.K.N.

ἐμ

Q.T.V.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐσβάλλοντες G. ἐσβαλόντες L.O.P. vulgo ἐμβαλόντες. προσάγοντες c. γὰρ] om. T. μυριάμφορον Lobeck. ad Phrynic. p. 663. 7. ἀκάτων A.B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκατίον. ὕχμενον h. ἔνευον P.c. ἀναδούμενοι B. ἀναδούμενος T.

3. *νεωσοίκων*] “Docks under cover,” like boathouses for smaller vessels. Of these *νεωσοίκοι* there were a great many in a single *νεώριον*, or “dockyard,” and the town in which such a *νεώριον* was situated, was itself called *ἐπίνειον*, (I. 30, 2. II. 84, 5.) Such seems to be the distinction between these three words. Polycrates of Samos shut up the wives and children of some Samians whose fidelity he suspected, *ἐς τοὺς νεωσοίκους*, intending there to burn them alive, boathouses and all, if his suspicions proved well founded, (Herodot. III. 45, 5.) Boathouses may be burned well enough, but not a dockyard. Compare Demosth. de Symmoriis, p. 184. Reiske: *φημὶ τοὺς στρατηγὸς δεῖν διανεῖμαι τόπους δέκα τῶν νεωρίων, σκεψαμένους ὅπως ὡς ἐγγύτατ’ ἀλλήλων κατὰ τριάκοντ’ ωσι νεωσοίκοι.* ἐπειδὴν δὲ τοῦτο ποιήσωσι, δύο συμμορίας καὶ τριάκοντα τριηρεῖς τούτων ἑκάστῳ προσνείμαι τῶν τόπων. See also Xenoph. Hellen. IV. 4, 12. ἀπέθανον—ἐπὶ τὰ τέγη τῶν νεωσοίκων ἀναβάντες.

5. *ναῦν μυριοφόρον*] The word *μυριοφόρος* occurs in Strabo, XVII. 1, 26. (p. 805.) *Βάθος δὲ σον ἀρκεῖ μυριοφόρῳ νηὶ* and its synonym, *μυριαγωγός*, occurs also, III. 3, 1. (p. 151.) I am not inclined therefore to adopt Lobeck’s conjecture, *μυριάμφορον*. As in money matters the Athenians spoke of *χιλίας*, *μυρίας*, &c., without adding the substantive, because every one knew that their calculations were made in drachmæ, so a ship might be called *μυριοφόρος*, every one understanding what

measure was used in estimating a vessel’s burden. I believe that this measure was the talent, as I find that vessels are sometimes described as being of so many talents’ burden; as in Thucyd. IV. 118, 4, where it appears that a vessel of 500 talents’ burden was considered a very small one: and in Herodotus, I. 194, 5, where it is said that the largest of the Oracle-built barges that navigated the Euphrates were of 5000 talents’ burden: and again, II. 96, 5, where some of the boats on the Nile are said to be “of many thousand ‘talents’ burden.” I interpret *ναῦν μυριοφόρον*, therefore, as “a ship of 10,000 talents’ burden.”

7. *ἄνευον*] Vide Suidam h. v. Thomas Magister in *ἄνευον* etiam ἀκάτων habet, ut plerique MSS. WASS. In Suida etiam alia quædam melius leguntur, quam in Scholiaste. *Ἄνευον* Alius Dionysius apud Eustathium in Homer. II. λ'. p. 862. exponit ἔκίνοντας καὶ περιῆγον. Et sic Suidas et Thomas. De voce ὄνος, unde ὄνειν, habet quædam Is. Vossius ad Catullum p. 326. *Succulam* vertunt Lexica, et hic Acacius. Sed ἀνακλᾶν hic non est, quod Idem, et Portus, putarunt, *frangere*, verum, *sursum attollendo convellere et educere*. Suidas et Scholiastes exponunt: *e fundo eveltere*. Sic Thucydides II. 76, 4. et alii apud Lipsium V. Poliorceticor. 8. *ἀνακλᾶν* machinam muro incussam, dicunt, eos, qui laqueis injectis eam attollunt, et avertunt. Et in aliis generibus loquendi non frangendi, sed inflectendi et in altum tollendi, significatione-

SYRACUSE A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3, 4.

σταυροὺς καὶ ἀνέκλων, καὶ κατακολυμβῶντες ἐξέπριον. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἀπὸ τῶν νεωσοίκων ἔβαλλον· οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ὀλκάδος ἀντέβαλλον· καὶ τέλος τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν σταυρῶν ἀνεῖλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. χαλεπωτάτη δ' ἦν τῆς σταυρώσεως ἡ 7
5 κρύφιος· ἥσαν γὰρ τῶν σταυρῶν οὐς οὐχ ὑπερέχοντας τῆς θαλάσσης κατέπηξαν, ὥστε δεινὸν ἦν προσπλεῦσαι, μὴ οὐ προϊδών τις ὥσπερ περὶ ἔρμα περιβάλῃ τὴν ναῦν. ἀλλὰ καὶ τούτους κολυμβήσαντες δυόμενοι ἐξέπριον μισθοῦ. ὅμως δ' αὐθις οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐσταύρωσαν. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα πρὸς ἀλλή-8
ιολους, οἷον εἰκὸς τῶν στρατοπέδων ἐγγὺς ὅντων καὶ ἀντιτε-
ταγμένων, ἐμηχανῶντο, καὶ ἀκροβολισμοῖς καὶ πείραις παν-
τοίαις ἔχρωντο. ἐπεμψαν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰς πόλεις πρέσβεις οἱ 9
Συρακόσιοι Κορινθίων καὶ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων,
ἀγγέλλοντας τὴν τε τοῦ Πλημυρίου λῆψιν, καὶ τῆς ναυ-
15 μαχίας πέρι, ὡς οὐ τῇ τῶν πολεμίων ισχύι μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ
σφετέρᾳ ταραχῇ ἡσσηθεῖεν, τά τε ἄλλα αὖ δηλώσοντας ὅτι
ἐν ἐλπίσιν εἰσὶ, καὶ ἀξιώσοντας ξυμβοηθεῖν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ
ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ, ὡς καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων προσδοκίμων ὅντων
ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ, καὶ ἦν φθάσωσιν αὐτοὶ πρότερον διαφθεί-
20 ραντες τὸ παρὸν στράτευμα αὐτῶν, τὸ διαπεπολεμησόμενον.†
καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ταῦτα ἔπρασσον.

1. ἀνέλκων T. 2. νεωσοίκων] om. T. hiatu relicto satis amplio ad vocem capiendam. ἔβαλον K.f. ἔστβαλλον T. 3. ἀντέβαλον f. 3. et 5. σταθρῶν T.
4. εἶλον A.D.F.H.T.V.g. 7. περὶ ἔρμα] om. D.F.H.T.g. περιβάλλει L.O.P.k.
περιβάλῃ V. 8. τούτους A.D.E.F. δυόμενοι deleta post u littera F. 12. οἱ
συρρακούσιοι πρέσβεις V. 13. ἀμβακιωτῶν T.V. 14. ἀγγέλλοντας A.B.C.D.E.
F.H.K.L.O.P.e.f.g.h.k.m. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ἀγγέλλοντας G.b.d. ἀγγέλλοντες T.
vulgo ἀγγελοῦντας. τε] om. d. 15. σφετέρων h. 16. αὖ] om. B.G.K.R.
c.e.f.h. δηλώσοντες f. δηλώσαντας d. 17. ἀξιώσονται F.H.T.g. αὐτῶν K.
19. πρότεροι g. 20. διαπεπολεμησόμενον B. Bekk. Goell. διαπεπολεμησομένων h.
ceteri διαπολεμησόμενον. 21. ἔπραττον B.

habet. Aristænetus I. Epist. 3. ὡς ἀνα-
κλᾶν ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸν αὐχένα πρὸς θέαν
τῶν κύκλῳ συναιωρουμένων βοτρύων. Lu-
cianus de Gymnas. p. 272. ἡ δεξιὰ ὑπὲρ
τῆς κεφαλῆς ἀνακεκλασμένη. DUKER.

20. τὸ διαπεπολεμησόμενον†] Although it is well known that what is called in the common grammars the future of the middle voice has often a passive signification, yet in this particular verb,

while the future πολεμήσομαι is used in an active or middle sense, (notwithstanding the passage, I. 68, 3. εἴ ποτε πολεμήσονται, in which Poppe and Göller understand it passively,) it seems to me best to use the decidedly passive form διαπεπολεμησόμενον. But I am quite willing to allow that much may be said for the other form, retained by almost all the MSS., διαπολεμησόμενον.

COAST OF PELOPONNESUS. Δ. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3, 4.

XXVI. Ό δέ Δημοσθένης, ἐπεὶ ξυνελέγη αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα ὃ ἔδει ἔχοντα ἐσ τὴν Σικελίαν βοηθεῖν, ἅρας ἐκ τῆς

COAST OF
PELOPONNESUS.

Demosthenes sails from Aegina, and on his way round Peloponnesus occupies a peninsula on the coast of Laconia, as a second Pylos, to serve as a post for the annoyance of the enemy.

Αἰγίνης καὶ πλεύσας πρὸς τὴν Πελοπόννησον τῷ τε Χαρικλεῖ καὶ ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυμμίσγει, καὶ παραλαβόντες τῶν 5 Ἀργείων ὄπλίτας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπλεον ἐσ τὴν Λακωνικὴν, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῆς Ἐπιδαύρου τι τῆς Λιμηρᾶς ἐδήωσαν, ἐπειτα σχόντες ἐσ τὰ καταντικρὺ Κυθήρων τῆς Λακωνικῆς, ἔνθα τὸ ιερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνός ἐστι, τῆς τε γῆς ἐστιν 10 ἀ ἐδήωσαν, καὶ ἐτείχισαν ἵσθμῳδές τι χωρίον, ἵνα δὴ οἱ τε Εἴλωτες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων αὐτόσε αὐτομολῶσι καὶ τάματ 15 λησταὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὥσπερ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἀρπαγὴν ποιῶνται.

2 καὶ ὃ μὲν Δημοσθένης εὐθὺς, ἐπειδὴ ξυγκατέλαβε τὸ χωρίον, τέπέπλειτ ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας, ὅπως καὶ τῶν ἐκεῖθεν ξυμ- 15 μάχων παραλαβὼν τὸν ἐσ τὴν Σικελίαν πλοῦν ὅτι τάχιστα ποιῆται· ὃ δὲ Χαρικλῆς περιμείνας ἔως τὸ χωρίον ἐξετείχισε, καὶ καταλιπὼν φυλακὴν αὐτοῦ, ἀπεκομίζετο καὶ αὐτὸς ὑστερον ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐπ' οἴκου, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἄμα.

XXVII. Αφίκοντο δὲ καὶ Θρακῶν τῶν μαχαιροφόρων 20

1. ἐπειδὴ h. ἐπὶ—αὐτὸ T. τὸ] om. K. 3. πρὸς] ἐs L. 5. τῶν] om. L.O.
 6. ὄπλίτας A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.V.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ὄπλίτας τινάς. ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς] om. G. 7. τι] om. d. 8. λιμήρας
 Λ.D.E.F.H.T.V. λιμήρας G. λιμηρᾶς K.R. τὰ] τὸ d. 9. κατ' ἀντικρὺ A.
 10. ἐστιν ἦ] τι h. 11. ἐτείχισαν] om. G. ἵσθμῳ δὲ T. ἵνα μὴ E. 12. αὐ-
 τόσε] om. G. ἄμα B.h. Bekker. Goell. vulgo deest. 13. αὐτῶν L.O.P.
 14. εἰθίσ] om. d.h. ξυγκατέβαλε C.G.P.i.k. 15. ἐπέπλει A.D.E.F.G. ἐπι-
 παρέπλει B. παρέπλει h. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. ἐκεὶ G.L.O.k.m. 16. ἐν τῇ
 σικελίᾳ G.L.O.P.k.m. 17. ποιεῖται A.F.H.K.T. ποιῆσαι G. ἔως] ὡς A.C.
 D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.f.g.i.k.m. 18. καταδείπων E. 19. οἱ] om. h.
 20. καὶ θρακῶν B.h. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ τῶν θρακῶν.

15. τέπέπλειτ] “Sailed on towards ‘Corcyra.’” It does not seem quite correct to say that this word always signifies a hostile advance. See I. 51, 2, where it is used simply in the sense of “coming up,” or, “coming on.” And the genitive, ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας, would shew that direction was meant, rather than any purpose of hostility. It does not therefore seem to me necessary to

adopt the reading παρέπλει, which is furnished by one MS., but which appears to me an evident correction of a word used in an unusual sense, as ἐπέπλει is used in the present passage.

20. τῶν μαχαιροφόρων, κ. τ. λ.] Compare II. 96, 2. παρεκάλει δὲ [ὁ Σιτάλκης] καὶ τῶν ὄρεινῶν Θρακῶν πολλοὺς τῶν αυτονόμων καὶ μαχαιροφόρων, οἱ Δῖοι καλοῦνται, τὴν Ροδόπην οἱ πλεῖστοι οἰκοῦντες.

ATTICA, &c. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 3—4.

τοῦ Διακοῦ γένους ἐσ τὰς Ἀθήνας πελτασταὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τούτῳ τριακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι, οὓς ἔδει τῷ Δημοσθένει ἐσ τὴν Σικελίαν ἔνυπλεῖν. οἱ δὲ Αθηναῖοι, ὡς ὕστερον ἥκον, διενοοῦντο αὐτοὺς πάλιν ὅθεν ἥλθον, ἐσ Θράκην, ἀποπέμπειν. τὸ γὰρ ἔχειν πρὸς τὸν ἐκ τῆς Δεκελείας πόλεμον αὐτοὺς πολυτελὲς ἐφαίνετο· δραχμὴν γὰρ τῆς ἡμέρας ἔκαστος ἐλάμβανεν. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἡ Δεκέλεια τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπὸ πάσης τῆς στρατιᾶς ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ τειχισθεῖσα, ὕστερον δὲ φρουρᾶς ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων κατὰ διαδοχὴν χρόνου ἐπιούσαις, τῇ χώρᾳ ἐπωκεῖτο, πολλὰ ἔβλαπτε τοὺς Αθηναίους, καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις χρημάτων τ' ὀλέθρῳ καὶ ἀνθρώπων φθορᾷ ἐκάκωσε τὰ πράγματα. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ βραχεῖαι γιγνόμεναι αἱ ἐσβολαὶ τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον τῆς γῆς ἀπολαύειν οὐκ ἐκώλυν· τότε δὲ ἔνυνεχῶς ἐπικαθημένων, καὶ ὅτε μὲν καὶ πλεόνων ἐπιόντων, ὅτε δὲ ἐξ ἀνάγκης τῆς ἵσης φρουρᾶς καταθεούσης τε τὴν χώραν καὶ

1. τοῦ τῶν C.L.O.P.Q.k. δακικοῦ C.V.e. πελταστοὶ V. τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους τούτου B.h. 3. σικελίαν] ἐκκλησίαν ε. συμπλεῖν C.D.F.H.T.V.i.k. 6. πρὸς τὸν] om. G. ἐκ δεκελείας O. cum Suida v. πολυτελές. 7. δραχμὴν γὰρ] om. G. τῆς ἡμέρας ἐλάμβ.] om. D.F.H.g. ἐκάστης ἡμέρας ἐλάμβανον B. ἐλάμβανον et e. ἐλάμβ. ἐκαστ. τῆς ἡμέρ. V. 9. στρατείας V. 11. ἀπὸ B.h. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ὑπό. χρόνον ἐπιούσῶν B. 12. ἐπιούσαις A.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπιούσῶν. 13. πρῶτον Bekk. codices πρώτοις χρημάτων τε V. 15. αἰ] om. R. τῶν ἄλλων τῆς γῆς G.d.e.i.k. 16. χρόνον] om. C.G. ἐκωλύοντο T.h. δὲ χρόνον συνεχῶς G.i.k.m. συνεχῶς V. 17. πλειόνων B.h. ἐπιόντων] om. Q. 18. φρουρᾶς καὶ καταθεούσης B.H.h.

12. τῇ χώρᾳ ἐπωκεῖτο] “Now that Deceleia was regularly occupied for “the annoyance of their territory.” Compare VI. 86, 3. ἐποικοῦντες ἴμιν, and V. 51, 2. οὐ γὰρ ἐπ’ ἄλλῃ τινὶ γῇ τὸ χωριὸν ἐτειχίσθη. Also Pausanias, IV. 26, 5. ἀξιόμαχον πόλιν ἐποιῆσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις. Göller objects to the conjunction δὲ after ὕστερον, but some such particle as κατεχομένη may be easily supplied from the context. Immediately below Bekker’s alteration of ἐν τοῖς πρῶτον, for ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, seems to me unnecessary. There is no reason for always excluding the form ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, because the other form, ἐν τοῖς

πρῶτος, &c., is often used also.

14. ἀνθρώπων φθορᾷ] Valla verterat, hominum amissione; Portus maluit, interitu: sine causa. Thucydides II. 47, 4. φθοραὶ ἀνθρώπων dicit de pestilentialia; sed hic sermo est de jactura mancipiorum, quae ad hostem transfugiebant, ut ostendunt sequentia. DUKE.

17. ὅτε μὲν—ότε δὲ] This form instead of ποτὲ μὲν—ποτὲ δὲ, is not very common. Aristotle uses it, Rhetor. I. 7, 29. (ed. Oxon. 1837.), and ὅτε δὲ, as “some-times,” occurs in Xenoph. de Venat. V. 8. See Hermann on Viger, note 258.

18. τῆς ἵσης φρουρᾶς] “The regular garrison,” with its numbers in a

ATTICA, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ληστείας ποιουμένης, βασιλέως τε παρόντος τοῦ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Ἀγιδος, ὃς οὐκ ἐκ παρέργου τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιεῖτο, μεγάλα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβλάπτοντο. τῆς τε γὰρ χώρας ἀπάσης ἐστέρηντο, καὶ ἀνδραπόδων πλέον ἡ δύο μυριάδες ηὔτομολήκεσαν, καὶ τούτων πολὺ μέρος χειροτέχναι, πρόβατά τε πάντα τάπολώλειτ καὶ ὑποζύγια· ἵπποι τε, ὁσημέραι ἔξελαννόντων τῶν ἵππέων, πρός τε τὴν Δεκέλειαν καταδρομὰς ποιουμένων καὶ κατὰ τὴν χώραν φυλασσόντων, οἱ μὲν ἀπεχωλοῦντο ἐν γῇ ἀποκρότῳ τε καὶ ξυνεχῶς ταλαιπωροῦντες, οἱ δὲ ἐτιρῶσκοντο. XXVIII. ἡ τε τῶν ἐπιτηδείων παρα-¹⁰ κομιδὴ ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας, πρότερον ἐκ τοῦ Ὁρωποῦ κατὰ τγῆς τι διὰ τῆς Δεκέλειας θάσσον οὖσα, περὶ Σούνιον κατὰ θάλασσαν πολυτελῆς ἐγίγνετο· τῶν τε πάντων ὄμοιώς ἐπακτῶν ἐδεῖτο ἡ πόλις, καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι φρούριον κατ-

3. γὰρ] om. e. ἀπάσης] om. i. 4. ηὔτομολησαν P. 5. τούτων τὸ πολὺ B. et Bekker. τούτων πολὺ A.D.E.F.G. 6. ἀπωλώλει A.k. Bekk. Goell. et, postposito πάντα, B.h. ὑποζύγια] ζεύγη B.h. ὁσημέραι F. 7. τε] om. h. 8. χώραν] om. K. 9. συνεχῶς D.F.g. 12. γῆν i. Poppe. θάσσων A.B.D. E.F.H.T.V.g. Haack. οὖσα τόπε περὶ N.V. 13. θάλατταν B. ἐγένετο Q.g. 14. καὶ—πόλις] om. V.

manner "at par," neither more nor less than ordinary. So Abreschius, Gölle, and the Scholiast.

6. τάπολώλειτ] There is no reason why Bekker should have admitted ἀπωλώλει here, and retained ἀπολώλει in IV. 133, 1, there being nearly the same MS. authority in both cases for the change. According to Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 168. Obs. 2, ἀπωλώλει would be the true form in both places. In his last edition Bekker has retained ἀπολώλει.

8. ἀπεχωλοῦντο—ταλαιπωροῦντες] Suidas ἀποκρότῳ explicat τραχεῖα Hesych. ἀπόκροτον, σκληρόν. Glossæ, rigidus. Hunc locum respicit etiam Pollux I. 186. Χωρία τραχεῖα, εὐθιθα, ὄρειντα, ἀπόκροτα. Philo III. de Vita Mosis λεθίνον καὶ ἈΠΟ'ΚΡΟΤΟΝ ψυχὴν ἔχειν. et Xenoph. [de Mag. Eq. III. 14.] Wass. Schol. Cass. καταξήρω. Plutarchus de Educat. Liberor. pag. 3. ἀπόκροτος καὶ τραχυτέρα τοῦ δέοντος (γῆ). DUKER.

11. κατὰ τγῆς τι] That this cannot signify simply "by land," is evident; if that therefore be the meaning, Poppe is right in reading κατὰ γῆν. And such

is the sense in Xenophon. Anab. V. 6, 5. where therefore κατὰ γῆς should certainly be corrected into κατὰ γῆν. But it is possible that κατὰ γῆς in the present passage may rather mean, "over land," than "by land," and may be intended to express the descent from the high grounds about Deceleia, down the plain to Athens. And in this sense the genitive, I imagine, would be used with propriety, as in the well-known line of Homer, βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμπιο καρήνων, χωδμενος κῆρ.

13. ἐπακτῶν ἐδεῖτο] "Required every thing from abroad," as the resources of Attica were completely in the power of the enemy. Compare Plato, Republic. III. p. 405. 6. ἡ οὐκ αἰσχρὸν δοκεῖ—τὸ ἐπακτῷ παρ ἀλλων τῷ δικαιῳ ἀναγκάζεσθαι χρῆσθαι. "To be obliged to import our justice."

14. ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι φρούριον κατέστη] Ad hæc verba in marg. Cod. Cass. adscripti erant versus, Tragici alicuius, ut puto: Κἀγώ σε θρηνῶ καὶ κατοικτείρω, πόλις. Καὶ γὰρ πατρίς πέφυκας τῆς ἐμῆς φύτλης. DUKER.

ΑΤΤΙΚΑ, &c. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91.4.

έστη. πρὸς γὰρ τῇ ἐπάλξει τὴν μὲν ἡμέραν κατὰ διαδοχὴν 2
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι φυλάσσοντες, τὴν δὲ νύκτα καὶ ξύμπαντες,
πλὴν τῶν ἱππέων, οἵ μὲν ἐφ' ὅπλοις ποιούμενοι, οἵ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ
τείχους, καὶ θέρους καὶ χειμῶνος ἐταλαιπωροῦντο. μάλιστα 3
5 δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐπίεζεν, ὅτι δύο πολέμους ἄμα εἶχον, καὶ ἐς φιλο-
νεικίαν καθέστασαν τοιαύτην, ἣν πρὸν γενέσθαι ἤπιστησεν
ἄν τις ἀκούσας. τὸ γὰρ αὐτοὺς πολιορκουμένους ἐπιτειχισμῷ
ὑπὸ Πελοποννησίων μηδὲ ὡς ἀποστῆναι ἐκ Σικελίας, ἀλλὰ
ἐκεῖ Συρακούσας τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ ἀντιπολιορκεῖν, πόλιν οὐδὲν
10 ἐλάσσω αὐτήν γε καθ' αὐτὴν τῆς Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τὸν παρά-
λογον τοσοῦτον ποιῆσαι τοῖς Ἑλλησι τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ
τόλμης, ὅσον κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου οἵ μὲν ἐνιαυτὸν, οἵ δὲ

1. μὲν] τε Κ. 3. ποιούμενοι] πον B.h. 5. εἶχον ἄμα g. 7. ἐπὶ τειχισμῷ
V.g. 8. ἐκ τῆς σικελίας K. ἀλλ' ἐκεῖ F.H.V.f.g.h. Poppo. Bekk. 9. οὐδένα
C.D.E.F.G.H.K.c.e.m. οὐδέτερον οἷμαί ἔστι τὸντο, αἰτιατικὴ τῶν πληθυντικῶν
margo G. οὐδὲνδε R. 10. ἐλάσσω h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐλάσσονα.
γε h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τε. τῆς B. ceteri τῶν. ἀθηναίων A.B.D.
E. F. H. K. L. N. O. P. R. T. V. d. e. f. g. h. k. m. Haaack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
ἀθηνῶν. τὸ παρὰ λόγον h. 11. καὶ τῆς τολμῆς c.

1. πρὸς—τῇ ἐπάλξει] “Employed on “the city’s line of defence.” Compare II. 13, 6. τῶν παρ’ ἐπαλξιν, where ἐπαλξις expresses the whole extent of fortification which required defence, including the city walls, the long walls, and the walls of Piraeus. “Ἐπαλξις is a parapet or bulwark; and if we could use such an expression as “on parapet duty,” it would be most nearly equivalent to πρὸς τῇ ἐπάλξει φυλάσσοντες.

3. ἐφ' ὅπλοις ποιούμενοι, scil. τὴν φυλακὴν, which is to be supplied from the preceding participle φυλάσσοντες. We must, in order to understand this expression, recollect that Athens, as Thucydides says, was become as in a state of siege, and may be considered as a great entrenched camp. Accordingly, as in an actual camp, there would be a place, or several probably, considering the size of the town, where the spears and shields were piled, to be ready for immediate action. The defenders of this great camp passed the night either in actual duty on the ramparts, or ἐφ' ὅπλοις, that is, either in houses or under the open air, close to the places where the arms were piled, with sentinels probably regularly stationed; so

that on the first alarm all might at once arm themselves and proceed to action; avoiding the delay and confusion of wandering each man from his own house through the streets of an unlighted city, in order to reach his place of rendezvous. Compare VIII. 69, 1—3, and the notes on II. 2, 5, and IV. 130, 3.

7. τὸ γὰρ αὐτοὺς, κ. τ. λ.] There is no regular construction, the length of the sentence having made Thucydides forget the apodosis, as in VI. 31, 3, the nominative οὗτος ὁ στόλος, is from the same cause left without a verb. The Scholiast would repeat from the preceding sentence, ἤπιστησεν ἄν τις ἀκούσας, but perhaps Thucydides meant to vary the expression, and to end the sentence with something of this sort, πῶς οὐ ταῦτα ἀπίστης φιλονεικίας σημεῖον δεῖ νομίζειν. A few lines below I have followed Bekker in reading τῆς Ἀθηναίων, as I cannot think that πόλιν οὐδὲν ἐλάσσω τῶν Ἀθηναίων is a correct mode of speaking. Nor do I think that Livy would have called Veii, “Urbem “non minorem Romanis,” although Poppo seems to think that such an expression would be Latin.

10. τὸν παράλογον τοσοῦτον—ὅσον—

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δύο, οἱ δὲ τριῶν γε ἔτῶν, οὐδεὶς πλείω χρόνον, ἐνόμιζον περιοίσειν αὐτοὺς, εἰ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐσβάλοιεν ἐς τὴν χώραν, ὥστε ἔτει ἑπτακαιδεκάτῳ μετὰ τὴν πρώτην ἐσβολὴν ἡλθον ἐς Σικελίαν, ἦδη τῷ πολέμῳ κατὰ πάντα τετρυχωμένοι, καὶ πόλεμον οὐδὲν ἐλάσσω προσανείλοντο τοῦ πρότερον ὑπάρχον- 5 τος ἐκ Πελοποννήσου. δι’ ἀ καὶ τότε, ὑπό τε τῆς Δεκελείας πολλὰ βλαπτούσης, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀναλωμάτων μεγάλων προσπιπτόντων, ἀδύνατοι ἐγένοντο τοῖς χρήμασι. καὶ τὴν εἰκοστὴν ὑπὸ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον τῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀντὶ τοῦ φόρου τοῖς ὑπηκόοις ἐποίησαν, πλείω νομίζοντες ἀν 10 σφίσι χρήματα οὕτω προσιέναι. αἱ μὲν γὰρ δαπάναι οὐχ ὁμοίως καὶ πρὶν, ἀλλὰ πολλῷ μείζους καθέστασαν, ὅσῳ καὶ μείζων ὁ πόλεμος ἦν· αἱ δὲ πρόσοδοι ἀπώλλυντο.

XXIX. Τοὺς οὖν Θρᾷκας τοὺς τῷ Δημοσθένει ὑστερήσαντας, διὰ τὴν παροῦσαν ἀπορίαν τῶν χρημάτων οὐ βουλό- 15

MYCALESSUS.

The Thracians, on their way home, are landed on the coast of Boeotia, and surprise and sack the town of Mycalessus.

2 (29, 30.)

μενοι δαπανᾶν, εὐθὺς ἀπέπεμπον, προστάξαντες κομίσαι αὐτοὺς Διῆτρέφει, καὶ εἰπόντες ἂμα ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ (ἐπορεύοντο γὰρ δι’ Εὐρίπου) καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, ἦν τι δύνηται, ἀπ’ αὐτῶν βλάψαι. ὁ δὲ ἐς τε τὴν Τάναγραν ἀπεβίβασεν 20

1. γε] om. Q. οὐδὲ εἰς B. οὐδεὶς δὲ πλείω V. ἐνόμιζε e.h. 4. τῷ αὐτῷ πολέμῳ κατατρυχόμενοι h. 6. τε] om. A. C. D. E. F. G. H. K. L. O. T. V. c. d. e. f. g. i. k. m. 9. ὑπὸ] κατὰ B.h. τῶν A.D.F.G.T.k.m. τὴν H. τῇ Q. τοῖς correctus A. τοῖς κατὰ θάλ. ὑπηκόοις ἀντὶ τοῦ φ. ἐποίησαν N.V. 12. μείζους] μείζω G. μᾶλλον h. καὶ] om. R. 13. ἀπώλλυνται Q.T. 14. ὑστερίσαντας F. 16. προστάξαντες προσμίγαι T. 17. διῆτρέφει E. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo διῆτρεφεῖ. 18. εὐρίππου F.H.T. 19. δύνηται B.h. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δύνωνται. 20. ἐς τε τὴν h. Bekk. ceteri om. τε.

δῶστε] Both these last words give the measure of the παράλογος. For the measure of the disappointment of men's expectations is the distance between their calculations and the event; and this distance becomes greater in proportion as the calculations went very far in one direction, and the event is no less extreme in the opposite direction.

I. περιοίσειν] Id est, περισσεσθαι καὶ ἀνθέξειν. Suidas hunc locum laudans v. περιοίσειν et iterum v. ψᾶν. DUKER.

8. τὴν εἰκοστὴν] "An ad valorem duty of five per cent on all commodities carried by sea to or from any port within the Athenian dominion."

Like all other taxes it was farmed, and the farmers of it were called εἰκοστολόγοι. Aristophanes speaks of them in the Frogs, v. 366. Kuster. See Böckh Staatshaush. der Athen, I. 348. (English Transl. II. 38. 139.)

14. τῷ Δημοσθένει ὑστερήσαντας] "Who came too late for Demosthenes;" i.e. too late to be of any use to him. Had it been τοῦ Δημοσθένους, the sense would have been different; and would have meant, "that they missed Demosthenes," "that they came to Athens after he was gone." See Phrynicus Lobeck. p. 237.

19. ἀπ' αὐτῶν βλάψαι] "To do any

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αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀρπαγήν τινα ἐποιήσατο διὰ τάχους, καὶ ἐκ Χαλκίδος τῆς Εύβοίας ἀφ' ἐσπέρας διέπλευσε τὸν Εὔριπον, καὶ ἀποβιβάσας ἐς τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἦγεν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ Μυκαλησόν. καὶ τὴν μὲν νύκτα λαθὼν πρὸς τῷ Ἐρμαίῳ ηὐλίσατο 3
 5 (ἀπέχει δὲ τῆς Μυκαλησοῦ ἑκκαίδεκα μάλιστα σταδίους), ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ πόλει προσέκειτο, οὕση οὐ μεγάλῃ, καὶ αἱρεῖ, ἀφυλάκτοις τε ἐπιπεσῶν καὶ ἀπροσδοκήτοις μὴ ἄν ποτέ τινα σφίσιν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης τοσοῦτον ἐπαναβάντα ἐπιθέσθαι, τοῦ τείχους ἀσθενοῦς δύντος καὶ ἔστιν ἥ καὶ πεπτω-
 10 κότος, τοῦ δὲ βραχέος ὁκοδομημένου, καὶ πυλῶν ἅμα διὰ τὴν ἄδειαν ἀνεῳγμένων. ἐσπεσόντες δὲ οἱ Θρᾷκες ἐς τὴν Μυκα- 4
 λησὸν τὰς τε οἰκίας καὶ τὰ ιερὰ ἐπόρθουν, καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώ-
 πους ἐφόνευν, φειδόμενοι οὔτε πρεσβυτέρας οὔτε νεωτέρας
 ἡλικίας, ἀλλὰ πάντας ἔξῆς, δτῷ ἐντύχοιεν, καὶ παιδας καὶ
 15 γυναικας κτείνοντες, καὶ προσέτι καὶ ὑποζύγια καὶ δσα ἄλλα
 ἔμψυχα ἴδοιεν. τὸ γὰρ γένος τὸ τῶν Θρᾳκῶν, ὁμοία τοῖς

1. ἐποιήσαντο L.O.P.c. 2. διαπλεύσας B. διαπλεύσας h. 3. μυκαλισσὸν
 D.e.g. 4. μὲν] om. Q. τὸ ἐρμαῖον T. ηὐλίσατο B.h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 vulgo ηὐλίζετο. 6. οὐ μεγάλη B.h. Poppo. Goell. ceteri μεγάλη. 8. τινὰς
 B.Q.g.m. ἐπαναβάντας A.B.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.f.g.h.i. 10. βραχέως B.F.K.V.
 11. ἐπιπεσόντες L. θρᾶκες] ἄνδρες O. 14. πάντα E. γυναικας καὶ παιδας B.
 καὶ γυναικας om. h. 15. ἀποκτείνοντες R. προσέτι ὑποζύγια G.L.O.k.m.
 16. γεγονὸς K. τὸ τῶν] τὸ om. B. τοῖς φονικοῖς δηλονότι μάλιστα L.

"hurt by their means." 'Απὸ expresses the instrument, that *from* which the hurt proceeded. Compare the notes on I. 17, I. ἐπράχθη ἀπ' αὐτῶν, on III. 82, 13. τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς λεγόμενα, and on IV. 115, 2. μηχαῆς μελλούσης προσάξεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων. Compare also Demosth. Philipp. I. p. 49. Reiske. ἀπὸ τῶν ὑμετέρων ὑμὶν πολεμεῖ συμμάχων, and Matthiae Gr. Gr. §. 401. Obs. 2. and Viger. ch. IX. sect. i. §. 16. note.

6. οὕση οὐ μεγάλῃ] That the negative here is rightly inserted, seems to me to be proved by the language at the end of the thirtieth chapter, ὡς ἐπὶ μεγέθει, which must be understood most naturally of the size of the town. It is shewn also by the little mention made of the place in history; but I do not think that much stress can be laid on the words of Strabo, who calls it "a village of the district of Tanagra," because in his time so many towns in

Greece, formerly of importance, had sunk to the condition of villages.

7. καὶ ἀπροσδοκήτοις, μὴ ἄν ποτε] Particula μὴ ex supervacuo additur, ut multis aliis, in quibus implicita, vel expressa negatio est. II. 49, 6. ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν. V. 25, 3. ἀπέσχοντο μὴ ἐπὶ τὴν ἑκατέρων γῆν στρατεῦσαι. III. 32, 3. καὶ ἐλπίδα οὐδὲ τὴν ἐλαχίστην εἰχον, μὴ ποτε, τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῆς θαλάσσης κρατούντων, ναῦς Πελοποννησίων ἐς Ἰωνίαν παραβαλεῖν. Eadem ratio est in his, quae ἀπαγορευτικὰ dicuntur. Vid. ad II. 101, 1. et III. 1, 2. DUKER.

12. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐφόνευν] Vide Pausaniam Atticor. Cap. 23. DUK.

15. καὶ ὑποζύγια] Compare what Polybius says of the conduct of the Roman soldiers, when a town was taken by assault. Polyb. X. 15, 5.

16. ὁμοία τοῖς μάλιστα, i. e. τοῖς μάλιστα φονικοῖς] Compare Herodot. III. 8, 1. and Matthiae Gr. Gr. §. 289.

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μάλιστα τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ, ἐν φῶ ἀν θαρσήσῃ, φονικώτατόν
ζέστι. καὶ τότε ἄλλη τε ταραχὴ οὐκ ὀλίγη καὶ ἴδεα πᾶσα
καθεστήκει ὀλέθρου, καὶ ἐπιπεσόντες διδασκαλείφ παιδων,
ὅπερ μέγιστον ἦν αὐτόθι καὶ ἄρτι ἔτυχον οἱ παῖδες ἐσεληλυ-
θότες, κατέκοψαν πάντας· καὶ ξυμφορὰ τῇ πόλει πάσης
οὐδεμιᾶς ἡσσων μᾶλλον ἑτέρας ἀδόκητός τε ἐπέπεσεν αὗτη
καὶ δεινή. XXX. οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐβοήθουν, καὶ
καταλαβόντες προκεχωρηκότας ἥδη τοὺς Θρᾷκας οὐ πολὺ,
τήν τε λείαν ἀφείλοντο, καὶ αὐτοὺς φοβήσαντες καταδιώ-
κουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν Εὔριπον καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, οὖν αὐτοῖς τὰ
πλοῖα, ἀ τὴν γῆγεν, ὥρμει. καὶ ἀποκτείνουσιν αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ
ἐσβάσει τοὺς πλείστους, οὔτε ἐπισταμένους νεῦν, τῶν τε ἐν
τοῖς πλοίοις, ὡς ἔώρων τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ, ὥρμισάντων ἔξω τοξεύ-

1. θρασήσῃ C.D.L.V.d.e.g.i. φονικώτατόν h. φονικώτερον T. 2. ἄλλη]
ἄλλως Q. τε] om. g. ἄπασα h. 3. καθεστήκει Λ.Β.Δ.Ε.Φ.Π.Τ. Poppe. Goell.
Bekk. vulgo καθειστήκει. 4. οἱ παῖδες ἀπεληλυθότες e. ἐσεληλυθότες οἱ παῖδες
B.h. 5. πάση πόλει B. πάση] om. G. 6. ἡστον D.Η.Τ.e. μᾶλλον] om. L.O.P.Q.
ἀδόκητόν O. αὐτὴ K. αὐτῆι B.G.m. 8. προκεχωρηκότας post θρᾷκας ponunt d.i.
προσκεχωρηκότας N.V. 9. βοηθήσαντες O.P. 11. γῆγεν g. 13. πλείους
L.O.P. τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ] τὴν φυγὴν B.h. et Schol. ὥρμισάντων D.Q.d.g.i. ἀρο-
μισάντων h. et Schol. ἔξω τοξεύματος K.h. Valla. Poppe. Goell. vulgo et Bekk.
ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγματος. εύματος post deletam ab initio literam G.

5. καὶ ξυμφορὰ τῇ πόλει, κ. τ. λ.] The words μᾶλλον ἑτέρας must be connected with what follows, or the μᾶλλον must be struck out altogether. "And this disaster, in its wide sweeping extent inferior to none, was a visitation unparalleled in suddenness and in horror."

12. τοὺς πλείστους] "There were three different scenes of action in which the Thracians had suffered some loss, first in the town, then on the retreat, and lastly in the embarkation; and Thucydides means, that of these three the embarkation was that in which the loss was greatest." HAACK. Compare IV. 44, 2. κατὰ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας οἱ πλείστοι ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν, and the note there.

13. ἔξω τοξεύματος] This is a most certain correction; for ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγματος can have no defensible meaning. It cannot signify, "the bridge over the Euripus;" for the erection of such a

bridge did not take place till a later period; (see Diodorus, XIII. p. 355.) indeed it is absurd to suppose that the Athenians would have made Eubœa accessible to an invader by land, when it was of such great importance to them to keep it wholly under the protection of their naval superiority. Nor can it signify, as Haack imagines, "the being reached by the landing board, ἀπο-βάθρα, from the shore," for this would be, if any thing, ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγματος; nor can it be the landing board itself, because ζεύγμα is not its proper name, and it is not consistent with the language of plain narrative to designate a common object by any other than its proper name. The corrupt reading maintained its hold on the MSS. the more easily, because in the time of the lower empire there was a bridge over the Euripus, which, as was natural, was called ζεύγμα, (see the quotation from Procopius, de Aedificiis, 36, 32, in Dr.

ματος τὰ πλοῖα, ἐπεὶ ἔν γε τῇ ἄλλῃ ἀναχωρήσει οὐκ ἀτόπως οἱ Θρᾷκες πρὸς τὸ τῶν Θηβαίων ἵππικὸν, ὅπερ πρῶτον προσέκειτο, προεκθέοντες καὶ ξυστρεφόμενοι ἐν ἐπιχωρίῳ τάξει τὴν φυλακὴν ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ὀλίγοι αὐτῶν ἐν τούτῳ διεφθάρησαν. μέρος δέ τι καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει αὐτῇ δι' ἀρπαγὴν ἐγκαταληφθὲν ἀπώλετο. οἱ δὲ ξύμπαντες τῶν Θρᾳκῶν πεντήζικοντα καὶ διακόσιοι ἀπὸ τριακοσίων καὶ χιλίων ἀπέθανον. διέφθειραν δὲ καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων, οἱ ξυνεβοήθησαν, ἐς εἴκοσι μάλιστα ἵππεας τε καὶ ὄπλιτας ὁμοῦ, καὶ οἱ Θηβαίων τῶν βοιωταρχῶν Σκιρφώνδαν· τῶν δὲ Μυκαλησίων μέρος τι ἀπαναλώθη. τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Μυκαλησσὸν, πάθει χρησαμένων οὐδενὸς, ὡς ἐπὶ μεγέθει, τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἥσσον ὀλοφύρασθαι ἀξίω, τοιαῦτα ξυνέβη.

XXXI. 'Ο δὲ Δημοσθένης τότε ἀποπλέων ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν, ὀλκάδα ὄρμοῦσαν

WESTERN GREECE.
Progress of the expedition under Demo-

ἐν Φειά τῇ Ἡλείων, ἐν ᾧ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὄπλιται
ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἔμελλον περαιοῦσθαι, αὐτὴν
μὲν διαφθείρει· οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες ἀποφυγόντες

I. ἐν τε τῇ T. οὐκ ἀτόπως] ἔκτόπως E. 2. θηβαίων] ἀθηνῶν γρ. h. 3. προσεκθέοντες L.O.R. ἔκθέοντες G. προελθόντες i. καὶ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P. Q.T.V.d.e.i.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo τε καὶ συστρεφόμενοι D.F.T.d.i. 4. ἐποιῆσαντο h. 5. ἐγκαταλειφθὲν c.g. 8. διεφθάρησαν L.h.i. 9. ἵππεας μάλιστα h.i. τε] om. B.R. καὶ θηβαίων καὶ τῶν K. 10. βοιωτάρχων O. 11. μὲν δὴ κατὰ D.T.V.g.m. 12. ἐπὶ] om. e. τὸν] om. e. 13. ταῦτα i. 14. ἐπὶ B.Q. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκ. 16. ἐν φειά] ἐφειά A. ἐν φιᾶ B.E.h. Vulgo ἡλείων λαβὼν ἐν ᾧ, sed λαβὼν om. A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O. P.R.T.V.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. εὑρὼν B.h. Bekk. 2. 18. μὲν] om.e.

Bloomfield's note on this passage in his translation,) and the copyists, careless or ignorant of the date of the first erection of such a bridge, found no difficulty in supposing that Thucydides meant to speak of it on the present occasion.

11. μέρος τι] See the note on I. 23, 4.

12. ὡς ἐπὶ μεγέθει] "Considering its scale." Whether τῆς πόλεως or τοῦ πάθους be supplied, the sense is the same; inasmuch as the scale of the calamity was small, only because the city was small; in relation to that particular city it was not small, but most

unusually great; no state in Greece having sustained, in proportion to its size, a greater loss of citizens.

15. τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν] "After having built the fort already noticed, (ch. 26.) on the side of Laconia." Compare I. 64, 1. and V. 80, 3. with the notes there.

16. ἐν Φειά τῇ Ἡλείων] Vide ad II. 25, 4. λαβὼν cur invitis omnibus libris scriptis retineatur, nulla causa est. Videtur intrusum ab iis, qui putabant, ita postulare sequens αὐτὴν. Sed satis cohæret oratio eo demto, hoc modo; ὀλκάδα — αὐτὴν μὲν διαφθείρει, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες. ΔΙΚ.

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² *sphēnes*. Eurymedon, on his return from Sicily, joins him off Aegaria, and assumes his share of the command.

ϋστερον λαβόντες ἄλλην ἔπλεον. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀφικόμενος ὁ Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Ζάκυνθον καὶ Κεφαλληνίαν, ὀπλίτας τε παρέλαβε καὶ ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου τῶν Μεσσηνίων μετεπέμψατο, καὶ ἐς τὴν ἀντιπέρας ἥπειρον τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας ⁵ 3 διέβη, ἐς Ἀλυζίαν τε καὶ Ἀνακτόριον, ὁ αὐτὸι εἶχον. ὅντι δὲ αὐτῷ περὶ ταῦτα ὁ Εύρυμέδων ἀπαντᾷ, ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας ἀποπλέων, ὃς τότε τοῦ χειμῶνος τὰ χρήματα ἄγων τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀπεπέμφθη, καὶ ἀγγέλλει τά τε ἄλλα καὶ ὅτι πύθοιτο κατὰ πλοῦν ἥδη ὡν τὸ Πλημύριον ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων ¹⁰ 4 ἑαλωκός. ἀφικνεῖται δὲ καὶ Κόνων παρ' αὐτοὺς, ὃς ἦρχε Ναυπάκτου, ἀγγέλλων ὅτι αἱ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι νῆσοι τῶν Κορινθίων, αἱ σφίσιν ἀνθορμοῦσαι, οὔτε καταλύουσι τὸν πόλεμον ναυμαχεῖν τε μέλλουσι· πέμπειν οὖν ἐκέλευεν αὐτοὺς ναῦς, ὡς οὐχ ἵκανὰς οὕστας δυοῖν δεούστας εἴκοσι τὰς ¹⁵ 5 ἑαυτῶν πρὸς τὰς ἐκείνων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυμαχεῖν. τῷ μὲν οὖν Κόνωνι δέκα ναῦς ὁ Δημοσθένης, καὶ ὁ Εύρυμέδων,

1. τὴν] τε B.h. 3. κεφαληνίαν G.K.e.k.m. 6. ἀλυζίαν] ἀξυγίαν Q. ὅντι] δη G. 9. ἀπεπέμψῃ i. 10. διπλοῦν V. ὃν G.m. 11. ἑαλωκός] ἥδη ἑαλωκός B. καὶ] καὶ ὁ K. κώνων D.g. 14. ἐκέλευσεν D.K.g. 15. αὐτοῖς V. ὡς] om. h. ἵκανὰς οὕστας A.C.D.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g. i.k.in. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἵκανὰς εἶναι B. ἵκανὰς h. vulgo ἵκανος ὅντας. δεούστας εἴκοσι τὰς B.N.V.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δὲ οὕστας (οὗστας F.) εἰκοσι τὰς E.F. δεούστας εἴκοσι τὰς A.D.G. vulgo δεούστας εἴκοσιν τὰς.

6. ἐς Ἀλυζίαν] See Strabo, X. 2, 22. p. 459; and for the statement ὁ αὐτοὶ εἶχον, see Thucyd. IV. 49. V. 30, 2.

8. ὃς τότε] i. e. illo tempore, quod supra dixi, Hieine. GÖLLER. Compare IV. 46, 1. and the references given in the note there.

13. καταλίσσοντι τὸν πόλεμον] "Are not going to break up, or do away with hostility." The expression generally refers to the terminating a war by a treaty: here it seems to resemble the sense of the word in καταλύειν τὸν δῆμον. "To do away with fighting; to dissolve, and so destroy."

15. δυοῖν δεούστας εἴκοσι] The Athenian fleet at Naupactus had before been said to consist of twenty ships, (ch. 19, 5.); and this was the usual force

employed on that station, as appears from II. 69, 1. 80, 5. Now they are said to be only eighteen, two, from some unexplained cause, having been lost, or detached elsewhere. Demosthenes adds ten to their number, and Diphilus is apparently sent with five ships from Athens afterwards, to take the command: for we find in ch. 34, 3, that the total number of ships was then thirty-three, and that Diphilus, not Conon, commanded them. In the operations on the coast of Asia, related in the early part of the eighth book, we find in the same way a succession of small squadrons sent to reinforce a fleet, as fast as they could be got ready, and different commanders thus rapidly succeeding to one another.

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ἀς ἄριστα σφίσι πλεούσας, ἀφ' ὧν αὐτοὶ εἶχον, ξυμπέμπουσι πρὸς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ· αὐτοὶ δὲ τὰ περὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς τὸν ξύλλογον ἡτοιμάζοντο, Εὔρυμέδων μὲν ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν πλεύσας, καὶ πεντεκαίδεκά τε ναῦς πληροῦν κελεύσας αὐτοὺς καὶ ὀπλίτας καταλεγόμενος (ξυνῆρχε γὰρ ἥδη Δημοσθένει, ἀποτραπόμενος, ὥσπερ καὶ ἥρεθη), Δημοσθένης δ' ἐκ τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν χωρίων σφενδονήτας τε καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς ξυναγείρων.

XXXII. Οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν τότε μετὰ τὴν τοῦ Πλημυρίου ἄλωσιν πρέσβεις οἰχόμενοι ἐς τὰς πόλεις, ἐπειδὴ

SICILY. ἔπεισάν τε καὶ ξυναγείραντες ἔμελλον ἄξειν τὸν στρατὸν, ὁ Νικίας προπυθόμενος πέμπει ἐς τῶν Σικελῶν τοὺς τὴν δίοδον ἔχοντας καὶ τσφίσιτ̄ ξυμμάχους, Κεντόριπάς τε καὶ Ἀλικαίους καὶ ἄλλους, ὅπως μὴ διαφρήσουσι

All the Sicilian Greek cities, except Agrigentum, take an active part against Athens. Demosthenes and Eu-

15 rymedon cross the Io-

1. ἄριστας A.E.F.H.Q.T.V.g. 4. τε] in γρ. B. om. B.H.K.L.O.P.Q.T.
g.h.k. 6. ἀποστραπόμενος T. 7. σφενδονίτας D. 8. ἀκοντιστὰς ὡς δυνατὸν ξυναγείρων h. 9. τοῦ] om. A.D.F.H.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.
12. πυθόμενος B.N.V. 13. ἐς] ἐκ P.Q. 14. σφίσι post καὶ inserunt B.h. Bekker. Goell. Vid. Poppon. I. p. 41. διάδοχον B. κεντάριπάς B. ἀλικαίους A.D.F.H.L.N.R.T.b.c.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀλικαίους B. O.Q. ἀλικαίους V.f. ἀλικναίους K. ἀλικναγίους C. ἀλικναίους E. vulgo ἀλικναίους. 15. διαφρήσουσι Bekk. 2. Dobræus. διαφήσουσι A.B.D.E.F.G.H. K.T.V.c.g.h.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ἀφήσουσι L.O.k. διαφείσωσι f. vulgo διαφῆσωσι.

6. ἀποστραπόμενος] i. e. "Turning back when he was on his way to Athens, and again returning to Si-

"cily, his original destination."

10. ἐς τὰς πόλεις] Selinus and Himera are particularly meant, whose forces being forbidden to take the line of the southern coast through the territory of Agrigentum, had no other resource than to go through the interior of the island.

14. τσφίσιτ̄ ξυμμάχους] The pronoun which Bekker has inserted from two MSS. savours greatly of a correction, yet, as it clearly improves the sentence, I have admitted it, though in brackets.

Κεντόριπας] Hanc urbem, Bello Carthag. fere deletam, denuo instauravit Augustus; ut ex Strabone patet. Tandem a Frederico II. circa annum

Christi 1233. plane excisa est Centorbe. WASS.

Κεντόριπάς τε καὶ Ἀλικαίους] Centoripa was situated on the Symæthus above Catana, and not far from the foot of Ætna, (Strabo VI. 2, 4. p. 272.) The Alycæans here spoken of, if the text be correct, are unknown. But it appears that the line by which the auxiliaries intended to approach Syracuse was by the plain of Catana, crossing the head of the country perhaps in the neighbourhood of Enna, and then descending by one of the vallies that opens upon the coast between Syracuse and Catana.

15. διαφρήσουσι] Dobree proposes this reading, and Bekker introduced the same correction into the text of his smaller edition, but in the preface ex-

SICILY, &c. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

nian gulf, and arrive τοὺς πολεμίους, ἀλλὰ ξυστραφέντες κωλύ-
at Thurium.

(32, 33.) σουσι διελθεῖν ἄλλῃ γὰρ αὐτοὺς οὐδὲ πειρά-
σειν· Ἀκραγαντῖνοι γὰρ οὐκ ἐδίδουσαν διὰ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ὁδόν.

2 πορευομένων δ' ἦδη τῶν Σικελιωτῶν οἱ Σικελοὶ, καθάπερ
ἔδεοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐνέδραν τινὰ [τριχῇ] ποιησάμενοι,⁵
ἀφυλάκτοις τε καὶ ἔξαιφνης ἐπιγενόμενοι διέφθειραν ἐς ὀκτα-
κοσίους μάλιστα, καὶ τοὺς πρέσβεις, πλὴν ἐνὸς τοῦ Κοριν-
θίου, πάντας· οὗτος δὲ τοὺς διαφυγόντας ἐς πεντακοσίους
καὶ χιλίους ἐκόμισεν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας. XXXIII. Καὶ

SICILY, &c. περὶ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας καὶ οἱ Καμαριναῖοι¹⁰
ἀφικνοῦνται αὐτοῖς βοηθοῦντες, πεντακόσιοι μὲν ὅπλῖται,
τριακόσιοι δὲ ἀκοντιστὰὶ καὶ τοξόται τριακόσιοι. ἔπειμψαν
δὲ καὶ οἱ Γελῶι ναυτικόν τε ἐς πέντε ναῦς καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς
2 τετρακοσίους καὶ ἵππεας διακοσίους. σχεδὸν γάρ τι ἦδη
πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία, πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων (οὗτοι δ' οὐδὲ μεθ'¹⁵
ἐτέρων ἥσαν), οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μετὰ τῶν
Συρακοσίων, οἱ πρότερον περιορώμενοι, ξυστάντες ἐβοήθουν.
3 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι, ὡς αὐτοῖς τὸ ἐν τοῖς Σικελοῖς πάθος
ἔγενετο, ἐπέσχον τὸ εὐθέως τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιχειρεῖν· ὁ δὲ

1. συστραφέντες B. κωλύσουσι E.F.H.K.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo κωλύσωσι. 3. αὐτῶν B. 5. ἐνέδραν τριχῇ τινὰ T. τινὰ] om. B.
cum Thoma M. v. σικελός. Conf. III. 90, 3. τριχῇ] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.
L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. et γρ. B. et Thomas M. 8. χιλίους καὶ πεντακο-
σίους G. 10. κατὰ τὰς T. 11. πεντακόσιοι] τριακόσιοι Q. 12. τοξ. τρια-
κόσιοι] τοξ. διακόσιοι K. 14. τετρακ.] τριακοσίους Q.g. τι A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.
L.N.O.T.V.b.c.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοι. 15. ἄπασα B.
οὗτοι δὲ] om. L. 18. σικελικοῖς R. 19. ἐπέσχον τὸ G.K.T. Haack. Poppo.
vulgo et Bekk. ἐπέσχοντο. δὲ] μὲν d.

presses his doubts of its propriety. Εἰσφέρησεσθαι, “to admit into a city,” occurs in Demosth. Cherson. p. 93. Reiske. On the other hand, διαφῆσοντι is suspicious, because the word occurs twice in Demosth. (Aristocrat. 677, 679. Reiske) in the sense of “dis-“banding an army;” and we should expect to find διέναι rather than διαφί-
εναι in the sense of “allowing a passage “through a country.” See Demosth. Conon. 276. Reiske.

19. ἐπέσχοντο] Duo scripti ἐπέσχον.

Hac forma verbi ἐπέσχον magis utitur Thucydides, quam altera illa. II. 76, 2. ol δὲ ταύτη ἀποκλειόμενοι, τοῦτο μὲν ἐπ-
έσχον. V. 32, 6. περὶ μὲν τῆς Ἀργείων ξυμπαχίας ἐπισχεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευν. Et ib. 46, 1. ἐπισχόντας τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρ-
γείους. In quibus ἐπισχεῖν est abstinere, differre. DUK. See Duker's note as to the preference to be given to the active form ἐπέσχον rather than to the middle ἐπέσχοντο. So also in Demosth. Midias, 518. Reiske. τὸ λαμβάνειν δίκην ἐπέσχετε τάυτας τὰς ἡμέρας.

CORINTHIAN GULF. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

Δημοσθένης καὶ Εύρυμέδων, ἐτοίμης ἥδη τῆς στρατιᾶς οὕσης ἔκ τε τῆς Κερκύρας καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡπείρου, ἐπεραιώθησαν ξυμπάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ τὸν Ἰόνιον ἐπ' ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν· καὶ ὅρμηθέντες αὐτόθεν κατίσχουσιν ἐς τὰς Χοιράδας νήσους 5 Ἰαπυγίας, καὶ ἀκοντιστάς τε τινὰς τῶν Ἰαπύγων, πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν, τοῦ Μεσσαπίου ἔθνους, ἀναβιβάζονται ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, καὶ τῷ Ἀρτᾳ, ὅσπερ καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστὰς δυνάστης ὃν παρέσχεν αὐτοῖς, ἀνανεωσάμενοί τινα παλαιὰν φιλίαν, ἀφικοῦνται ἐς Μεταπόντιον τῆς Ἰταλίας· καὶ τοὺς Μεταπον- 4 ιοτίους πείσαντες κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν ἀκοντιστάς τε ξυμπέμπειν τριακοσίους καὶ τριήρεις δύο, καὶ ἀναλαβόντες ταῦτα, παρέπλευσαν ἐς Θουρίαν. καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι νεωστὶ 5 στάσει τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐναντίους ἐκπεπτωκότας· καὶ βουλόμενοι τὴν στρατιὰν αὐτόθι πᾶσαν ἀθροίσαντες, εἰς τις 15 ὑπελέπειπτο, ἔξετάσαι, καὶ τοὺς Θουρίους πεῖσαι σφισι ξυστρατεύειν τε ὡς προθυμότατα, καὶ ἐπειδήπερ ἐν τούτῳ τύχης εἰσὶ, τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἔχθροὺς καὶ φίλους τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις νομίζειν, περιέμενον ἐν τῇ Θουρίᾳ καὶ ἔπρασσον ταῦτα.

XXXIV. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον 20 τοῦτον οἱ ἐν ταῖς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶν, οἵπερ τῶν ὄλκάδων CORINTHIAN GULF. ἐνεκα τῆς ἐς Σικελίαν κομιδῆς ἀνθώρμουν πρὸς τὰς ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ ναῦς, παρασκευασάμενοι ὡς Indecisive naval engagement between a

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|
| 1. καὶ δὲ εύρυμέδων H. | ἥδη] om. C.G.K.c. ante οὕσης ponit Q. | 2. ἔκ | |
| τε τῆς B.h. ceteri ἔκ τῆς. | 3. ίώνιον T. | 4. νήσους τῆς Ἰαπυγίας h. | |
| 5. ἀπύγων Q. | 6. μεσαπίον G. | 7. ὁσπερ A.D.E.F.R. καὶ τοὺς] καὶ | |
| om. L.O.k. | 8. παρέσχεν A.B.D.E.F.T.V.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρέσχετο. | 9. ἀκοντιστὰς πέμπειν d. ἀκοντιστάς | |
| τε πέμπειν i. | 11. ταῦτα] αὐτὰς B.h. | 14. ἥ τις G. | 15. ὑπελέπειπτο |
| A.V.f. Bekk. 2. | ὑπεξελέπειπτο c. | 19. πελοποννήσιοι περὶ B. Poppo. Goell. Dobraeus. Bekk. | ὑπελέπειπτο plerique. |
| 16. τε] om. h. | 19. πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ περί. | 21. ἐς σικελίας C. | ceteri πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ περί. αὐτὸν τοῦτον h. |

4. ἐς τὰς Χοιράδας νήσους] Two small islands lying off the harbour of Tarentum, the one about four miles in circumference, the other about two. According to De Salis Marschlin, quoted by Poppo (Prolegom. II. 548. note), the larger one is called Sta. Pelasgia,

the smaller Sto. Andrea. Orgiazzli, in his map of Italy, calls them the islands of S. Peter and S. Paul.

12. ἐς Θουρίαν] The town, as I think, and not the country. See the note on VI. 61, 7.

CORINTHIAN GULF. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

Corinthian and Athenian fleet in the Gulf of Corinth.

Ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ καὶ προσπληρώσαντες ἔτι ναῦς, ὥστε ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους εἶναι αὐτοῖς τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν, ὄρμιζονται κατὰ Ἐρινεὸν τῆς Ἀχαίας ἐν τῇ 2 Ῥυπικῇ. καὶ αὐτοῖς, τοῦ χωρίου μηνοειδοῦς ὅντος, ἐφ' ὁ ὥρμουν, ὃ μὲν πεζὸς ἐκατέρωθεν προσβεβοηθηκότες, τῶν τε 5 Κορινθίων καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων, ἐπὶ ταῖς προανεχούσαις ἄκραις παρετέτακτο, αἱ δὲ νῆσοι τὸ μεταξὺ εἶχον ἐμφράξασαι· ἥρχε δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ Πολυάνθης Κορίνθιος. οἱ δὲ 4 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου τριάκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ τρισίν (ἥρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Δίφιλος) ἐπέπλευσαν αὐτοῖς. καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι τοὺς μὲν πρῶτον ἡσύχαζον, ἔπειτα ἀρθέντος αὐτοῖς τοῦ σημείου, ἐπεὶ καιρὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, ὥρμησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐναυμάχουν. καὶ χρόνον ἀντεῖχον πολὺν ἀλλήλοις. καὶ τῶν μὲν Κορινθίων τρεῖς νῆσοι διαφθείρονται, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων κατέδυ μὲν οὐδεμίᾳ ἀπλῶς, ἐπτὰ δέ τινες 15 ἄπλοι ἐγένοντο, ἀντίπρωροι ἐμβαλλόμεναι καὶ ἀναρραγεῖσαι τὰς παρεξειρεσίας ὑπὸ τῶν Κορινθίων νεῶν, ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο παχυτέρας τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἔχουσῶν. ναυμαχήσαντες δὲ ἀντί-

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. ναυμαχίᾳ d.i. πληρώσαντες L.O.P.k. | 2. αὐτοῖς C.e. | 3. ἐριναιὸν g. |
| 4. Ῥυπικῇ c. Ῥυπικῇ V. | αὐτῆς h. χώρου L. | ἐν φ. γρ. h. 5. προσ- |
| βεβοηθηκότες A.D.E.F.G. | προσβεβοηθηκώς B. Bekk. 2. | αὐτόθι V.i. |
| προανεχούσαις B. et γρ. h. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀνεχούσαις. | | 7. παρετέτακτο O. |
| ἐμφράξαται i. 8. πολύανθος V. | πολυάνθης ὁ κορίνθιος P. | 10. δίφυλος |
| δηϊφίλος e. ἐπλευσαν G. | 13. ἀλλήλους B.V. | 14. μὲν] om. Q. |
| 15. οὐ μία h. 16. εἴπλοι h. ἀντίπρωροι E. | ἀναρραγεῖσα T. | 17. τῶν] |
| om. i. αὐτῷ τούτῳ A.B. | 18. ἐπωτίδας K. | om. i. |

6. τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων] “Their “allies who lived on the spot,” i. e. the Achaeans, who had now all taken a part in the war on the side of the Lacedæmonians. See II. 9, 2; and, for the sense of αὐτόθιν, compare III. 7, 4. and V. 83, 1. n.

15. ἐπτὰ δέ τινες] “Some seven,” i. e. about seven. See VIII. 21.

17. τὰς παρεξειρεσίας] Παρεξειρεσία ἐστὶ τὸ κατὰ τὴν πρώραν πρὸ τῶν καπῶν ὡς ἀν εἴποι τις τὸ πάρεξ τῆς εἰρεσίας. SCHOL.

18. τὰς ἐπωτίδας] Ἐπωτίδες εἰσὶ τὰ ἐκατέρωθεν, πρώρης ἔχεισαντα ξύλα. SCHOL. Ἐπωτίδες, according to the analogy of ἐπωμίς, and the derivation

of the word, should signify “ear-caps,” such as we can conceive attached to the sides of a cap for the head, to allow the ears greater liberty. But the word is known only in its technical sense, as signifying two beams projecting from a ship’s head, on each side of her beak, from which the anchors were suspended, something like what are called in our ships the “cat-heads,” (Euripides, Iphig. Taur. 1315. Matthiæ.) A headland in Spain, running out into the sea, with three small islands lying just off it, was compared by Ardemidorus to a ship, and the three islands, he said, represented the beak and the epotides, (Strabo, III. 1. p. 138.) The

παλα μὲν καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς ἐκατέρους ἀξιοῦν νικᾶν, ὅμως δὲ τῶν ναυαγίων κρατησάντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων διά τε τὴν τοῦ ἀνέμου ἄπωσιν αὐτῶν ἐς τὸ πέλαγος καὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν Κορινθίων οὐκέτι ἐπαναγωγὴν, διεκρίθησαν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, καὶ 5 δίωξις οὐδεμίᾳ ἐγένετο, οὐδὲ ἄνδρες οὐδετέρων ἑάλωσαν· οἱ μὲν γὰρ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι πρὸς τῇ γῇ ναυμαχοῦντες [ῥᾳδίως] καὶ διεσώζοντο, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων οὐδεμίᾳ κατέδυ ναῦς. ἀποπλευσάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐς τὴν Ναύπακτον, 7 οἱ Κορίνθιοι εὐθὺς τροπαῖον ἔστησαν ὡς νικῶντες, ὅτι πλείοντος τῶν ἐναντίων ναῦς ἄπλους ἐποίησαν, καὶ νομίσαντες δι' αὐτὸ οὐχ ἡσσᾶσθαι δι' ὅπερ οὐδὲ οἱ ἔτεροι νικᾶν· οἵ τε γὰρ Κορίνθιοι ἡγήσαντο κρατεῖν, εἰ μὴ καὶ πολὺ ἐκρατοῦντο, οἵ τ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνόμιζον ἡσσᾶσθαι, ὅτι οὐ πολὺ ἐνίκων. ἀποπλευ- 8 σάντων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ διαλυθέντος, 15 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔστησαν τροπαῖον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀχαΐᾳ ὡς νικήσαντες, ἀπέχον τοῦ Ἐρινεοῦ, ἐν ᾧ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὥρμουν, ὡς εἴκοσι σταδίους. καὶ ή μὲν ναυμαχία οὕτως ἐτελεύτα.

XXXV. Ο δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρυμέδων, ἐπειδὴ ξυστρατεύειν αὐτοῖς οἱ Θούριοι παρεσκευάσθησαν ἐπτακοσίους

1. ἔαντοὺς A.V. ἀμφοτέρους V. 2. τὴν] om. O.h. 3. τὴν] om. i. 4. ἐπαγωγὴν B.D.H.T. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπαγωγῆν. 5. ἑαλώκεσαν D.Q.g. 6. καὶ οἱ πελοπ. Q.R.f. 7. καὶ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g. h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Qui καὶ habent codd. [An fuit ῥᾳ vel ῥᾳον? cf. viii. 89, 3. ΒΕΚΚ.] iidem omnes ῥᾳδίως non agnoscunt. vulgo et Bekk. omitt. 10. δι'] om. B. 11. ἡττᾶσθαι A.C.D.F.G.H.K.O.P.Q.T.V.c.e.h.i.k. διόπερ V. οὐδὲ] οἰδί G. γὰρ] om. L.O.k. 12. ἡγήσονται A. μὴ καὶ πολὺ B.h. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo καὶ omitt. 13. ὅτι οὐ B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἰ μῆ. πολὺ] ἐπὶ πολὺ ε. 15. ὡς] om. C. 16. ἀπέχον A.B.D.F.H.Q.T.V.g.i. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπέσχον h. vulgo ἀπέχον. 17. ναυμαχία] ξυμμαχία D.E.F.R.h. ἐτελευτήθη K. ἐτελεύτηθη B. 18. καὶ εὐρυμέδων A.B.C.D.E.F.P.R.T.V.b.c.e.g.h.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ δε εὐρυμέδων. 19. θούριοι] κορίνθιοι g.

epotides were not first invented on this occasion, but merely made more solid, that they might be rendered available for the annoyance of an enemy. See also Appian, Syriac. 27. Civil. V. 119. Dion Cassius, XLIX. 3.

1. ὡς αὐτοὺς—νικᾶν] "So as for either party to maintain that they were the conquerors." For the construction, see Lobeck's note on Phrynic. p. 750.

7. [ῥᾳδίως] καὶ διεσώζοντο] The best

MSS. only acknowledge the conjunction, and omit ῥᾳδίως. Other MSS. and the common editions have only ῥᾳδίως. The conjunction, I have no doubt, is genuine: the adverb may possibly be an interpretation of it, though I think that both may be retained; "as they fought close to the shore, they were also easily saved," that is, their neighbourhood to land involved the consequence of their being easily saved.

ITALY. SYRACUSE. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ITALY.

Demosthenes and Eu-
rymedon advance as
far as the coast of
Rhegium.

μὲν ὄπλιταις, τριακοσίοις δὲ ἀκοντισταῖς, τὰς
μὲν ναῦς παραπλεῖν ἐκέλευν ἐπὶ τῆς Κροτω-
νιάτιδος, αὐτοὶ δὲ τὸν πεζὸν πάντα ἔξετάσαντες
πρῶτον ἐπὶ τῷ Συβάρει ποταμῷ, ἥγον διὰ τῆς Θουριάδος
γῆς. καὶ ὡς ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῷ Υλίᾳ ποταμῷ, καὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ
Κροτωνιάται προσπέμψαντες εἶπον οὐκ ἀν σφίσι Βουλομέ-
νοις εἶναι διὰ τῆς γῆς σφῶν τὸν στρατὸν ιέναι, ἐπικατα-
βάντες ηὐλίσαντο πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ
Υλίου· καὶ αἱ νῆσοι αὐτοῖς ἐσ τὸ αὐτὸ ἀπήντων. τῇ δὲ ύστε-
ραιᾳ ἀναβιβασάμενοι παρέπλεον, ἵσχουντες πρὸς τὰς πόλεσι ιο
πλὴν Λοκρῶν, ἕως ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ Πέτραν τῆς Ρηγίνης.

XXXVI. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ, πυνθανόμενοι αὐ-
τῶν τὸν ἐπίπλουν, αὐθις τὰς ναυσὶν ἀποπειρᾶσαι ἐβούλοντο

SYRACUSE.

The Syracusans having introduced some
improvements in the construction of their
ships, to suit their peculiar tactics, attack
the Athenians both by
sea and land.

καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ τοῦ πεζοῦ, ἥηπερ ἐπ’
αὐτὸ τοῦτο, πρὶν ἐλθεῖν αὐτοὺς φθάσαι Βου- 15
λόμενοι, ξυνέλεγον. παρεσκευάσαντο δὲ τό τε
ἄλλο ναυτικὸν ὡς ἐκ τῆς προτέρας ναυμαχίας
τι πλέον ἐνεῖδον σχήσοντες, καὶ τὰς πρώρας
τῶν νεῶν ξυντεμόντες ἐσ ἔλασσον στεριφω-
τέρας ἐποίησαν, καὶ τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἐπέθεσαν τὰς πρώρας 20
παχείας, καὶ ἀντήριδας ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ὑπέτειναν πρὸς τοὺς τοίχους

4. πρῶτον] om. g. συβαρεῖ Q. συβάρῳ L. θουριάδος A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.
N.O.P.Q.T.V.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. θουριάδος D. θουρίας i. θου-
ρίδος h. θουριάτιδος B. et γρ. h. vulgo θουριάτιδος. Stephanus τὸ ἐθνικὸν θου-
ριάται, καὶ θουρίας τὸ θηλυκόν. 5. ἰδίῳ L. 6. προπέμψαντες V. 7. εἴησι] om. c.
8. ἐσ τολήν τοι ἡλίου Q. 10. παρέπλεον] ἐπλεον Thomas M. πό-
λεσιν C. 14. ἀπ’ αὐτὸ F.T. 15. φθιται] om. P. 16. τε] om. B. 17. τῆς] om. O.P.k.
18. πλεῖον τι f. εἰδον B. πρώρας E.F. et mox πρώρας,
πρωτηραθεν, ἀντίπρωρον. 19. ἐσ] ὡς G. ἔλαττον G. 21. παχείας D.E.L.O.g.
ἀντήριδας A.E.H.T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀντήριδας K. ἀντήριδας F.G.L.N.O.
P.Q.V.h.k.m. vulgo ἀντηρίδας. εἰπ’ P. τοῦ τείχους A.D.E.F.K.N.Q.
T.V.d.f.g.h.i.

7. ἐπικαταβάντες] “Continuing their
“march down towards the shore,” or,
“advancing towards the shore.” The
preposition seems to imply that the
movement was one in advance, and not
in retreat; the Athenians did not go
back, but continued their advance in
another direction, namely, by following
the Hylias down to the sea, and then

embarking on shipboard. Compare IV.
11, 1. VI. 97, 5. VII. 23, 1. 84, 5. and
the note on V. 71, 3. ἐπεξεγαγόντας.

21. ἀντήριδας] The epistles were laid
on the bow or stem of the vessel, and
were partly within and partly without
the frame of the hull, just as a ship’s
bowsprit is at present. For the length
of six cubits, whether from the prow,

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ώς ἐπὶ ἔξ πήχεις, ἐντός τε καὶ ἔξωθεν· ωπέρ τρόπῳ καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι πρὸς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ ναῦς ἐπισκευασάμενοι πρώραθεν ἐναυμάχουν. ἐνόμισαν γὰρ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸς 3 τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀντινεναυπηγημένας, 5 ἀλλὰ λεπτὰ τὰ πρώραθεν ἔχούσας διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀντιπρώροις μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς ἦ ἐκ περίπλου ταῖς ἐμβολαῖς χρῆσθαι, οὐκ ἔλασσον σχήσειν, καὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι ναυμαχίαν, οὐκ ἐν πολλῷ πολλαῖς ναυσὶν οὖσαν, πρὸς ἑαυτῶν ἔσεσθαι· ἀντίπρωροι γὰρ ταῖς ἐμβολαῖς χρώμενοι ἀναρρήξειν τὰ πρώ-
τον πραθεν αὐτοῖς, στερίφοις καὶ παχέσι πρὸς κοῖλα καὶ ἀσθενῆ
τπαίοντες† τοῖς ἐμβόλοις. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις οὐκ ἔσεσθαι 4
σφῶν ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ οὔτε περίπλουν οὔτε διέκπλουν, ωπέρ
τῆς τέχνης μάλιστα ἐπίστενον· αὐτοὶ γὰρ κατὰ τὸ δυνατὸν
τὸ μὲν οὐ δώσειν διεκπλεῖν, τὸ δὲ τὴν στενοχωρίαν κωλύσειν,
15 ὥστε μὴ περιπλεῖν. τῇ τε πρότερον ἀμαθίᾳ τῶν κυβερνητῶν 5
δοκούσῃ εἶναι, τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ἔνγκροῦσαι, μάλιστ' ἀν αὐτοὶ

2. ἐπισκευασάμενοι A.B.D.E.F.H.N.R.T.V.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ceteri ἐπεσκευασμένοι 4. ἀντινεναυπηγμένας C.E.G.m. 5. μὴ] om. d. 10. πρὸς
κοῖλα] προσκοῖλασθαι G. 11. παίοντες B. et γρ. h. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
παρέχοντες. δὲ] om. B. 12. δεκάπλουν A. φ περὶ h. ὕσπερ g. 13. τῇ

τέχνῃ g. et correctus D. 14. διέκπλουν B. τὴν] om. R. 15. ὡς τὸ μὴ d.
κυβερνητήρων K. 16. δοκοῦσι F. τῇ ἀ. ἔνγκρούσει L.O.P.Q. τὸ ἀ. ἔνγκρούσει h.i.
τὸ ἀ. συγκρούσει C.D.E.F.H.T.d.e.f.g.k.m. Poppo. τὸν ἀ. συγκρούσει A. et γρ. B. B.
συγκρούσειν V. μάλιστα αὐτοῖς χρήσεσθαι γρ. B. μάλιστ' ἀν χρήσασθαι d.

as Dobree understands it, or from the inner extremity of the epotides, "they supported these cheeks (so Dobree translates ἐπωτίδας) by a set of spars (ἀντήριδας) that went from the cheeks to the ship's side, both inside and outside the ship." DOBREE. There is a sketch given of the construction of these ἐπωτίδες in a little work called "Tabulae Thucydideæ," published at Oxford in 1825, which seems to me to be substantially correct.

11. †παίοντες†] I have retained this reading, because it undoubtedly removes all the difficulty of the passage: at the same time I cannot think that it is any thing else than a correction. Forms and constructions of words and sentences, not common in the time of

Thucydides, but generally in use in the days of those who copied out our present manuscripts, are likely enough to have taken possession of the text, and may be corrected, in spite of the MSS., with very little scruple. But I do not understand how every copyist but one should have written παρέχοντες, if παίοντες had really been the original reading. Dobree, with Haack, supplies either τὰς ναῦς or τὰς ἐμβολὰς, and translates παρέχοντες by "offerentes," "ut γαστέρα, Aristophan. Ran. 676. et passim quibus scriptores, meeting the shock with." Haack has referred to the language in which Diodorus describes the very same thing, κατὰ τὰς ἐμβολῶν δόσεις.

16. τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ἔνγκροῦσαι] It is an

SYRACUSE. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

χρήσασθαι πλεῖστον γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ σχίσειν· τὴν γὰρ ἀνάκρουσιν οὐκ ἔσεσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἔξωθουμένοις ἄλλοσε ἢ ἐς τὴν γῆν, καὶ ταύτην δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον, κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ στρατόπεδον τὸ ἑαυτῶν. τοῦ δὲ ἄλλου λιμένος αὐτοὶ κρατήσειν, καὶ ξυμφερομένους αὐτοὺς, ἦν πῃ βιάζωνται, ἐς ὀλίγον 5 τε καὶ πάντας ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ, προσπίπτοντας ἄλλήλοις ταράξεσθαι· ὅπερ καὶ ἔβλαπτε μάλιστα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν ἀπάσαις ταῖς ναυμαχίαις, οὐκ οὖσης αὐτοῖς ἐς πάντα τὸν λιμένα τῆς ἀνακρούσεως, ὥσπερ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις· περιπλεῦσαι δὲ ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, σφῶν ἔχόντων τὴν ἐπίπλευσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ πελάγους 10 τε καὶ ἀνάκρουσιν, οὐ δυνήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ Πλημυρίου πολεμίου τε αὐτοῖς ἐσομένου καὶ τοῦ στόματος οὐ μεγάλου ὄντος τοῦ λιμένος.

XXXVII. Τοιαῦτα οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἐπιστήμην τε καὶ δύναμιν ἐπινοήσαντες, καὶ ἀμα τεθαρσηκότες 15

2. ἔξωθουμένης B. 3. ἐς] ἐπ' h. δὲ ὀλίγον—ἑαυτῶν om. G. 5. αὐτοῖς]
om. E. ποὺ L.P. 6. πάντα B. ταράξασθαι d. 7. ἐν] ἐπὶ K. πάσαις
K.c. 8. ἐς—τοῖς] om. D.F.H.g. sed in F.H.g. in margine adscripta leguntur.
τοῦ λιμένος Q. τῆς] om. A.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.V.f.g.h.i.k. 9. κρούσεως
A.C.E.G.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. παραπλεῦσαι h. προσπλεῦσαι L. 14. ταῦτα B.
15. τεθαρσηκότες B. Popo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τεθαρρηκότες.

obvious correction to alter the nominative into the dative, and read *τῷ—ξυγκροῦσαι*, or to adopt the reading of some of the MSS. *τῇ ξυγκρούσει*. But I think that Bekker has done right in retaining *τῷ—ξυγκροῦσαι*, for the use of the nominative instead of the case required by grammatical construction is not uncommon, when the idea expressed by the nominative is added in explanation of what had gone before. For instance, VII. 67, 1. *τῆς δοκήσεως προσγεγνημένης τῷ κρατίστων εἴησι*. VII. 71, 5. *ἡν πάντα δύο ἀκοῦσαι, ὀλοφυρμός, Βοή, νικῶντες, κρατούμενοι*. II. 9, 5. *ἐν ἔθνεσι τοσοῖσθε, Καρία—Δωρῆς—Ιωνίᾳ*.

3. δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον] The ἀνάκρουσις was the retreat of a ship with her head towards the enemy, in order to gain space for recovering her momentum in a new attack. Thus ἡ ἀνάκρουσις δι' ὀλίγου was inconvenient, because if the space was confined the momentum could not be recovered.

'*Ἐς ὀλίγον* means that there was only one small spot to which they could thus retreat, because the shore of the harbour being generally in possession of the enemy, an Athenian ship that had approached too near it would have been exposed to discharges of missiles from the land.

[Popo and Göller refer *ταύτην* to *τῇ γῆν*, which is better. "In terram, eamque exiguo spatio distantem, et in "exiguum spatium (patentem)."]

8. οὐκ οὖσης αὐτοῖς] Προείπεν ὅτι δὲ ὀλίγον μέρους ἐν τῷ λιμένι ἐκράτουν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οὓς ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν οὐ δυνήσεσθαι περιπλεῦσαι, τῶν Συρακουσίων κρατούντων. SCHOL.

14. πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἐπιστήμην] "Adapting their plans to their state "of knowledge and of power;" for *τῷ ἀντίπερων ξυγκροῦσαι* was generally considered a mark of ignorance and bad seamanship, but to the Syracusans it was useful, because they were indif-

The first day's action produces no important result. μᾶλλον ἥδη ἀπὸ τῆς προτέρας ναυμαχίας, ἐπεχείρουν τῷ τε πεζῷ ἄμα καὶ ταῖς ναυσί. καὶ τὸν μὲν πεζὸν ὀλίγῳ πρότερον, τὸν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, Γύλιππος προεξαγαγὼν προσῆγε τῷ τείχει τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καθ' ὅσον πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ ἔώρα· καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὁλυμπιείου, οἵ τε ὁπλῖται, ὅσοι ἐκεῖ ἦσαν, καὶ οἱ ἵπποι καὶ ἡ γυμνητεία τῶν Συρακοσίων, ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα προσήγει τῷ τείχει· αἱ δὲ νῆες μετὰ τοῦτο εὐθὺς ἐξέπλεον τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πρῶτον αὐτοὺς οἰόμενοι τῷ πεζῷ μόνῳ τοιπειράσειν, ὄρωντες δὲ καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπιφερομένας ἄφνω, ἐθορυβοῦντο, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη καὶ πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν τοῖς προσιοῦσιν ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο, οἱ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὁλυμπιείου καὶ τῶν ἔξω κατὰ τάχος χωροῦντας ἵππεας τε πολλοὺς καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς ἀντεπεξήγεσαν, ἄλλοι δὲ τὰς ναῦς 15 ἐπλήρουν, καὶ ἄμα ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν παρεβούθουν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ πλήρεις ἦσαν, ἀντανῆγον πέντε καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ναῦς· καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἦσαν ὄγδοοι κοντα μάλιστα. XXXVIII. τῆς δὲ ἡμέρας ἐπὶ πολὺ προσπλέοντες καὶ ἀνακρονόμενοι καὶ πειράσαντες ἀλλήλων, καὶ οὐδέτεροι δυνάμενοι ἀξιόν τι 20 λόγου παραλαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ ναῦν μίαν ἢ δύο τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ

I. ἥδη] om. P. ante μᾶλλον ponunt c.h. 2. τῷ] ἄμα τῷ K. τὸ E. τε] om. L.O.V.d.e.i.k. ἄμα ταῖς d.e.i. 3. τὸν ἐκ] τὸν om. R.i. 4. προεξαγαγὼν B.C.D. F.V.c.d.e.f.g.h. Bekk. 2. ceterique omnes, præter Grævianum sive K. quantum sciri potest, libri. A. Wass. Duker. Poppe. Goell. προύξαγαγών. 5. οἵ τε] om. O. 6. γυμνητεία B.C.F.H.K.L.O.P.T.h.m. Poppe. Goell. γυμνητεία D.G.Q.g.k. vulgo et Bekk. γυμνητία. 8. ἐξέπλεον A.D.E.F.G. ἐπεξέπλεον B. Bekk. 2. καὶ ξυμμάχων A.B.C.D.F.H.K.L.O.P.V.d.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν ξυμμ. 10. καὶ] om. G. 12. ἀντεπαρετάσσοντο D.K.R.V. δὲ πρὸς B.G.K.b. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) δὲ ἀθηναῖοι πρός. ἀπὸ τοῦ] ἀπ' G. 13. δλυμπίον L.i. 16. quidnī ναυσίν? BEKK. καὶ τῶν B.D.F.H. N.Q.T.V.f.g. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ αἱ τῶν. 20. μίαν] om. H.T. οἱ] om A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.T.V.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppe.

ferent seamen, and the system therefore which the Athenians despised was well suited to them. Compare V. 9, 3. ὅστις —πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ποιεῖται.

16. ἀντανῆγον—ναῦς] Bekker and Dobree both suggest that we should read ναυσὶ, referring to VII. 52, 1. VIII. 10, 2. 12, 3. 19, 4. But in the three last places we have the middle voice,

ἀνάγεσθαι, which naturally is followed by the dative rather than the accusative. And ἀνάγειν ναῦς occurs in VIII. 95, 3, and in Herodotus often, as VII. 100, 4. VIII. 57, 2. 70, 1. 76, 2. 79, 3, &c.

19. ἀξιόν τι λόγου παραλαβεῖν] “To win any advantage of importance.” Compare Herodot. VII. 211, 4. οὐδὲν ἐδυνέατο παραλαβεῖν τῆς ἐσόδου.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

Συρακόσιοι καταδύσαντες, διεκρίθησαν· καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἄμα ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἀπῆλθε. Τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ἡσύχαζον, οὐδὲν δηλοῦντες ὅποιον τι τὸ μέλλον ποιήσουσιν· ὁ δὲ Νικίας ιδὼν ἀντίπαλα τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας γενόμενα, καὶ ἐλπίζων αὐτοὺς αὐθις ἐπιχειρήσειν, τούς τε τριηράρχους 5 ἥναγκαζεν ἐπισκευάζειν τὰς ναῦς, εἴ τις τι ἐπεπονήκει, καὶ ὀλκάδας προώρμισε πρὸ τοῦ σφετέρου σταυρώματος, ὁ αὐτοῖς πρὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀντὶ λιμένος κληστοῦ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ 3 ἐπεπήγει. Τοιαλειπούσας δὲ τὰς ὀλκάδας ὅσον δύο πλέθρα ἀπ' ἄλλήλων κατέστησεν, ὅπως, εἴ τις βιάζοιτο ναῦς, εἴη 10 κατάφευξις ἀσφαλής καὶ πάλιν καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἔκπλους. παρασκευαζόμενοι δὲ ταῦτα ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν διετέλεσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μέχρι νυκτός.

XXXIX. Τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ Συρακόσιοι τῆς μὲν ὥρας πρωαίτερον, τῇ δὲ ἐπιχειρήσει τῇ αὐτῇ τοῦ τε πεζοῦ καὶ τοῦ 15

The action is renewed
on the following day,
and after a long and
obstinate struggle, the
Athenian fleet is de-
feated.

(39—41.)

ναυτικοῦ, προσέμισγον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ἀντικαταστάντες ταῖς ναυσὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον αὐθις ἐπὶ πολὺ διῆγον τῆς ἡμέρας πειρώμενοι ἄλλήλων, πρὶν δὴ Ἀρίστων ὁ Πυρρίχου Κο-
ρίνθιος, ἄριστος ὃν κυβερνήτης τῶν μετὰ 20

Συρακοσίων, πείθει τοὺς σφετέρους τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἄρχοντας, πέμψαντας ὡς τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιμελομένους, κελεύειν ὅτι τάχιστα τὴν ἀγορὰν τῶν πωλουμένων μεταναστήσαντας ἐπὶ

1. καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἄμα ὁ πεζὸς ἀπῆλθε h. 3. οὐδὲ i. δειλοῦντες F. τι] om. Q. 4. τα] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. 5. τριηράρχας G.L.O.k.m. 6. τι] om. d.i. 7. προώρμησε A.E.F.H.V.d.f.i. προσώρμισε h.

8. κληστοῦ K.N.c.g. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. κλῆστοῦ B. κληστοῦ D.T. vulgo κλει-
στοῦ. 9. διαλειποί σας Stephan. Thes. v. διαλείπω. Poppe. Bekk. 2. vulgo διαλι-
πούσας. 10. κατέστησαν H.T. 12. τὴν B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.e.f.
g.h.i. Bekker. Haack. Poppe. Goell. om. A. 14. τῆς μὲν ὥρας] om. e. ante illa τῇ
δὲ ponit f. 15. πρωΐτερον B.K.h. Poppe. πρωτέρεον ἡ τὸ πρότερον G.c.f. τὸ πρότε-
ρον b. πρότερον A.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. vulgo πρωϊτέρον.
τε] om. F.H.K.L.O.P.T.V.d.g. 17. τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον] om. G. 19. πυρίθου I.
om. G. 20. μετὰ] om. L. 22. ὡς] om. T. ἐπιμελομένους A.B.D.F.T.
23. μεταναστήσαντας ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν κομίσαι B. cum Tusano. Bekk. 2. vulgo et
γρ. B. παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν μεταστῆσαι κομίσαντας. μεταστῆναι g.

23. τὴν ἀγορὰν τῶν πωλουμένων] Compare I. 62, 1. III. 6, 2. V. 115, 4. VI.
50, 1. VIII. 95, 4.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

τὴν θάλασσαν κομίσαι, καὶ ὅσα τις ἔχει ἐδώδιμα, πάντας ἐκεῖσε φέροντας ἀναγκάσαι πωλεῖν, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ἐκβιβάσαντες τὸν ναύτας εὐθὺς παρὰ τὰς ναῦς ἀριστοποιήσονται, καὶ δι' ὄλιγου αὐθίς καὶ αὐθημερὸν ἀπροσδοκήτοις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις 5 ἐπιχειρῶσι. XL. καὶ οἱ μὲν πεισθέντες ἐπεμψαν ἄγγελον, καὶ ἡ ἀγορὰ παρεσκευάσθη, καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐξαίφνης πρύμναν κρουσάμενοι πάλιν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐπλευσαν, καὶ εὐθὺς ἐκβάντες αὐτοῦ ἀριστον ἐποιοῦντο· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, νομίσαντες αὐτοὺς ως ἡσημένους σφῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἀνακρούσασθαι, 10 καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἐκβάντες τά τε ἄλλα διεπράσσοντο καὶ τὰ ἀμφὶ τὸ ἀριστον, ως τῆς γε ἡμέρας ταύτης οὐκέτι οἰόμενοι ἀν ναυμαχῆσαι. ἐξαίφνης δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πληρώσαντες 15 τὰς ναῦς ἐπέπλεον αὐθίς· οἱ δὲ διὰ πολλοῦ θορύβου, καὶ ἄστοι οἱ πλείους, οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἐσβάντες μόλις ποτὲ ἀντανήγοντο. καὶ χρόνον μέν τινα ἀπέσχοντο ἀλλήλων φυλασ- 3 σόμενοι· ἐπειτα οὐκ ἐδόκει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις [αὐτοῦ] ὑπὸ

1. θάλατταν G. 2. αὐτοῖς A.B.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτούς. 3. ἀριστοποιήσονται A.D.F.H.T.V. Poppe. Goell.

στο

Bekk. ἀριστον ποιήσονται B. (-σωνται B. teste Bekk.) ceteri ἀριστοποιήσωνται. 4. αὐθίς καὶ αὐθίς καὶ αὐθημερὸν A.C.G.H.L.O.P.T.f.k.m. αὐθημερὸν V. 5. ἐπιχειρήσωσι Q. 7. κρουσάμενοι F.Q. πρὸς] ἐs Q. 9. αὐτοὺς] om. V. ἡσημένων f. ἀνακρούσεσθαι R. 13. τὰς] om. G.O.k.m. ἐπλεον d. δὲ ἀθηναῖοι διὰ E.h. 14. ἐκβάντες R. μέγις A.D.E.F.G. 15. ἐπέσχοντο T. 16. ἀθηναίοις ὑπὸ A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.d.e.h.i.k.m. Bekker. Poppe. Goell.

2. ὅπως αὐτοῖς ἐκβιβάσαντες τὸν ναύτας] Plerique MSS. αὐτοῖς· quae mihi vera scriptura videtur esse. Ita enim quamplurimis locis Thucydides illo αὐτοῖς specie quadam pleonasmi utitur. Vel hoc libro, cap. 25, 5. ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆes ἐντὸς ὁρμοῖεν. Cap. 30, 1. οὖν αὐτοῖς τὰ πλοῖα, ἀ ἥγαγεν, ὥρμει. Cap. 34, 2. καὶ αὐτοῖς τοῦ χωρίου μηνοειδούς ὄντος, ἐφ' ὦν ὥρμον. Cap. 40, 4. καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων αὐτοῖς ἀκοντίζοντες. Vid. etiam ad III. 98, 1. IV. 25, 4. et VII. 19, 5. DUKER.

ὅπως αὐτοῖς—ἀριστοποιήσονται] “That they, i. e. the Syracusan government, might enable them to land their sea-men, and take their dinner immediately close beside their ships.” According to the rule given in the note on III. 98, 1. the dative expresses the action

in its relation to another party, namely, the Syracusan government. Without αὐτοῖς, the meaning would merely be, “that they might land their men and dine;” but the insertion of the pronoun represents the government as the principal party concerned, “that the government might enable them, or, might have them, to land their men and dine.” The verb ἀριστοποιήσονται applies more properly to the men than to the generals, yet it may apply to the latter as representing the whole body, both of men and of officers. Compare VIII. 95, 3. δ γάρ Ἀγησανδρίδας ἀριστοποιησάμενος ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς. For the change of mood and tense from ἀριστοποιήσονται to ἐπιχειρῶσι, see Poppe, Prolegom. I. p. 271.

16. [αὐτοῦ]—ἀλίσκεσθαι] I have re-

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σφῶν αὐτῶν διαμέλλοντας κόπω ἀλίσκεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπιχειρεῦν
ὅτι τάχιστα, καὶ ἐπιφερόμενοι ἐκ παρακελεύσεως ἐναυμάχουν.
4οι δὲ Συρακόσιοι δεξάμενοι, καὶ ταῖς [τε] ναυσὶν ἀντι-
πρώροις χρώμενοι, ὥσπερ διενοήθησαν, τῶν ἐμβολῶν τῇ
παρασκευῇ ἀνερρήγνυνταν τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς ἐπὶ πολὺ⁵
τῆς παρεξειρεσίας, καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων αὐτοῖς
ἀκοντίζοντες μεγάλα ἔβλαπτον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πολὺ δὲ ἔτι
μείζω οἱ ἐν τοῖς λεπτοῖς πλοίοις περιπλέοντες τῶν Συρακο-
σίων, καὶ ἐσ τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς ὑποπίπτοντες τῶν πολεμίων
νεῶν, καὶ ἐσ τὰ πλάγια παραπλέοντες, καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐσ τοὺς ιο-
ναύτας ἀκοντίζοντες. XLI. τέλος δὲ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ κατὰ
κράτος ναυμαχοῦντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐνίκησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-
ναῖοι τραπόμενοι διὰ τῶν ὄλκάδων τὴν κατάφευξιν ἐποιοῦντο
2ἐσ τὸν ἑαυτῶν ὅρμον. αἱ δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων νῆσις μέχρι μὲν
τῶν ὄλκάδων ἐπεδίωκον· ἐπειτα αὐτοὺς αἱ κεραῖαι ὑπὲρ τῶν 15
ἔσπλων αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ὄλκάδων δελφινοφόροι ἡρμέναι ἐκώλυνον.

1. αὐτῶν] om. O. κάπω] καλπω d. 3. ἡμίνορτο quod vulgo post δεξάμενοι
legitur, om. A.B.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τε] om. D.F.G.H.Q.R.T.V.d.f.i.k.m. 4. ἐμβολῶν plerique: rectius scripseris ἐμβό-
λων. ΒΕΚΚ. ἐμβόλων Haack. 5. ἀπερρήγνυνταν L.O. 6. αὐτῶς g. αὐτῆς P. 7. πολ-
λοὶ δέ τι f. 8. μείζον G.L.O.P.Q.m. 10. καὶ ἐξ] καὶ om. Q. τῶν ἑαυτῶν T. 14. μὲν] om. H.T. 15. ἀπεδίωκον Q. 16. εὔπλων d.h.i. ὑπὸ B. ἡρμέναι] om. V.

tained αὐτοῦ, (although I have inclosed it in brackets as being omitted in so many MSS.) because it seems to me to be an expressive word, and opposed to ἐπιχειρεῦν immediately following. "The Athenians did not choose to wear themselves out with fatigue, without stirring from the spot where they were, but rather to advance and attack the enemy." Compare V. 83, 2.

4. τῶν ἐμβολῶν] Mutato accentu legendum puto ἐμβόλων. Vulgata defendi potest e II. 76. fin. apud Hen. Steph. Thes. I. 679. F. DOBREE.

9. ἐσ τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς ὑποπίπτοντες] "Running close in upon their oars," so as to confuse and derange their working. Ταρσὸς is "the whole broad-side of oars," if such an expression be allowed. See Polybius, XVI. 3, 12. ἀπέβαλε τὸν δεξιὸν ταρσὸν τῆς νεώς. And for the operation described in the text, compare Dion Cassius, who speaks

of the sailors of Octavius, at the battle of Actium, as attacking in their light vessels the large and lofty ships of Antonius. "Ἐσ τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς τῶν νεῶν ὑποπίπτοντες, καὶ τὰς κώπας συναράσσοντες, (Dion. Cass. L. p. 439. Leunclav.) That the portholes for the oars were large enough to admit of missile weapons being discharged into them with effect, may be seen from the story in Herodotus, V. 33, 3, where a man is said to have been fastened with his head looking out through a porthole of his ship, by way of punishment.

16. δελφινοφόροι] So called, διὰ τὰ κρεμαννύμενα βάρη δελφίνων σχῆμα ἔχοντα, ή ταῖς ληστρικαῖς ναυσὶν ἐμβάλλεται. Hesychius, in δελφῖνες. See also the Scholiast on Aristoph. Equit. 759. A similar contrivance is said to have been used with great effect by the Scotch Rover, Sir Andrew Barton, whose defeat by the Lord Admiral

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δύο δὲ νῆσες τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπαιρόμεναι τῇ νίκῃ προσέμιξαν 3
αὐτῶν ἔγγὺς καὶ διεφθάρησαν, καὶ ἡ ἑτέρα αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν
έάλω. καταδύσαντες δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπτὰ 4
ναῦς καὶ κατατραυματίσαντες πολλὰς, ἄνδρας τε τοὺς μὲν
5 ζωγρήσαντες τοὺς δὲ ἀποκτείναντες ἀπεχώρησαν, καὶ τρο-
παῖα τε ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ναυμαχιῶν ἔστησαν, καὶ τὴν ἐλπίδα
ἥδη ἔχυρὰν εἶχον ταῖς μὲν ναυσὶ καὶ πολὺ κρείστους εἶναι,
ἔδόκουν δὲ καὶ τὸν πεζὸν χειρώσεσθαι. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ὡς ἐπι-
θησόμενοι κατ' ἀμφότερα παρεσκευάζοντο αὐθις, XLII. ἐν
10 Demosthenes and τούτῳ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Εύρυμεδων, ἔχοντες
Eurymedon arrive at τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθειαν, παραγίγνον-
Syracuse. Impression
produced by their ar-
rival on both armies.
The Athenian gen-
erals resolve to attack
Epipolæ.
ται, ναῦς τε τρεῖς καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα μάλιστα
ξὺν ταῖς ξενικαῖς, καὶ ὀπλίτας περὶ πεντακισ-
χιλίους ἑαυτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἀκοντι-
15 στάς τε βαρβάρους καὶ Ἑλληνας οὐκ ὀλίγους, καὶ σφενδο-
νήτας καὶ τοξότας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ἰκανήν. καὶ 2
τοῖς μὲν Συρακοσίοις καὶ ξυμμάχοις κατάπληξις ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα
οὐκ ὀλίγη ἐγένετο, εἰ πέρας μηδὲν ἔσται σφίσι τοῦ ἀπαλλα-

3. δὲ οἱ V. 4. νῆσας c.g. πολλοὺς P. ἄνδρας τοὺς μὲν πολλοὺς T. μὲν πολλοὺς
ξωγρήσαντες A.C.D.E.F.G.H.N.O.P.Q.R.f.h.i.k.m. Haack. 5. τοὺς δὲ A.B.C.D.
E.G.H.K.T.V.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πολλοὺς δὲ Q. vulgo τούς τε.
6. τῶν] om. d.i. 7. ἴσχυρὰν K. ναυσὶ καὶ πολὺ B.G.K.R.g.h. Haack. Poppo. Bekk.
2. vulgo ναυσὶ πολύ. 8. ἔδόκουν] δοκεῖν B.G.K.c.g. δοκεῖ b. τὸν A.B.C.D.F.
H.L.O.Q.T.c.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τό. χειρώσασθαι
L.O.e. 11. ἀθηναῖων codices. ἀθηνῶν Bekk. 2. 12. μάλιστα] om. B.c.g.
17. καὶ] om. f. τοῖς ξυμμάχοις N.V.i. 18. τοῦ] om. Q.d.f.i.

Howard is described in a ballad published by Percy in his Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, vol. II. p. 197.

Hee is brasse within and steele without,
With beames on his topcastle strong.

* * * *

And if you chance his ship to borde,
This counsel I must give withall;
Let no man to his topcastle goe,
To strive to let his beames downe fall.

12. ναῦς τε τρεῖς καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα]
Demosthenes had sailed from Athens
with sixty-five ships; (ch. 20, 1.) he had
detached ten out of this number to reinforce
Conon at Naupactus; (ch. 31, 5.) and he had been since joined by Eury-

medon's single ship, (ch. 31, 3.) by fifteen ships from Corcyra, (ib. §. 5.) and by two from Metapontum, (ch. 33, 4.) That is, $65 - 10 + 1 + 15 + 2 = 73$.

17. τοῖς Συρακοσίοις—ὅρῶντες] A confusion of construction arising from this, that τοῖς Συρακοσίοις is the proper subject of the sentence, and therefore the participle is put in the nominative, as if it had been, οἱ Συρακόσιοι κατεπλάγησαν, ὅρῶντες κ. τ. λ. Compare III. 36, 1. V. 70. VI. 24, 3.

18. πέρας—τοῦ ἀπαλλαγῆναι τοῦ κιν-
δύνου] Compare Herodotus, II. 139, 1.
τέλος δὲ τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς—ῶδε ἔλεγον γε-
νέσθαι. Both these are instances of the genitive being used as an explanation

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γῆναι τοῦ κινδύνου, ὥρῶντες οὔτε διὰ τὴν Δεκέλειαν τειχιζόμενην οὐδὲν ἡσσον στρατὸν ἵσον καὶ παραπλήσιον τῷ προτέρῳ ἐπεληλυθότα, τὴν τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν πανταχόσε πολλὴν φαινομένην· τῷ δὲ προτέρῳ στρατεύματι τῶν 3 Ἀθηναίων, ὡς ἐκ κακῶν, ρώμη τις ἐγεγένητο· ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης ιδὼν ὡς εἶχε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ νομίσας οὐχ οἷόν τε εἶναι διατρίβειν, οὐδὲ παθεῖν ὅπερ ὁ Νικίας ἔπαθεν (ἀφικόμενος γὰρ τὸ πρῶτον ὁ Νικίας φοβερὸς, ὡς οὐκ εὐθὺς προσέκειτο ταῖς Συρακούσαις ἀλλ’ ἐν Κατάνῃ διεχείμαζεν, ὑπερώφθη τε καὶ ἐφθασεν αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου στρατιᾷ ὁ 10 Γύλιππος ἀφικόμενος, ἦν οὐδὲ ἀν μετέπεμψαν οἱ Συρακόσιοι, εἰ ἐκεῖνος εὐθὺς ἐπέκειτο· ίκανοὶ γὰρ αὐτοὶ οἰόμενοι εἶναι ἄμα τ’ ἀν ἔμαθον ἡσσους ὕντες καὶ ἀποτειχισμένοι ἀν ἡσαν, ὥστε μηδὲ εἰ μετέπεμψαν, ἔτι ὁμοίως ἀν αὐτοὺς ὠφελεῖν), ταῦτα οὖν ἀνασκοπῶν ὁ Δημοσθένης, καὶ γιγνώσκων ὅτι καὶ 15 αὐτὸς ἐν τῷ παρόντι τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ μάλιστα δεινότατός ἐστι τοῖς ἐναντίοις, ἐβούλετο ὅτι τάχος ἀποχρήσασθαι τῇ 4 παρούσῃ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐκπλήξει. καὶ ὥρων τὸ παρατείχισμα τῶν Συρακοσίων, ὃ ἐκώλυσαν περιτειχίσαι σφᾶς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἀπλοῦν τε ὅν, καὶ εἰ ἐπικρατήσειέ τις τῶν τε 20 Ἐπιπολῶν τῆς ἀναβάσεως καὶ αὐθις τοῦ ἐν αὐταῖς στρατοπέδου, ρᾳδίως ἀν αὐτὸν ληφθὲν (οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑπόμεναι ἀν σφᾶς 5 οὐδένα), ἡρείγετο ἐπιθέσθαι τῇ πείρᾳ. καὶ τοιτέοντα

2. ἡσσον στρατὸν] om. g. 4. πολλὴν] om. i. ante πανταχόσε ponit f. καταστρέψαται V. 5. ἐγένετο h. 6. καὶ] om. Q. 7. αἴραι] om. D.N.V.g. δ] om. e. 10. τε] om. K. δ] om. K.R.b.c. 13. ὅρτας g. 14. ἀν] om. K. 17. ἀποχρήσασθαι K.R.b.c. 20. τε] om. B. Bekk. 2. εἰ καὶ K. κριτήσειέ A.C.D.F.G.H.I.L.N.O.P.T.V.e.g.h.i.k.m. Haack. μὴ ἐπικρατήσειέ B. τε] om. A.D.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.P.Q.T.V.g.h.i.m. 22. αἰτῶν A.B.D.g. ὑπομεναι σφᾶς V. 23. οἱ] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.L.O.P.T.V.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. ετ γρ. B.

of the former words; for τοῦ ἀπαλλαγῆς τῆς τοῦ κινδύνου, and τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς, explain respectively what is the specific meaning of the words πείραι and τέλος. See Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 321.

17. ἀποχρήσασθαι] "To avail him-self to the utmost." Compare I.

68. 3. VI. 17, 1.

23. καὶ οἱ—ἡγεῖτο] "And he thought " it was his shortest way of bringing " the war to an issue." Yet the pronoun is omitted by the best MSS., and seems indeed to be unnecessary,

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τάτην ἡγεῖτο διαπολέμησιν· ἢ γὰρ κατορθώσας ἔξειν Συρακούσας, ἢ ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐ τρίψεσθαι ἢ ἄλλως Ἀθηναίους τε τοὺς ξυστρατευομένους καὶ τὴν ξύμπασαν πόλιν. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν τήν τε γῆν ἔξελθόντες τῶν Συρακο-
5 σίων ἔτεμον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ τὸν Ἀναπον, καὶ τῷ στρατεύ-
ματι ἐπεκράτουν ὥσπερ τὸ πρῶτον, τῷ τε πεζῷ καὶ ταῖς
ναυσὶν (οὐδὲ γὰρ καθ' ἔτερα οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἀντεπεξήσαν,
ὅτι μὴ τοῖς ἵππεῦσι καὶ ἀκοντισταῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὁλυμπιείου).
XLIII. ἔπειτα μηχανᾶς ἔδοξε τῷ Δημοσθένει πρότερον
10 ἀποπειρᾶσαι τοῦ παρατειχίσματος. ὡς δὲ αὐτῷ προσαγα-
γόντι κατεκαύθησάν τε ὑπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, ἀπὸ

15 Grand night attack
on Epipolæ, conducted
by Demosthenes,
Eurymedon, and Menan-
der. It is at first
successful; but in the
end the Athenians are
repulsed with great
slaughter.
(43—45)

τοῦ τείχους ἀμυνομένων, αἱ μηχαναὶ, καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ στρατιᾳ πολλαχῆ προσβάλλοντες ἀπεκρούοντο, οὐκέτι ἔδόκει διατρίβειν, ἀλλὰ πείσας τόν τε Νικίαν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυνάρχοντας, ὡς ἐπενόει, τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ἐποιεῖτο. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν ἀδύνατα ἔδόκει εἶναι 2

1. διαπολεμῆσιν B. ἔξειν A.B.D.F.H.K.T.V.g. Parm. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἔξει Q. vulgo ἦξειν. 2. τρίψεσθαι B.G.K. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τρίβεσθαι. 3. τε καὶ τοὺς B.G.K.Q.R. συστρατευομένους g. 4. μὲν] om. D.g. 5. ἔτεμον A.B.D.F.H.Q.R.T.V.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἔτεμον. οἱ] om. L. ἀναπον T. 6. τε] om. C.H.L.O.T.e. 7. ἔτερα C.D.F.H.L.O. Q.T.V.d.e.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔκατερα. 10. παρατειχίσματος A.B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τειχίσματος G. vulgo ἀποτειχίσματος. Conf. c. 11, 3. et 42, 4. προσάγοντι k. 11. τε] om. Q. ἀπό τε τοῦ B. 12. τειχίσματος g. 13. πανταχῆ c. προσβαλόντες E.L.O.P. 15. ἄλλους ξυνάρχοντας] ἄρχοντας G. 16. ὡς] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P. Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.k.m. γρ. B. τὴν] καὶ τὴν A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.i.k. γρ. B. om. P. 17. ἀδύνατον A.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.R.T.V.d.e.h.m. et anteposito ἔδόκει f. εἶναι] om. c.h.

2. τρίψεσθαι] The common reading τρίβεσθαι, may be defended by the examples of varied construction referred to by Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 275. VIII. 5, 5. ἐνόμιζε—Ἀμόργην—ἢ ζῶντα ἦξειν ἢ ἀποκτείνειν. Add V. 35, 5. VI. 24, 1.

10. τοῦ παρατειχίσματος] The Syracusan cross wall on Epipolæ, which had intercepted the intended line of the Athenian circumvallation. (see ch. 6, 1, 4. 11, 3.) It appears that since the completion of that cross wall, the Athenians had evacuated Epipolæ altogether, and confined themselves to the low

ground between the southern cliffs of Epipolæ and the sea, in which quarter their lines had been most nearly brought to a finished state. (ch. 2. at the end.) In attacking the cross wall then on this side they had the ground against them, besides the ordinary disadvantages of a besieging force in those days when attacking a fortification in front. But it was proposed to obviate these by the night attack on Epipolæ, which, had it succeeded, would have established the Athenians again in a position to command the Syracusan

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λαθεῖν προσελθόντας τε καὶ ἀναβάντας, παραγγείλας δὲ πέντε ἡμερῶν σιτία, καὶ τὸν λιθολόγους καὶ τέκτονας πάντας λαβὼν καὶ ἄλλην παρασκευὴν, τοξευμάτων τε καὶ ὅσα ἔδει, ἦν κρατῶσι, τειχίζοντας ἔχειν, αὐτὸς μὲν ἀπὸ πρώτου ὑπνου καὶ Εύρυμέδων καὶ Μένανδρος, ἀναλαβὼν τὴν πᾶσαν⁵ στρατιὰν, ἔχώρει πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς· Νικίας δὲ ἐν τοῖς³ τείχεσιν ὑπελέλειπτο. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο πρὸς αὐταῖς κατὰ τὸν Εύρυηλον, ἥπερ καὶ ἡ προτέρα στρατιὰ τὸ πρώτον ἀνέβη, λανθάνουσί τε τὸν φύλακας τῶν Συρακοσίων, καὶ προσβάντες τὸ τείχισμα ὃ ἦν αὐτόθι τῶν Συρακοσίων αἰ-¹⁰
ροῦσι, καὶ ἄνδρας τῶν φυλάκων ἀποκτείνουσιν. οἱ δὲ πλείους διαφυγόντες εὐθὺς πρὸς τὰ στρατόπεδα, ἢ ἦν ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐπι-
πολῶν τρία †ἐν προτειχίσμασιν, †ἐν μὲν τῶν Συρακοσίων,

1. τε] om. T. 2. πέντε ἡμέρων C.E.F.H.L.O.Q.R.T.V.d.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. vulgo et Bekk. πένθ. τὸν ἄλλους λιθολόγους G.L.O.P.Q.k.m. λιθοδόμους T. 3. τε] om. g. 4. τειχίζοντες f. ἀπὸ πρώτου A.B.C.D.E.F.K.N.V.d.e.g.h.i. Haack. Popo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου. 5. πᾶσαν] πρώτην B.G.K.c. 7. ὑπελείπετο B. Bekk. 2. ἐπειδὴ] om. L.O.P. αὐταῖς ἥδη κατὰ h. 8. εὔρυκλον P.h. εὔρυκλον Q. 10. προβάντες P.V. προσβαλόντες Q. 11. τινὰς quod vulgo post ἄνδρας legitur, om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.g.h.i.k.m. Poppo. Bekk. τοὺς ε. κτείνοντας h. 12. διαφεύγοντες h. 13. ἐν προτειχίσμασιν B. om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.R.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.i.m. Haack. Popo. Goell. Bekk.

works, and would have enabled them to turn the cross wall, and attack it on the rear, where, as being only a single wall, (ch. IV. at the beginning,) it was least defensible. The line of march to the attack may be traced on the plan; —the Athenians were to enter on the open slope of Epipolæ, by the narrow ridge on the top of the slope, communicating with the interior of the country.

4. ἀπὸ πρώτου ὑπνου] Circa primam vigiliam vertit Acacius. Rectius, puto, Valla et Portus ἀπὸ acceperunt pro post, ut sit, post primam vigiliam: quemadmodum, quum dicunt, ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, ἀπὸ δείπνου, et plura hujus generis. Circa primam vigiliam, est, περὶ πρώτου ὑπνου quo utitur Thucydides II. 2, 1. et Plutarchus in Nicia pag. 941. DUKER.

10. τὸ τείχισμα] Apparently on the very crest of the slope, on or near the spot which the Athenians had formerly fortified at Labdalum.

11. καὶ ἄνδρας τινὰς τῶν φυλάκων ἀπο-

κτείνονται] Scriptura librorum a quibus abest τινὰς, confirmari potest ex alio loco Thucydidis II. 33, 3. ἄνδρας τε ἀποβάλλοντι σφῶν αὐτῶν. Neque solum hic, sed etiam alibi, quidam scripti excludunt τινὰς. Aristophanes Equitib. v. 423. ὁστ' εἰπ' ἀνὴρ τῶν ῥητόρων ίδων με τοῦτο δρῶντα. DUKER.

13. †ἐν προτειχίσμασιν†] Many of the best MSS. omit these words, yet I am inclined to think them genuine, as the mention of the Syracusans sallying, ἐκ τῶν προτειχίσμάτων, (§. 6.) seems to imply some previous notice of their being ἐν προτειχίσμασιν. The three camps appear to have been formed immediately under the walls of the city, (or of the newly inclosed district of Temenites, which was itself a προτειχίσμα, with reference to the old town: see VI. 100, 2.) the six hundred Syracusans who are mentioned separately were probably stationed higher on the slope, perhaps at the point where the cross wall terminated.

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ἐν δὲ τῶν ἄλλων Σικελιωτῶν, ἐν δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἀγγέλουσι τὴν ἔφοδον, καὶ τοῖς ἔξακοσίοις τῶν Συρακοσίων, οἱ καὶ πρῶτοι κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ μέρος τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν φύλακες ἦσαν, ἔφραζον. οἱ δὲ ἐβοήθουν τ' εὐθύς· καὶ αὐτοῖς ὁ Δημοσθένης καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐντυχόντες ἀμυνομένους προθύμως ἔτρεψαν. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν εὐθὺς ἔχώρουν ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν, ὅπως τῇ παρούσῃ ὥρμῃ τοῦ περαίνεσθαι, ὃν ἔνεκα ἥλθον, μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται· ἄλλοι δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα τῶν Συρακοσίων, οὐχ ὑπομενόντων τῶν φυλάκων, ἤρουν τε ιοκαὶ τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἀπέσυρον. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐβοήθουν ἐκ τῶν προτειχισμάτων, καὶ ἀδοκήτου τοῦ τολμήματος ἐν νυκτὶ σφίσι γενομένου, προσέβαλόν τε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐκπεπληγμένοι, καὶ βιασθέντες ὑπ' αὐτῶν τὸ πρῶτον ὑπεχώρησαν.

I. ἐν δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἐν δὲ τῶν ἄλλων σικελιωτῶν G. τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων E.h. 2. οἵ] om. T. 4. ἔφραξαν P. οἱ δὲ βοηθοῦντες εὐθὺς A.c. τε εὐθὺς C. αὐτὸς Q. 6. ἔμπροσθεν G.L.O.P.k.m. 7. ὃν] om. D.F.H.T. 10. ἐπέσυρον E. 11. ὃ] om. C. e. οἵ] om. P. 12. ἐν νυκτὶ σφίσι A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.h.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ceteri et Bekk. 2. σφίσιν ἐν νυκτί. 13. προσέβαλόν D.R.f.g. Bekk. 2. vulgo προσέβαλλον. 14. τὸ πρῶτον—μᾶλλον om. g. ἀπεχώρησαν nescio quis Paris.

6. ὅπως τῇ παρούσῃ ὥρμῃ] "Οπως μηδὲ ὑστερήσωσι τοῦ διαπεράναι, ὃν ἔνεκα ἥλθον. τὸ γὰρ "μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται" ἀντὶ τοῦ μὴ ὑστερήσωσι κεῖται. SCHOL.

7. τοῦ περαίνεσθαι] "Si sana sint, verte, ne præsentí studio conficiendi—segniter uterentur." DOBREE. But see also the Scholiast, who considers μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται to be equivalent to μὴ ὑστερήσωσι. Göller agrees with Dobree, and the expression, τῇ παρούσῃ ὥρμῃ—μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται, would be equivalent to what follows a little below, ἀνέντων σφῶν τῆς ἔφόδου.

8. τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα] Göller proposes to read, ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης τὸ παρατείχισμα, and supplies ὥρμῆς, as does the Scholiast. There is a peculiarity in the use of the feminine τὴν πρώτην, which seems to signify "primâ vice," or, "prima loco," as in Herodot. I. 153, 6. τοὺς Ἰωνας ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ποιησάμενος τὴν πρώτην εἶναι, "that their turn should come first." III. 134, 8. ἐσ Σκύθας μὲν τὴν πρώτην ιέναι ἔσσον,

"leave alone going in the first instance" "against the Scythians;" and so Demosthenes, Olynth. III. p. 29. 1. Reiske. πέπεισμα τοῦθ̄ ἵκανὸν προλαβεῖν εἴναι ἡμῖν τὴν πρώτην, "this is enough for us to look to in the first instance." Now may not τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης have the same meaning, "firstly," "of the first?" and may not the true reading be, ἄλλοι δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης τὸ παρατείχισμα—ἡρουν, "and others, as the very first thing they did, began to take the cross wall, &c.?" I can more readily understand the omission, by the copyists, of the article before παρατείχισμα, if it had occurred so immediately before, than its removal from what must have seemed its most natural place to one less natural. Or is it possible that τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα can signify τὸ παρατείχισμα ὡς τὴν πρώτην ἐπεβουλεύοντο, that is to say, "the cross wall which was their first and principal object?"

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τῶν προϊόντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν ἀταξίᾳ μᾶλλον ἥδη, ὡς κεκρατηκότων, καὶ βουλομένων διὰ παντὸς τοῦ μήπω μεμαχμένου τῶν ἐναντίων ὡς τάχιστα διελθεῖν, ἵνα μὴ, ἀνέντων σφῶν τῆς ἐφόδου, αὐθὶς ξυστραφῶσιν, οἱ Βοιωτοὶ πρῶτοι αὐτοῖς ἀντέσχον, καὶ προσβαλόντες ἔτρεψάν τε καὶ ἐς φυγὴν ⁵ κατέστησαν. XLIV. καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἥδη ἐν πολλῇ ταραχῇ καὶ ἀπορίᾳ ἐγίγνοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἷν οὐδὲ πυθέσθαι ράδιον ἦν ² οὐδὲ ἀφ' ἑτέρων, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἔκαστα ξυνηνέχθη. ἐν μὲν γὰρ ἡμέρᾳ σαφέστερα μὲν, ὅμως δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα οἱ παραγενόμενοι πάντα, πλὴν τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἔκαστος μόλις οἶδεν ἐν δὲ ¹⁰ ιο νυκτομαχίᾳ, ἷ μόνη δὴ στρατοπέδων μεγάλων ἐν τῷδε τῷ 3 πολέμῳ ἐγένετο, πῶς ἂν τις σαφῶς τι ἤδει; ἷν μὲν γὰρ σελήνη λαμπρὰ, ἐώρων δὲ οὕτως ἀλλήλους, ὡς ἐν σελήνῃ εἰκὸς τὴν μὲν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν τὴν δὲ γνῶσιν τοῦ οἰκείου ἀπιστεῖσθαι. ὀπλῖται δὲ ἀμφοτέρων οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἐν ¹⁵ 4 στενοχωρίῃ ἀνεστρέφοντο. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ μὲν ἥδη ἐνικῶντο, οἱ δὲ ἔτι τῇ πρώτῃ ἐφόδῳ ἀήσσητοι ἔχώρουν. πολὺ δὲ καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος αὐτοῖς τὸ μὲν ὄρτι ἀναβεβήκει, τὸ δὲ ἔτι προσανήγει, ὥστ' οὐκ ἱπίσταντο πρὸς ὅ τι

1. μᾶλλον] om. g. 2. μεμηχανημένου C.Q. 4. οὐ L. συστραφῶσιν K. πρότεροι B. 6. ταραχῇ καὶ δειλίᾳ T. sed ἀπορίᾳ habet superscriptum. 7. ἦν] om. Q. ἷν οὔτε ἀπὸ ἀθηναίων οὔτε ἀπὸ συρρακούσιων καὶ τῶν ἐκατέρους ξυμάχων h. 8. συνηνέχθη K.d.i. 9. σαφέστερα] σφετέρα A. σφέτερα E. 10. εἶδεν N.V. δὲ] om. G. 11. δὴ μόνη K.Q. ἐν γε τῷ δε D.K.Q. Bekk. 2. (γε om. A.D.E. F.G. teste Bekk.) 12. τι] καὶ b.c. om. k. ἤδει A.B.C.D.F.H.K.N.P. Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.k.m. Poppo. Giell. Bekk. ἤδει B.D. teste Bekk. vulgo εἶδεν. 13. ὀπλῖτας D. 15. ἀνεστρέφοντο d. ξυνεστρέφοντο c. ἀστρέφοντο e. 17. πολλοῦ d. 18. ἀναβεβήκει A.E.F.H.T.g.

7. ἷν οὐδὲ πυθέσθαι, κ. τ. λ.] The accusative, I think, must here be explained by supposing the intended construction to have been, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ξυνηνέχθη, scil. ἷ ταραχῇ, and that ἔκαστα having been inserted, the sentence is now ungrammatical. Τὴν ταραχὴν πυθέσθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ξυνηνέχθη is a well known Greek construction, where the English idiom would be, πυθέσθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἷ ταραχὴ ξυνηνέχθη.

12. ἤδει] "How could any one have known any thing distinctly in a battle fought, as this was, by night?" πῶς ἀν εἰδεῖν makes the question general,

"how could any one know any thing distinctly in a night engagement?"

14. τὴν μὲν ὄψιν, κ. τ. λ.] The construction is confused as in IV. 125, 1. and VII. 80, 3; the words, τὴν μὲν ὄψιν —ἀπιστεῖσθαι, being added as an explanation of the words ὡς ἐν σελήνῃ εἰκός, "they saw one another as men naturally would by moonlight; that is, to see before them the form of the object, but to mistrust their knowing who was friend and who was foe."

18. ἀναβεβήκει] Reg. et Cass. cum augimento plusquamperfecti ἀναβεβήκει.

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χρὴ χωρῆσαι. ἥδη γὰρ τὰ πρόσθεν τῆς τροπῆς γεγενημένης ἐτετάρακτο πάντα, καὶ χαλεπὰ ἦν ὑπὸ τῆς βοῆς διαγνῶναι. οἱ τε γὰρ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι κρατοῦντες παρεκε-5 λεύοντό τε κραυγῇ οὐκ ὀλίγῃ χρώμενοι, ἀδύνατον ὅν ἐν νυκτὶ 5 ἄλλῳ τῷ σημῆναι, καὶ ἂμα τοὺς προσφερομένους ἐδέχοντο· οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι ἔζήτουν τε σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, καὶ πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον, καὶ εἰ φίλιον εἴη τῶν ἥδη πάλιν φευγόντων, πολέμιον ἐνόμιζον, καὶ τοῖς ἐρωτήμασι τοῦ ξυνθήματος πυκνοῖς χρώμενοι διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι ἄλλῳ τῷ γνωρίσαι, σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς θόρυβον 10 πολὺν παρεῖχον, ἄμα πάντες ἐρωτῶντες, καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις σαφὲς αὐτὸ κατέστησαν· τὸ δὲ ἐκείνων οὐχ ὄμοιώς ἡπίσταντο, διὰ τὸ κρατοῦντας αὐτοὺς καὶ μὴ διεσπασμένους ἡσσον ἀγνοεῖσθαι, ὥστ' εἰ μὲν ἐντύχοιέν τισι κρείσσους ὅντες τῶν πολεμίων, διέφευγον αὐτοὺς ἀτε ἐκείνων ἐπιστάμενοι τὸ ξύνθημα, 15 εἰ δὲ αὐτοὶ μὴ ὑποκρίνοιντο, διεφθείροντο. μέγιστον δὲ καὶ 6

1. τὸ B. γενομένης f. 2. ὑπὸ τῆς βοῆς] om. G. 3. ξύμμαχοι ὡς κρατοῦντες B. 4. κραυγῇ] βοῆ d. ἀδύνατα ἐν νυκτὶ C.V. ὃν] οὖν A.D.F.H.T. ἦν e. 5. προφερομένους E.d. 6. τε post οἱ om. e. τὸ ἐναντίον A.D.E.F.G. τὸ ἔξ ἐναντίας B. cum Tusano: Bekk. Goell. τὸ ἐξεναντίον h. 7. φίλον G.d.i. ἐνόμιζον πολέμιον T. 10. παρεῖχον] ἐποιοῦντο g. 11. σαφὲς] om. d. 13. μὲν] μὴ g. τῶν πολεμίων] οἱ πολέμιοι Tusanus. 14. ἐπισταμένων K.c. ἐπισταμε-
ων B. ἐπιστάντων C. Tusanus. 15. οἱ δὲ R. ὑποκρίνοιντο A.D.E.G. ἀποκρίνοιντο corr. rc. F. Bekker. κρίνοιντο post lacunam B. καὶ ante οὐχ om. K.

Sed non movenda est scriptura vulgata: nam et alia sunt, in quibus hoc tempus contentum est augmento perfecti. Et supra cap. 4, 2. hujus libri ἀναβεβήκεσσαν. DUKER.

1. τὰ πρόσθεν ἐτετάρακτο πάντα] “All in front of them was in utter confusion.”

6. πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον] “Whoever met them,” i. e. whomsoever they found with his face towards them. Compare I. 93. 5. and IV. 23, 2. The reading, τὸ ἔξ ἐναντίας, seems a mere interpretation of τὸ ἐναντίον.

8. ἐρωτήμασι τοῦ ξυνθήματος πυκνοῖς] Tacitus III. Histor. 22. *Crebris interrogationibus notum pugnæ signum.* Habet, quæ hic pertinent, Lipsius IV. de Milit. Rom. ult. DUKER.

13. εἰ μὲν ἐντύχοιεν, κ. τ. λ.] “So if they chanced to fall in with any party of the enemy, when they were them-

“selves the stronger, the enemy got away from them, from knowing their watchword; but if they themselves (in like circumstances) did not answer, they were put to the sword.” The sense and construction both seem to me sufficiently clear: the stronger party would naturally challenge the weaker to give the watchword, and therefore εἰ αὐτοὶ μὴ ὑποκρίνοιντο is equivalent in sense to εἰ δὲ ἡσσοις ὅντες ἐντύχοιέν τισι τῶν πολεμίων. The conjecture, οἱ πολέμιοι, is not only needless, but has the disadvantage of changing the subject of the description, which throughout continues to be “the Athenians.” The reading ὑποκρίνοιντο is sufficiently defended by the quotations of the grammarians, Suidas, Photius, Phavorinus, Eustathius, and the Etymologicon Magnum.

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οὐχ ἥκιστα ἔβλαψε καὶ ὁ παιωνισμός· ἀπὸ γὰρ ἀμφοτέρων παραπλήσιος ὃν ἀπορίαν παρεῖχεν. οἵ τε γὰρ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι καὶ ὅσον Δωρικὸν μετ' Ἀθηναίων ἦν, ὅπότε παιωνίσειαν, φόβον παρεῖχε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἵ τε πολέμιοι ὅμοιώς. ὥστε τέλος ξυμπεσόντες αὐτοῖς κατὰ πολλὰ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, ἐπεὶ ἄπαξ ἐταράχθησαν, φίλοι τε φίλοις καὶ πολῖται πολίταις, οὐ μόνον ἐς φόβον κατέστησαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ 8 ἐς χεῖρας ἄλλήλοις ἐλθόντες μόλις ἀπελύοντο. καὶ διωκόμενοι κατά τε τῶν κρημνῶν οἱ πολλοὶ ρίπτοντες ἑαυτοὺς ἀπώλλυντο, στενῆς οὕσης τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν πάλιν 10 καταβάσεως, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐς τὸ ὄμαλὸν οἱ σωζόμενοι ἀνωθεν καταβαῖεν, [οἱ μὲν] πολλοὶ αὐτῶν, καὶ ὅσοι ἦσαν τῶν προτέρων στρατιωτῶν, ἐμπειρίᾳ μᾶλλον τῆς χώρας ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον διεφύγγανον, οἱ δὲ ὕστερον ἥκοντες εἰσὶν οἱ διαμαρτύντες τῶν ὁδῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐπλανήθησαν· οὓς, ἐπειδὴ 15 ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, οἱ ιππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων περιελάσαντες †διέφθειραν†.

XLV. Τῇ δ' ὕστεραις οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι δύο τροπαῖα ἔστησαν, ἐπί τε ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς ἥ ἡ πρόσβασις, καὶ κατὰ τὸ χωρίον ἥ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ πρῶτον ἀντέστησαν· οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι 20

1. καὶ ὁ C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekker. Goell. ἔβλαψεν ὁ παιωνισμός. παιωνισμός E. et mox παιωνίσειαν. παιωνισμός L.O.P.Q. qui et mox παιωνίσειαν. 2. ἀπορίας παρεῖχεν T. 3. δωρικὸν μὲν ἀθ. T. 4. τοῖς] αὐτοῖς K. 5. αὐτοῖς Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri αὐτοῖς. κατὰ πολλὰ A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.d.e.g.h.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατὰ τὰ πολλά. 7. καθίστησαν B. 8. ἄλλήλαις] om. R. μόγις B. 9. ρίπτοντες B.G.K.h. 11. ἀνωθεν οἱ σωζόμενοι e. 12. καταβαῖεν B. cum Tusano Goell. et Bekk. ceteri καταβάνοντες. οἱ μὲν] om. A.D.E. F.G.H.N.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.k.m. Popo. Goell. et γρ. B. 14. διαμαρτύντες N. T.V.g. 16. ἡ ἡμέρα e. 17. διεφθειρον A.D.E.F.H.T.V.d.f.g. Popo. 19. τε] om. L.O.P.k. πρόσβασις D.H.T.k. καὶ] om. L.O.k. 20. πρῶτον D.E.F.H.T.V.e.f.g.h.k.m. Bekk. 2. om. B. vulgo πρῶτοι.

11. ἐπειδὴ—καταβαῖεν] “When they were got down:” the common reading, ἐπειδὴ καταβαίνουεν, would signify, “when they were getting down,” which is absurd.

14. διεφύγγανον] Aeschines c. Ctesiph. διεφύγγανον ἐκ τῶν δικαστηρίων. Josephus XIX. Antiq. 15. Vox rarioris usus. Wass.

17. †διέφθειραν†] Several MSS. read διέφθειρον, and so also does Plutarch, when relating the same event. (Nicias, ch. 21.) The aorist would mean, “that ‘the cavalry succeeded in cutting off ‘all the fugitives;’ the imperfect, that ‘they tried to cut them off, and were ‘engaged in doing so.’”

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τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἐκομίσαντο. ἀπέθανον δὲ οὐκ 2
ολίγοι αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅπλα μέντοι ἔτι πλείω
ἢ κατὰ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐλήφθη· οἱ γὰρ κατὰ τῶν κρημών
βιασθέντες ἄλλεσθαι ψιλοὶ ἄνευ τῶν ἀσπίδων, οἱ μὲν ἀπώλ-
5 λυντο, οἱ δ' ἐσώθησαν.

XLVI. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ὡς ἐπὶ ἀπροσ-
δοκήτῳ εὐπραγίᾳ πάλιν αὖ ἀναρρωσθέντες, ὥσπερ καὶ πρό-
τερον, ἐσ μὲν Ἀκράγαντα στασιάζοντα πεν-
Great exultation of the Syracusans: they apply to the Sicilian cities for fresh reinforcements.
10 τεκαίδεκα ναυσὶ Σικανὸν ἀπέστειλαν, ὅπως ὑπαγάγοιτο τὴν πόλιν, εἰ δύναιτο. Γύλιππος

δὲ κατὰ γῆν ἐσ τὴν τᾶλλην Σικελίαν ὥχετο
αὐθις, ἀξων στρατιὰν ἔτι, ὡς ἐν ἐλπίδι ὧν καὶ τὰ τείχη τῶν
Ἀθηναίων αἱρήσειν βίᾳ, ἐπειδὴ τὰ ἐν ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς οὗτω
ξυνέβη. XLVII. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ἐν τούτῳ

Distress of the Athenians. Demosthenes
15 ἐβούλεύοντο πρός τε τὴν γεγενημένην ξυμφο-

6. μὲν] om. d. 7. ἀναρρωσθέντες d. 10. ὑπάγοιτο V. k. 11. τὴν ἀλλην
σικελίαν B.G.K. Poppe. Bekk. 2. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) τὴν σικελίαν. 15. ἐβούλοντο K.

2. ὅπλα] Id est: ἀσπίδες, quas a fugientibus abjectas, paulo post dicit. Xenophon. II. 4. 25. Histor. Græc. p. 475. ὅπλα ἐποιῶντο, οἱ μὲν ξύλινα, οἱ δὲ, οἰστίνα, καὶ ταῦτα ἐλευκοῦντο. Sic ancilia ὅπλα apud Dionysium Halic. II. 71. et Plutarchum Num. pag. 125. Glossæ: Ancile, διῆπετες ὅπλον. Scholiastes Sophoclis ad Ajac. v. 575. σάκος, οὐδετέρως, ὅπλον, ἀσπίς. Plura dudum observarunt, et, Latinis etiam arma pro scutis dici, docuerunt alii. DUKER.

9. ὅπως ὑπαγάγοιτο τὴν πόλιν] “That he might induce or win over the city to send up its forces to their aid.” Compare Xenoph. Anabas. II. 4. 3. ημᾶς ὑπάγεται μένειν, and Demosth. de Chersones. p. 105. l. 7. Reiske. θηβαίους νῦν ὑπάγεται, where Reiske well explains the word, “perducere veluti vitulum “ostensâ fronde.” Υπάγειν, in its simplest sense, seems to be, “to bring “up under,” as in the expression, ὑπάγειν ὑπὸ δικαστήριον; thence it signifies, “to lead up to any object,” or, “to get

“a person to come to some object;” and thus, “to lead on another, getting “him constantly to follow close after “us.” A man holding out a piece of meat to a dog, and making him follow to get it, is an exact image of the word ὑπάγεσθαι. Thus the word requires the general notion of tempting or inducing another to act upon a prospect of some advantage, and generally of an advantage offered deceitfully. It would seem therefore that ἐπάγεσθαι, and not ὑπάγεσθαι, must be the true reading in III. 63, 3, and the note there should be corrected. There is another sense of ὑπάγω, when it signifies, “to withdraw,” which I believe is also a primitive meaning of the word; as, like the Latin “subduco,” it may signify, “to lead from under,” as well as “to lead up under.” Hence ὑπάγειν is fitly applied to an army retreating before a superior force, (IV. 126, 6. 127, 1.) as being led in a manner from under its reach,—from that place where it would have been in danger from its power.

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urges an immediate *ράν καὶ πρὸς τὴν παροῦσαν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ* retreat from Sicily. κατὰ πάντα ἀρρωστίαν. τοῖς τε γὰρ ἐπιχειρήμασιν ἔώρων οὐ κατορθοῦντες καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀχθομένους τῇ μονῇ. νόσῳ τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο κατ' ἀμφότερα, τῆς τε ὥρας τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ταύτης οὕσης, ἐν ᾧ ἀσθενοῦσιν ἄνθρωποι μάλιστα, καὶ τὸ χωρίον ἅμα, ἐν δὲ ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο, ἐλῶδες καὶ χαλεπὸν ἦν· τά τε ἄλλα ὅτι ἀνέλπιστα αὐτοῖς ζέφαινετο. τῷ οὖν Δημοσθένει οὐκ ἐδόκει ἔτι χρῆναι μένειν, ἀλλ' ἅπερ καὶ διανοθεὶς ἐς τὰς Ἐπιπολὰς διακινδυνεῦσαι, ἐπειδὴ ἔσφαλτο, ἀπιέναι ἐψηφίζετο καὶ μὴ διατρίβειν. ἕως 10 ἔτι τὸ πέλαγος οὗτον τε περαιοῦσθαι, καὶ τοῦ στρατεύματος

2. γὰρ] om. I.e.

5. ἐν ᾧ] καθ' ἦν h.

6. καὶ τὸ χωρίον ἅμα] om. A.

7. ὅτι] om. V.

8. μέλλειν g.

9. ἀλλὰ καίπερ corr. A.

correctus V.

κινδυνεῖσαι V.

10. ἔξιέναι A.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m.

ἀπιέναι B.G.K.

2. (illud est VII. 3. 1. hoc. VII. 48. extr.) vulgo διεξιέναι.

3. κατορθοῦντας A.B.D.E.F.K.c.g.

6. καὶ τὸ χωρίον ἅμα] om. G.

7. ἦν] om. B.G.K.c.

8. μέλλειν g.

9. ἀλλὰ καίπερ corr. A.

correctus V.

διακινδυνεῖσαι A.D.E.F.H.T.f.g.h.

Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk.

κινδυνεῖσαι V.

διακινδυνεῖσαιν ἀν d.

διακινδυνεῖσαιν i.

vulgo διεκινδύνευσεν.

10. διεξιέναι A.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.g.h.i.k.m.

Haack. Poppe. Goell.

ἀπιέναι B.G.K.

2. (illud est VII. 3. 1. hoc. VII. 48. extr.) vulgo διεξιέναι.

4. νόσῳ τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο] Confer Diodorū XIV. pag. 434. a. WASS.

7. τά τε ἄλλα—έφαινετο] The construction seems to be, ἔώρων τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀχθομένους τῇ μονῇ, νόσῳ τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο, τά τε ἄλλα ὅτι ἔφαινετο αὐτοῖς ἀνέλπιστα. “Tired of staying in Sicily, “both because they were suffering from “sickness, and because the prospect in “all other respects seemed desperate.” Thus the Scholiast understands it. “Οτι ἀνέλπιστα cannot, I imagine, signify the same thing as ὅτι ἀνέλπιστότατα, “quam “maxime desperata.” One manuscript, V., omits ὅτι, but this seems too much like a correction of the text, in order to remove a difficulty.

9. διακινδυνεῖσαι] The words τῷ Δημοσθένει ἐδόκει, make all that follows equivalent to language uttered by him, and expressed by the historian in the third person. The infinitive therefore is right, depending in fact on ἔφη understood. Compare IV. 3. 2. δ Δημοσθένης ἡγίου τειχίζεσθαι τῷ χωρίῳ, ἐπὶ τούτῳ γὰρ ἔνεκπλεῦσαι, where ἔφη must in like manner be supplied from ἡγίου, and where also, as in the present passage, many MSS., not understanding the construction, have the indicative ἔνεκπλευσε.

11. καὶ τοῦ στρατεύματος—κρατεῖν]

The words τοῦ στρατεύματος may be referred to the Syracusans, the obstacles opposed by the enemy being contrasted with those presented by nature: “While the sea could yet be crossed, and the forces opposed to them could, at least with the aid of the fleet lately arrived, as yet be conquered.” But it is better to make it depend upon νανσί, according to that well-known construction by which the Greeks put the principal idea in the genitive, and any subordinate part of it in some other case depending on that genitive, and generally, in point of arrangement, following directly after it. See III. 105, 2. τῆς Αμφιλοχίας ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χωρίῳ, and the note there. This genitive is expressed in English by some other case, and made independent of the words following it, because its position, which is the point of most importance, cannot otherwise be preserved; “and whilst, for what regarded their forces, their late reinforcement might still ensure them victory;” κρατεῖν then would be taken absolutely, “to prevail, or enjoy a superiority.”

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ταῖς γοῦν ἐπελθούσαις ναυσὶ κρατεῖν. καὶ τῇ πόλει ὡφε-
λιμώτερον ἔφη εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ σφῶν ἐπιτε-
χίζοντας τὸν πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι ἢ Συρακοσίους, οὓς οὐκέτι
ράδιον εἶναι χειρώσασθαι· οὐδὲ αὖτις χρήματα πολλὰ
δαπανῶντας εἰκὸς εἶναι προσκαθῆσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημο-
σθένης τοιαῦτα ἐγίγνωσκεν. XLVIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας ἐνόμιζε

Nicias insists upon a further trial of their fortune, rather than risk the displeasure of the people of Athens
for withdrawing the army without their orders.

μὲν καὶ αὐτὸς πονηρὰ σφῶν τὰ πράγματα εἶναι, τῷ δὲ λόγῳ οὐκ ἐβούλετο αὐτὰ ἀσθενῆ ἀποδεικνύναι, οὐδὲ ἐμφανῶς σφᾶς ψηφιζομένους μετὰ πολλῶν τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τοῖς πολεμίοις καταγγέλτους γίγνεσθαι· λαθεῖν γὰρ ἀν,

ὅπότε βούλοιντο, τοῦτο ποιοῦντες πολλῷ ἥστον. τὸ δέ τι²
καὶ τὰ τῶν πολεμίων, ἀφ' ὧν ἐπὶ πλέον ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι ἥσθανετο
αὐτῶν, ἐλπίδος τι ἔτι παρεῖχε πονηρότερα τῶν σφετέρων
15 ἐσεσθαι, ἢν καρτερῶσι προσκαθήμενοι· χρημάτων γὰρ
ἀπορίᾳ αὐτοὺς ἐκτρυχώσειν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπὶ πλέον ἥδη
ταῖς ὑπαρχούσαις ναυσὶ θαλασσοκρατούντων. καὶ, ἢν γάρ
τι καὶ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ
πράγματα ἐνδοῦναι, ἐπεκηρυκεύετο ὡς αὐτὸν καὶ οὐκ εἴα

1. ταῖς] om. k. 2. ἔφη
ἐναι A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V. c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ceteri εἶναι ἔφη. 4. ῥάιον A.F. ῥάον V. 5. προσκαθεῖσθαι C.
7. πόνηρα A.G.m. 11. ἀν] om. R.d.i. 12. πολλῶν T. 13. καὶ τὰ] κατὰ d.i. 14. αὐτῷ L.O. 15. αὐτούς τε e. 16. αὐτῷ K.
εἶναι A.B.C.D.E.F.G.L.N.O.P.e.g.b.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. vulgo omitunt
articulum. ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι—πλέον] om. T. 17. καὶ, ἢν γάρ, κ.τ.λ.] That is, τὸ βουλό-
μενον—ἐνδοῦναι ἐπεκηρυκεύετο. Compare Herodot. I. 24, 7. καὶ,—τοῖσι ἐσελθεῖν
γὰρ ἥδοντι, —ἀναχωρῆσαι ἐς μέσην νέα. 18. τὰ] om. K. τὰ πράγματα om. i. 19. καὶ ἐπεκηρυκεύετο N.V. 20. οὐκέτι
κούκ K.

1. ὡφελιμώτερον] Huc respexit Justinus IV. 5. esse domi *graviora*, et forsan infelicia bella, in quae servare hos urbis apparatus oporteat. WASS.

17. καὶ, ἢν γάρ, κ.τ.λ.] That is, τὸ βουλό-
μενον—ἐνδοῦναι ἐπεκηρυκεύετο. Compare Herodot. I. 24, 7. καὶ,—τοῖσι ἐσελθεῖν
γὰρ ἥδοντι, —ἀναχωρῆσαι ἐς μέσην νέα.

19. ἐπεκηρυκεύετο] Ἐπικηρυκεύσασθαι autem hic per κατάχρησιν dici de nunciis a privatis quibusdam clanculum missis, quod per διαγγέλους significare

est infra cap. 73, 3. recte monet Portus; qua significatione etiam paullo post cap. 49, 1. eo utitur Thucydides. Nam alioqui ἐπικηρυκεύσασθαι dicuntur, qui nomine publico κήρυκας et legatos mittunt. Ammonius: ἐπικηρυκεύσασθαι ἔλεγον τὸ περὶ συμβάσεως καὶ σπονδῶν τὰς πόλεις κήρυκας πρὸς ἀλλήλας διαπέμψασθαι. Adde Suidam in ἐπικηρυκεύεται, et Harpocrationem in ἐπικηρυκεία. Et sic Thucydides et aliū ubique his vocabulis utuntur. DUKER.

ζάπαριστασθαι. ἡ ἐπιστάμενος, τῷ μὲν ἔργῳ ἔτι ἐπ' ἀμφότερᾳ ἔχων καὶ διασκοπῶν ἀνεῖχε, τῷ δὲ ἐμφανεῖ τότε λόγῳ οὐκ ἔφη ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιάν. εὖ γὰρ εἰδέναι ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι σφῶν ταῦτα οὐκ ἀποδέξονται, ὥστε μὴ αὐτῶν ψηφισαμένων ἀπελθεῖν. καὶ γὰρ οὐ τὸν αὐτὸν ψηφιεῖσθαι τε περὶ σφῶν [αὐτῶν] καὶ τὰ πράγματα, ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ, ὄρωντας καὶ οὐκ ἄλλων ἐπιτιμήσει ἀκούσαντας γνώσεσθαι, ἄλλ' ἐξ ᾧ τοῖς εὖ λέγων διαβάλλοι, ἐκ τούτων αὐτὸν πείσεσθαι.

4 τῶν τε παρόντων στρατιωτῶν πολλοὺς καὶ τὸν πλείους ἔφη, οἷς νῦν βοῶσιν ὡς ἐν δεινοῖς ὄντες, ἐκεῖσε ἀφικομένους τάναντία βούγεσθαι, ὡς ὑπὸ χρημάτων καταπροδόντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἀπῆλθον. οὕκουν βούλεσθαι αὐτός γε, ἐπιστάμενος τὰς Ἀθηναίων φύσεις, ἐπὶ αἰσχρῷ τε αἰτίᾳ καὶ ἀδίκως ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἀπολέσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, εἰ 5 δεῖ, κινδυνεύσας τοῦτο παθεῖν ιδίᾳ. τά τε Συρακοσίων, ἔφη 15 ὅμως ἔτι ἥσσω τῶν σφετέρων εἶναι χρήμασι γὰρ αὐτὸν

1. ἔργῳ om. G. 2. ἀνεῖλε T. τότε] τῷ τε g. 3. εὐ] οὐ d. ὅτι ἀθηναῖοι B.C.D.F.G.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.h.i. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et teste Bekk. A.G.) ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι. 4. σφῶν] om. i. μὴ ἀπ' αὐτῶν e. 6. αἰτῶν] Ποσ facile caream. Bekk. ὄρωντας οὐκ k. 7. ἄλλων καὶ ἐπιτιμήσει P. ἀκούσαντες Q. ἀκοίσαντας K. ἀκοίσαντας G. (et teste Bekk. B.) R.d.h.i. ἀκοίσαντος B. 8. εὐ] om. L. πειθεσθαι E. 9. πλείους f. 10. ἀφικομένους O. 11. τάναντία B.b. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τὰ ἐναντία. 12. γε] τε L.R. 13. ἐπὶ αἰσχρῷ C.E.F.H.L. O.Q.V. e.f.g.k. Poppe. vulgo ἐπ' αἰσχρῷ. τε] γε G.K. om. f. 16. ὅμοιος R.i. ἔτι] om. G.h. καὶ χρήμασι γὰρ A.C.D.F.H.L.O.P.T.V.f.g.k. Haack. Poppe. καὶ χρήμασι μὲν γὰρ N.

1. ἐπ' ἀμφότερᾳ ἔχων] “Being inclined both ways,” ἔχων being here used in the sense of διακέιμενος. Compare Herodot. VI. 49, 3. ἐπὶ σφίσι ἔχοντας δεδωκέναι.

5. περὶ σφῶν [αὐτῶν] I agree with Bekker in thinking that αὐτῶν makes a confusion in the sense, for σφῶν αὐτῶν would signify, not the army in Sicily, but the Athenians who were to vote at home; and certainly Thucydides does not mean to say, “that they would vote “about themselves.” The sense of the whole passage is as follows, “for they “who would vote upon their conduct “would not be men whose knowledge “would be derived, as that of the army “was, from having been eyewitnesses “of the facts, and not from hearsay;

“but rather men who would form their judgment from the invectives of any eloquent orator.” Compare III. 38, 4.

7. ἐξ ᾧ τοῖς εὖ λέγων διαβάλλοι] Confer, quæ III. 38, 4. Cleonem dicentem inducit Thucydides. DUKER.

15. τοῦτο παθεῖν ιδίᾳ] The word ιδίᾳ seems added to shew that Nicias, when using the words ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπολέσθαι, meant to speak not of his army, but of himself as an individual. “ Ήτε “would rather lose his individual life “at the hands of the enemy, than at “the hands of his own countrymen.” Is there any allusion to what Nicias had said at Athens, when speaking against the expedition, VI. 9, 2. ἥσσον ἐτέρων περὶ τῷ ἐμαντοῦ σώματι ὄρρωδῶ?

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ξενοτροφοῦντας, καὶ ἐν περιπολίοις ἄμα ἀναλίσκοντας, καὶ ναυτικὸν πολὺ ἔτι ἐνιαυτὸν ἥδη βόσκοντας, τὰ μὲν ἀπορεῖν, τὰ δ' ἔτι ἀμηχανήσειν δισχίλιά τε γὰρ τάλαντα ἥδη ἀναλωκέναι καὶ ἔτι πολλὰ προσοφείλειν, ἦν τε καὶ ὅτιοῦν ἐκλίπωσι τῆς νῦν παρασκευῆς τῷ μὴ διδόναι τροφὴν, φθερεῖσθαι αὐτῶν τὰ πράγματα, ἐπικουρικὰ μᾶλλον ἢ δί' ἀνάγκης, ὥσπερ τὰ σφέτερα, ὅντα. τρίβειν οὖν ἔφη χρῆναι προσκαθημένους, καὶ μὴ χρήμασιν, τῷστι πολὺ κρείσσους εἰσὶ, νικηθέντας ἀπιέναι.

io XLIX. Ο μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα λέγων ἴσχυρίζετο, αἰσθόμενος τὰ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις ἀκριβώς, καὶ τὴν τῶν Demosthenes and Eu- χρημάτων ἀπορίαν, καὶ ὅτι ἦν αὐτόθι †[πον] rymedon out of deli-

1. ἄμα ἀναλίσκοντας A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἄμα ἀλλα ἀναλίσκοντας. 3. τε] om. A.D.E.F.G. recepi ex B.h. Bekker. ἀναλωκέναι A.B.C.D.F.H.K.T.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀνηλωκέναι. 4. πολλὰ] om. G. προσοφίλειν T. καὶ ὅτι] om. R.d.f.i. ἐκλείπωσι G.L.O.P.d.e.i.m. 5. κατασκευῆς O. φθαρεῖσθαι d.i. 6. αὐτῷ P.k. 7. χρῆναι] om. c.d.i. 8. ὡν B.L.O.h. φ K. oīs Coraes ad Plutarch. III. p. 421. πολλοὶ d. 9. ἀπιέναι ἔτι K.f.h. 10. τοσαῦτα B.C.D.E.F.H.L.N. O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα. λέγων] om. O. 11. τά] om. h. 12. πον] om. A.C.E.F.H.L.O.T.V.d.e.g.i.k.

1. ἐν περιπολίοις] See the notes on IV. 67, 1. VI. 45, 2.

2. βόσκοντας] In Cod. Cass. H. adnotatum est: σημείωσαι βόσκοντας. Hoc eo pertinere, puto, quod Grammatici tradunt, βόσκειν proprie de pecoribus dici, quae et βοσκήματα sunt Græcis. Ita Scholiastes Aristophanis ad Equit. v. 256. et ex eo Suidas in οὐς ἔγω. Tamen etiam de hominibus usurpatum, sed saepe cum contemtu quodam et contumelia, ut significet, eos pecoribus similes et abjectissimos esse. Eustathius ad Homeri Odyss. X. v. 363. Ἡπεροπῆγά τ' ἔμεν καὶ ἐπίκλοπον, οἵ τε πολλοὺς βόσκει γαῖα μέλαινα· Καλῶς, inquit, τὸ βόσκει, ὡς τῶν τοιούτων ἀνδρῶν ἀλογίστως ζώντων κατά τινα βοσκήματα. Et Scholiastes Aristoph. I. d. ubi Cleon ad judices dicit: οὐς ἔγω βόσκω, adnotat: πικρῶς ὡς θρέμμασιν αὐτοῖς κέχρηται ἀλόγοις. Nec minus contumeliose in eadem fabula v. 1255. Agoracritum, de se dicentem: ἐν τῇ ἰγορᾷ γὰρ κρινόμενος ἐβοσκόμην, perstringit Comicus. Add. Homer. Odyss.

ρ'. v. 228. et Odyss. σ'. v. 363. Interdum tamen nihil in hac voce contumeliæ est: ut apud Homerum Odyss. ξ. v. 325. Odyss. τ'. v. 294. et Hymn. in Apollin. v. 59. DUK.

τὰ μὲν ἀπορεῖν, κ. τ. λ.] "Were in some respects ill provided, and in others moreover they would be utterly at a loss how to proceed." The first relates to the actual distress of the Syracusans for money; the second to the interruption of all their military operations, if that distress became much greater than it was already.

8. τῷστι πολὺ κρείσσους εἰσὶ] The conjunction ὡς can hardly be used with propriety for ἐπει. Poppo and Göller prefer φ, the word χρήμασιν being here virtually a singular noun; and Poppo quotes I. 80, 4. ἀλλὰ τοῖς χρήμασιν; ἀλλὰ πολλῷ ἔτι πλέον τούτου ἐλλείπομεν. Possibly the verb εἰσὶ should be omitted, and then ὡς πολὺ κρείσσους would signify, "as he considered them to be far superior in that point."

12. αὐτόθι †[πον] τὸ † βουλόμενον]

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eacy waive their own opinions in deference to Nicias. τὸ † βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις γίγνεσθαι τὰ πράγματα, καὶ ἐπικηρυκεύμενον πρὸς αὐτὸν ὥστε μὴ ἀπανίστασθαι, καὶ ἀμα ταῖς γοῦν ναυσὶν ἡ πρότερον 2 †θαρσήσει κρατηθείσ.† ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης περὶ μὲν τοῦ προσκαθῆσθαι οὐδ' ὄπωσοῦν ἐνεδέχετο· εἰ δὲ δεῖ μὴ ἀπάγειν 5 τὴν στρατιὰν ἀνευ Ἀθηναίων ψηφίσματος, ἀλλὰ τρίβειν αὐτοὺς, ἔφη χρῆναι ἡ ἐς τὴν Θάψον ἀναστάντας τοῦτο ποιεῖν ἡ ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, ὅθεν τῷ τε πεζῷ ἐπὶ πολλὰ τῆς χώρας ἐπιόντες θρέψονται πορθοῦντες τὰ τῶν πολεμίων, καὶ ἐκείνους βλάψουσι, ταῖς τε ναυσὶν ἐν πελάγει καὶ οὐκ ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ, 10 ἡ πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων μᾶλλον ἐστι, τοὺς ἀγῶνας ποιήσονται,

1. τὸ] om. K. 3. μηδ' A.C.E.F.G.H.L.O.R.V.d.e.f.g.k.m. ἀπανίστασθαι]
 δαπανήσασθαι D.T. γοῖν] γ' ἀν D.E.F.H.T.g. γρ. G. et corr. F. γάρ A. et pr. F.
 ναυσὶν θαρρῶν ἡ B.V.h. 4. θαρσήσας correctus A. ἐθάρσης B.V.h. περὶ]
 πρὸς d.i. προκαθῆσθαι A.E. (teste Bekk. προκαθεῖσθαι E.) K.P. προκαθῆσθαι F.
 5. δεῖ] δὴ H. ἐπάγειν B. 7. ἀναστάτ. ἐς τὴν θάψον V. 8. τε] om. L.T.e.
 πολλὰ om. G. 9. θρέψονται B.h. Dobræus. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τρέ-
 φονται. τὰ] τὰς A.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.V.f.g.k.m. 10. βλάψωσι D.g.
 II. ἔστιν ὅσπερ νῦν τοὺς B.G.f.h.

There is, I think, something in these words that is corrupt. The particle is omitted, it is true, by many of the best MSS.; yet I agree with Poppo that it is not easy to account for its insertion; and the article appears to me as suspicious as the particle. For surely Thucydides does not mean to say that “the party that wished well to the “Athenians was in Syracuse;” for “the “party” here spoken of was a party amongst the Syracusans; and where should that party be but at Syracuse? The sense requires, as in ch. 48, 2, that we should read *τι* rather than *τὸ*, “because there was in Syracuse a certain party favourable to the Athenians.” But the difficulty either of giving a satisfactory meaning to the particle *πον*, or of accounting for its insertion, induces me to think that there is a greater corruption in the passage than could be removed by that single correction.

[*πον* inter quosdam homines, quos Nicias non nominabat. GÖLLER. And both Göller and Poppo explain *τὸ βουλόμενον* as “illi quos significaverat “velle,” referring to the preceding

chapter, ἣν γάρ τι καὶ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ πράγματα ἐνδοῦναι.]

4. †θαρσήσει κρατηθείσ.] These words also seem undoubtedly corrupt, for can it be conceived that they can either mean “possessed by confidence,” or, according to Matthiæ’s still more extraordinary interpretation, “more confident?” (See Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 337. note.) Dobree, as Reiske and Bauer had done before him, conjectures *κρατυνθείσ*, and corrections still more violent may be seen in the reading followed by three MSS., B.V. and h. The sense seems clear, “and because his ships at any rate inspired him with more confidence than he had felt before,” i. e. before the arrival of Demosthenes. But I do not see how this meaning, or any other, can be fairly extracted from the text as it now stands.

5. ὄπωσοῦν] Thomas Magister hoc ‘Ελληνικὸν, non Ἀττικὸν, esse pronunciat. Est tamen rursus apud Thucydidem VIII. 90, 2. Item in Isocrate ad Nicoclem non longe a principio, et Luciano Quom. conscrib. sit Histor. pag. 605. DUK.

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ἀλλ' ἐν εὐρυχωρίᾳ, ἐν ᾧ τά τε τῆς ἐμπειρίας χρήσιμα σφῶν
ἔσται, καὶ ἀναχωρήσεις καὶ ἐπίπλους οὐκ ἐκ βραχέος καὶ
περιγραπτοῦ ὄρμώμενοί τε καὶ καταίροντες ἔξουσι. τό τε 3
ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ οἱ ἔφη ἀρέσκειν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἔτι
5 μένειν, ἀλλ' ὅτι τάχιστα ἥδη καὶ μὴ μέλλειν ἔξανιστασθαι.
καὶ ὁ Εὔρυμέδων αὐτῷ ταῦτα ξυνηγόρευεν. ἀντιλέγοντος δὲ 4
τὸν Νικίου, ὅκνος τις καὶ μέλλησις ἐνεγένετο, καὶ ἀμα ὑπό-
νοια μὴ τι καὶ πλέον εἰδὼς ὁ Νικίας ισχυρίζηται. καὶ οἱ μὲν
'Αθηναῖοι τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ διεμέλλησάν τε καὶ κατὰ χώραν
10 ἔμενον.

L. 'Ο δὲ Γύλιππος καὶ ὁ Σικανὸς ἐν τούτῳ παρῆσαν ἐς
τὰς Συρακούσας, ὁ μὲν Σικανὸς ἀμαρτὼν τοῦ Ἀκράγαντος

Yet after some time, finding themselves on the point of being attacked both by land and sea, the generals all determine to retreat. An eclipse of the moon (August 27) λοποννήσου τοῦ ἥρος ἐν ταῖς ὄλκασιν ὄπλίτας

1. χρήσιμα] χρήμασι f. 2. ἔστε T. ἀναχώρησις B. 4. οἱ additum ex B.C.D.E. F.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.c.e.f.g.h.k. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. 5. ἔξιστασθαι A.V.h. 6. ὃ om. i. αὐτῷ] αὐτὰ i. ταῦτα Goell. 7. ἐγένετο B.D.F.H.T.V.d.f.g.h.i. ὑπόνοιά τις N.V. 8. καὶ] om. g. 10. ἔμενον] Exit h. 11. καὶ σικανὸς T. 12. καὶ ὁ μὲν T. 14. φίλια A.B.D.E.F.H.K.T.d.g. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. (teste

Bekk. φιλία B.) φίλιαν G. ceteri φιλίαν. 15. γύλιππος πολλὴν ἀλλην R.D.f.i. τε] om. B.g. ἔχων πολλὴν B. 16. ἥλθεν] om. G.K. ἀπὸ σικελίας g. ἐκ τῆς] om. Q. τῆς om. e. 17. ὄπλίταις E.T. ἀποσταλέντας ὄπλίτας R.d.f.i.

7. μέλλησις ἐνεγένετο] Aristophanes Avibus v. 639. καὶ μὴν μὰ τὸν Δῖον, οὐχὶ νυστάζειν ἔτι "Ωρα στὶν ἡμῖν, οὐδὲ ΜΕΛΔΟΝΙΚΙΑΝ. Plutarchus, cunctatorem dictum, ait, ob lentas moras in obsidione Pyli. vid. Suidam. WASS.

11. σικανὸς] Vide Diodorum Sicul. XIII. p. 336. b. WASS.

13. ἡ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις στάσις ἐς φίλια] "The party for the Syracusans, for friendship with them." If the text be not corrupt, the words can have no other meaning; although Poppe protests against this, as he calls it, "miram Goelleri interpretationem." The sense is evidently, "the party friendly to the Syracusans had been driven out." And so Dobree also understands the passage. Yet I know not how to justify

such a construction as ἡ στάσις ἐς φίλια, meaning, "the party for friendship with any person."

[Bauer's translation is "Factio quæ Syracusanis favebat ejecta fuerat et in regionem amicam confugerat." Poppe justifies this sense of ἐς φίλια by the Latin expressions "in pacatum," "in hosticum." But neither do I believe that ἐς φίλια can signify "to a friendly country," nor was it to the purpose to say whither the Syracusan party had retired,—and it was quite clear that they would not fly to an enemy's country for protection.]

16. ἥλθεν] Potest deesse salva sententia. Nam haec pendere possunt ab illo quod est in principio capitinis, παρῆσαν. DUK.

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alarms the superstition
of Nicias, and the
army still remains in
its position.

*ἀποσταλέντας, ἀφικομένους ἀπὸ τῆς Λιβύης ἐς
Σελινοῦντα. † ἀπενεχθέντων γὰρ ἐς Λιβύην,
καὶ δόντων Κυρηναίων τριήρεις δύο καὶ τοῦ
πλοῦ ἡγεμόνας, καὶ ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ Εὔεσπερίταις πολιορ-
κουμένοις ὑπὸ Λιβύων ἔνυμαχήσαντες καὶ νικήσαντες τοὺς 5
Λίβυς, καὶ αὐτόθεν παραπλεύσαντες ἐς Νέαν πόλιν, Καρ-
χηδονιακὸν ἐμπόριον, ὅθεν πρὸς Σικελίαν ἐλάχιστον δυοῦν
ἡμερῶν καὶ νυκτὸς † πλοῦν † ἀπέχει, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ περαιω-
ζθέντες, ἀφίκοντο ἐς Σελινοῦντα. καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι εὐθὺς
αὐτῶν ἐλθόντων παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἐπιθησόμενοι κατ' ἀμφό- 10
τερα αἰθίσ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ· οἱ δὲ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ὄρωντες στρατιάν τε ἄλλην προσγε-
γενημένην αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὰ ἑαυτῶν ἄμα οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον
χωροῦντα ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡμέραν τοῖς πᾶσι χαλεπώτερον ἵσχοντα,
μάλιστα δὲ τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πιεζόμενα, μετεμέ- 15
λοντό τε πρότερον οὐκ ἀναστάντες, καὶ ὡς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ ὁ
Νικίας ἔτι ὁμοίως ἥναντιοῦτο, ἀλλ' ἢ μὴ φανερῶς γε ἀξιῶν*

2. σελινοῦντίους Η.Τ. ἀπενεχθέντων C.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.e.g.k.m. Poppo.
Goell. ἀπαχθέντων D. vulgo et Bekk. ἀπενεχθέντες. 4. πλοῦ γενομένου ἡγεμό-
νας K. εἴεσπερίταις A.E.F.G.H.m. εἴεσπαρίταις Q. ἐσπερίταις K. 5. λί-
βυας E.f. 6. νεάπολιν e. καρχηδονικόν L.O.g. 7. ὅθεν καὶ πρὸς d.i. δύο
A.C.D.E.F.G.H.P.Q.T.V.d.e.k.m. Poppo. δυεῖν K.c. 8. πλοῖν B. Dobræus.
Goell. Bekk. ceteri πλοῖς, g. quidem ante illa καὶ νυκτός. 10. κατὰ ἀμφότερα V.
13. ἄμα] μᾶλλον ἄμα G. 14. ἵσχοντα K. 15. μᾶλλον R.f.i. μετεμελον
τότε f. 16. οἰδέ νικίας K. 17. ἥναντιοῦτο ἀλλο εἰ μὴ A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.
N.O.P.Q.T.V.e.g.k.m. ἄλλο ἥναντιοῦτο εἰ μὴ i. ἀξιῶν μὴ ψηφίζεσθαι A.B.C.
D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.T.d.e.g.i.k.

2. † ἀπενεχθέντων †] “Præfero equi-
“dem genitivum absolutum omissio
“subjecto junctum nominativo parti-
“cipii, quemadmodum alibi jungitur
“structura genitivi absoluti et dativi.
“Vid. Poppon. Prolegom. I. p. 120. Si-
“millima loca sunt, VIII. 63, 3. 104, 4.”
GÖLLER. See also the note on VI. 7, 2.
and VIII. 76, 4.

4. Εὔεσπερίταις] The situation of this people is described by Herodotus, IV. 171, 1. They lived a little to the west of Barce, and, like the Barcaeans, were probably a Cyrenæan colony. Their later history is given by Pausanias, IV. 26.

7. ὅθεν — † πλοῦν † ἀπέχει] Poppo objects to this reading, (which Dobree proposed from conjecture, before the publication of Bekker's edition,) that it would require δ ἀπέχει, and not ὅθεν ἀπέχει. But there is a confusion also, if we read πλοῦς ἀπέχει, although I do not remember another instance of ἀπέ-
χει being used impersonally, in the sense of, “from which place it is the
“shortest distance.”

17. μὴ φανερῶς γε ἀξιῶν ψηφίζεσθαι] That is to say, he did not wish a council of war to be held, at which the taxiarchs and trierarchs would be present, and the question would be decided by

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ψηφίζεσθαι, προεῖπον, ὡς ἡδύναντο ἀδηλότατα, ἔκπλουν ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου πᾶσι, καὶ παρασκευάσασθαι, ὅταν τις σημήνῃ. καὶ μελλόντων αὐτῶν, ἐπειδὴ ἐτοῦμα ἦν, ἀποπλεῖν, 4 ἡ σελήνη ἐκλείπει· ἐτύγχανε γάρ παστέληνος οὖσα. καὶ οἱ 5 Ἀθηναῖοι οἵ τε πλείους ἐπισχεῖν ἐκέλευνον τοὺς στρατηγοὺς, ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι, καὶ ὁ Νικίας (ἥν γάρ τι καὶ ἄγαν θειασμῷ τε καὶ τῷ τοιούτῳ προσκείμενος) οὐδὲ ἀν διαβούλευσασθαι ἔτι ἔφη, πρὸν, ὡς οἱ μάντεις ἐξηγοῦντο, τρὶς ἐννέα ἡμέρας μεῖναι, ὅπως ἀν πρότερον κινηθείη. καὶ τοῖς μὲν 10 Ἀθηναίοις μελλήσασι διὰ τοῦτο ἡ μονὴ ἐγεγένητο.

LI. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῦτο πυθόμενοι, πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἐγηγερμένοι ἥσαν μὴ ἀνιέναι τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὡς

General attack of the
Syracusans by land
and by sea, and Eury-
medon is killed: by
land they meet with a
repulse.

(51—54)

καὶ αὐτῶν κατεγνωκότων ἥδη μηκέτι κρειστόνων εἶναι σφῶν μήτε ταῖς ναυσὶ μήτε τῷ πεζῷ (οὐ γάρ ἀν τὸν ἔκπλουν ἐπιβουλεῦσαι) καὶ ἄμα οὐ βουλόμενοι αὐτοὺς ἄλλοσέ ποι τῆς Σικελίας καθεξομένους χαλεπωτέρους εἶναι

3. σημαίνει Κ. σημαίνη pr.G.k.

vulgo πανσέληνος.

4. ἐκλίπη E.

πασσέληνος Bekk. 2.

6. τι] τοι Q. Poppo. Goell. 8. ὡς A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.Q.

T.V.d.e.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Tusano: ἂς ὡς B. om. G. vulgo ἂς.

διεξηγοῦντο ε. τρεῖς A.G.L.O.k.m. 9. τοὺς F. 12. ἐγηγερμένοι] ἐπηρμένοι

B.K.c.f. 14. σφῶν τε μήτε B. ταῖς om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.T.V.d.e.f.

g.i.k. τῷ] om. d.f. 16. πῃ ε.

open voting. Compare ch. 48, 1. οὐκ ἐβούλετο—έμφανῶς σφᾶς ψηφιζομένους μετὰ πολλῶν τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τοῖς πολεμίοις καταγγέλτους γίγνεσθαι. And as the generals on this expedition were invested with absolute power, αὐτοκράτορες, they might act on their own responsibility.

6. ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι] Vid. supra ad cap. 18, 2. DUK.

ἥν γάρ τι καὶ ἄγαν] Poppo and Göller read, ἥν γάρ τοι, “for he was “altogether too much addicted,” &c., as they say that τι and καὶ ἄγαν are a contradiction to one another. (Göller on ch. 33, 2.) And according to Hermann, γάρ τοι is “nam omnino.” (ad Viger. 299.) But τι καὶ ἄγαν seems to me more consistent with Thucydides’ feeling for Nicias. “For he was some-“ what overmuch addicted,” &c.

8. οἱ μάντεις ἐξηγοῦντο] Ἐξηγεῖσθαι, ἐξήγησις, et ἐξηγητὴs propria esse vocabula de ceremoniarum, portentorum, et prodigiorum interpretibus, ostendit Hemsterhusius ad Pollucem VIII. 124. Scholiastes Sophocl. Ajac. 319. ἡ ἐξήγησις ἐπὶ θείων ἐρμηνεία ἐπὶ τῶν τυχόντων. Add. Casaubon. ad Theophrasti Charact. XVII. Quod de ter novenis diebus dicit Thucydides, exponit Plutarchus in Nicia. DUK.

τρὶς ἐννέα ἡμέρας] Göller wishes to read τρεῖς ἡμέρας, appealing to Diodorus, who speaks of τὰς εἰθισμένας τρεῖς ἡμέρας, and to the fact, that the armament did not after all wait so long as twenty-seven days. But Plutarch expressly says, that while three days was the period of delay usually observed on such occasions, Nicias resolved to wait a whole month, or rather, as Thu-

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προσπολεμεῖν, ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ ὡς τάχιστα, καὶ ἐν φίσι
ξύμφέρει, ἀναγκάσαι αὐτοὺς ναυμαχεῖν. τὰς οὖν ναῦς ἐπλή-
ρουν, καὶ ἀνεπειρῶντο ἡμέρας ὅσαι αὐτοῖς ἐδόκουν ίκαναι
εἶναι. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καιρὸς ἦν, τῇ μὲν προτεραίᾳ πρὸς τὰ τείχη
τῶν Ἀθηναίων προσέβαλλον, καὶ ἐπεξελθόντος μέρους τιὸς
οὐ πολλοῦ καὶ τῶν ὄπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἵππέων κατά τινας
πύλας, ἀπολαμβάνουσί τε τῶν ὄπλιτῶν τιὰς καὶ τρεψά-
μενοι καταδιώκουσιν· οὕστης δὲ στενῆς τῆς ἐσόδου, οἱ Ἀθη-
ναῖοι ἵππους τε ἐβδομήκοντα τὰς ἀπολλύασι τὰς ὄπλιτῶν
οὐ πολλούς. ΙΙΙ. καὶ ταύτη μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπεχώρησεν ἡ
στρατιὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων· τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ ταῖς τε ναυσὶν
ἐκπλέουσιν, οὕσταις ἔξι καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα, καὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἄμα
πρὸς τὰ τείχη ἔχωρουν. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀντανῆγον ναυσὶν
ἔξι καὶ ὄγδοήκοντα, καὶ προσμίξαντες ἐναυμάχουν. καὶ τὸν
Εὔρυμέδοντα, ἔχοντα τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ
βουλόμενον περικλήσασθαι τὰς ναῦς τῶν ἐναντίων, καὶ
ἐπεξαγαγόντα τῷ πλῷ πρὸς τὴν γῆν μᾶλλον, νικήσαντες οἱ
Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τὸ μέσον πρῶτον τῶν Ἀθη-

1. καὶ ἐν φίσι κενῷ K. 2. συμφέρει K. 3. ἀνεπαύοντο B.C.D.E.F.G.T.V.m.
δσας B.G. αὐταῖς R. ικανὰς G. 4. εἴναι] om. L.O.P.e.k.m. προτέρᾳ
Α.С.Е.Ф.Г.Н.К.Л.О.Р.Q.Т.В.д.е.г.и.к. 5. προσέβαλον f. 6. καὶ τῶν
ἵππέων—ὄπλιτῶν] om. B. τῶν om. C.G.c.d.e.i. κατὰ—ὄπλιτῶν om. O.
7. ἀπολαμβάνουσι Η.Τ. στρεψάμενοι K. 8. διώκουσιν C.e. ἐσόδουν B.G.K.c.f.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) ἐφόδουν. 9. ἀπολλύασι K. Goell.
Bekk. ἀπολίσουσι Q. vulgo ἀπολλίσουσι. τῶν] om. C.e. 11. ὑστέρᾳ Q.
τε] om. L.O.P.g.k. 13. πρὸς τῷ τείχει A.B. πρὸς τείχη K. 14. ὄγδοήκοντα]
ἐβδομήκοντα g. 16. περικλήσασθαι D.E.F.Н.К.Т.с.г. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. vulgo περικλείσασθαι. 17. ἐπεξάγοντα B.E. ἐξάγοντα C.D. (et teste
Bekk. E. F.G.Н.Л.О.Р.Q.R.T.д.е.г.к.м. ἐξαγαγόντα N.V.i. πλοίωι A.B.F.V.
18. τῶν ἀθηναίων πρῶτον B.

Cydides states it more accurately, not three days, but the cube or perfect number, that is, twenty-seven days. That the army did not actually wait so long proves nothing; for the subsequent disasters were of a nature too overwhelming to allow of any further compliance with such scruples.

9. τὰς ἀπολλύασι] Compare IV. 25, 5. ἔτερὰν ναῦν ἀπολλύονται, where Bekker has not altered the word; but where it should be altered as here to ἀπολλύασι. For the Attic writers had surely no such

present tense as ἀπολλύω, ὑεις, ὕει; and though it is possible that ἀπολλύονται might have been an allowed form of the third person plural, although no other person in either number similarly formed were in use, yet this is an improbability not to be established without better authority than that of our present MSS. of Thucydides.

17. ἐπεξάγοντα] "Breaking away from the line, not to fly, but to attack the enemy to greater advantage." Compare the note on V. 71, 3.

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ναίων, ἀπολαμβάνουσι κάκείνον ἐν τῷ κοίλῳ καὶ μυχῷ τοῦ λιμένος, καὶ αὐτόν τε διαφθείρουσι καὶ τὰς μετ' αὐτοῦ ναύς ἐπισπομένας· ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰς πάσας ναύς ἥδη τῶν Ἀθηναίων κατεδίωκόν τε καὶ ἔξεώθουν ἐς τὴν γῆν. LIII. ὁ δὲ 5 Γύλιππος ὄρῶν τὰς ναύς τῶν πολεμίων νικωμένας καὶ ἔξω τῶν σταυρωμάτων καὶ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατοπέδου καταφερομένας, βουλόμενος διαφθείρειν τοὺς ἐκβαίνοντας καὶ τὰς ναύς ρᾶσιν τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἀφέλκειν τῆς γῆς φιλίας οὔσης, παρεβοήθει ἐπὶ τὴν χηλὴν μέρος τι ἔχων τῆς στρατιᾶς. καὶ 10 αὐτοὺς οἱ Τυρσηνοί (οὗτοι γὰρ ἐφύλασσον τοὺς Ἀθηναῖοις ταύτη) ὄρῶντες ἀτάκτως προσφερομένους, ἐπεκβοηθήσαντες καὶ προσπεσόντες τοῖς πρώτοις τρέπουσι, καὶ ἐσβάλλονται ἐς τὴν λίμνην τὴν Λυσιμέλειαν καλούμενην. ὕστερον δὲ 15 πλείονος ἥδη τοῦ στρατεύματος παρόντος τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπιβοηθήσαντες, καὶ δείσαντες περὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἐς μάχην τε κατέστησαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς καὶ νικήσαντες ἐπεδίωξαν, καὶ ὀπλίτας τε οὐ πολλοὺς

1. κοίλῳ μυχῷ C.e. 2. καὶ μετ' L.O.P.i. 3. ἐπισπωμένας T.E.i. 8.]
om. L.O.k. τὰς] om.i. ναύς ἥδη A.D.E.F.G. ἥδη ναύς Bekk. 2. 4. ἔξεώθουν
B.K.P.Q.e. 5. πολεμίων] ἐναντίων Q.d.i. 7. βουλομένας A.F. 8. ἀφέλειν E.
9. παρεβοήθουν F. 10. τοὺς ἀθηναῖους K. 11. ταύτῃ] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.
L. N. O. Q. T. V. d. e. g. i. k. m. Poppo. ἀπεκβοηθήσαντες D.g. ἐκβοηθήσαντες Q.R.
13. λυσιμέλειαν, μ corr. F. λυσικέλειαν g. 14. πλείονας A.F. 15 καὶ τῶν
ξυμμάχων O. καὶ δείσαντες] om. C.e. 17. ἀπεδίωξαν D.Q.V.g. οὐ πολλοὺς
A.B.C.D.E.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.c.f.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
omittunt negationem.

2. διαφθείρουσι] In Dascone sinu confossum Eurymedon. Diodorus Sic. XIII. pag. 337. d. WASS.

9. ἐπὶ τὴν χηλὴν] For the nature of the χηλὴ in ancient towns, see the note on I. 63, 1. It is the Latin "crepido," and Cicero speaks of this very thing in his Orations against Verres, V. 37. "Piraticus myoparo usque ad forum Syracusanorum, et ad omnes crepidines urbis accessit." After following the city wall for some way, till it turned off in an inland direction, the χηλὴ then continued to run along the edge of the harbour, forming a sort of narrow causeway between the sea on one side, and the marshy ground on the other. And the ground being thus narrow, the Syracusans, as soon as they were beaten,

were naturally driven off the causeway into the marshy ground on their right hand, which was called the marsh of Lysimeleia. May it not be concluded from this passage, that the Tyrrhenians or Etruscans were armed and organized like the Greeks; as otherwise would the Athenians have given them a place amongst the regular infantry employed to defend their lines, or would Thucydides have spoken of their encounter with the heavy armed Syracusan infantry without noticing the difference of their arms and manner of fighting?

17. ὀπλίτας τε πολλοὺς ἀπέκτειναν] Lectionem Codd. MSS. οὐ πολλοὺς confirmat illud Diodori XIII. p. 338. b. ἀπώλοντο δὲ τῶν μὲν Συρακοσιῶν δλίγοι. WASS.

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ἀπέκτειναν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς μὲν πολλὰς διέσωσάν τε καὶ ἔντηγαγον κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον, δυοῖν δὲ δεούσας εἴκοσιν οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἔλαβον αὐτῶν, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας πάντας ἀπέκτειναν. καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς λοιπὰς, ἐμπρῆσαι βουλόμενοι, ὅλκάδα παλαιὰν κληματίδων καὶ δᾳδὸς γεμίσαντες⁵ (ἥν γὰρ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὁ ἄνεμος οὔριος) ἀφέισαν τὴν ναῦν, πῦρ ἐμβαλόντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δείσαντες περὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀντεμηχανήσαντό τε σβεστήρια κωλύματα, καὶ παύσαντες τὴν φλόγα καὶ τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν ἐγγὺς τὴν ὅλκάδα τοῦ κινδύνου ἀπηλλάγησαν. LIV. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Συρακόσιοι μὲν τῆς τε ναυμαχίας τροπαῖον ἔστησαν καὶ τῆς ἄνω τῆς πρὸς τῷ τείχει ἀπολήψεως τῶν ὄπλιτῶν, ὅθεν καὶ τοὺς ἵππους ἔλαβον, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἡς τε οἱ Τυρσηνοὶ τροπῆς ἐποιήσαντο τῶν πεζῶν ἐς τὴν λίμνην, καὶ ἡς αὐτοὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ στρατοπέδῳ.

15

LV. Γεγενημένης δὲ τῆς νίκης τοῖς Συρακοσίοις λαμπρᾶς ἥδη καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ (πρότερον μὲν γὰρ ἐφοβοῦντο τὰς μετὰ Utter despondency of τοῦ Δημοσθένους ναῦς ἐπελθούσας), οἱ μὲν the Athenians. Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν παντὶ δὴ ἀθυμίας ἦσαν, καὶ ὁ παράλογος αὐτοῖς μέγας ἦν, πολὺ δὲ μείζων ἔτι τῆς στρα-

1. μὲν] om. γρ. B. 2. τὸ στρατόπεδον] τοπεδον E. δὲ δεούσας B. Valla, Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δὲ οὖσας E.H.R. δὲ οὖσας F. δεούσας f. vulgo δεούσας. εἴκοσιν οἱ B. et Valla, Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἴκ. ἂς οἱ. 3. ἔλαζον] εἰλον. e. 4. βουλόμενοι ἐμπρῆσαι B. 6. ὁ] om. K. 8. τε] om. K. σβεστήρια B. 9. τὴν] τὴν τε B. τῷ μὴ προσελθεῖν G.m. 10. συρακ. B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri οἱ συρακ. 11. τε] om. Q.c.d. 12. τὰ τείχη Q. ἀπολείψεως A.B.F. 13. οὐς τε οἱ T. 17. ἥδη καὶ τοῦ A.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.T.V. d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri omittunt καὶ. μετὰ] om. K. 18. τοῦ] om. g. 19. δῇ] ἥδη B. 20. αὐτῆς L. στρατίας T.

5. κληματίδων] Hesychius: κληματίδες αἱ ἐκ τῶν κλημάτων δέσμαι. Pol. lux, VII. 109. καὶ τῶν μὲν καυσίμων κληματίδες, καὶ κορμοί. ubi vid. Jungermannum. Duk.

8. παύσαντες—τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν] There is here some confusion; for it should either be τὸ προσελθεῖν, without the negative, or πούσαντες, or some similar word, must be tacitly repeated after the conjunction καὶ. The difference between this passage and those quoted by Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 533.

Obs. 3. consists in the negative expression being coupled by a conjunction with one that is positive. Παύσαντες τὸν κίνδυνον τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν, would have been a common expression, as then the infinitive τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν would have been added merely as an explanation of the words παύσαντες τὸν κίνδυνον. But in order to make this construction applicable here, παύσαντες must be repeated before the infinitive; "having stopped the flame, and stopped the danger, so as "that the ship did not come near them."

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τείας ὁ μετάμελος. πόλεσι γὰρ ταύταις μόναις ἥδη ὅμοιο-²
τρόποις ἐπελθόντες, δημοκρατουμέναις τε ὕσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ,
καὶ ταῦς καὶ ἵππους καὶ μεγέθη ἔχουσαις,† οὐ δυνάμενοι
ἐπενεγκεῖν οὕτε ἐκ πολιτείας τι μεταβολῆς τὸ διάφορον
5 αὐτοῖς, φῶ προσήγοντο ἀν, οὗτ' ἐκ παρασκευῆς, πολλῷ κρείσ-
σους [ὄντες], σφαλλόμενοι δὲ τὰ πλείω, τά τε πρὸ αὐτῶν
ἡπόρουν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκρατήθησαν, ὃ οὐκ
Preparations for the
final struggle. The Sy-
racusans prepare to
close up the mouth of
the harbour, to inter-
cept the enemy's re-
treat.
ἀν ϕόντο, πολλῷ δὴ μᾶλλον ἔτι. LVI. οἱ
δὲ Συρακόσιοι τόν τε λιμένα εὐθὺς παρέπλεον
ἀδεῶς, καὶ τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ διενοοῦντο κλήσειν,
ὅπως μηκέτι, μηδὲ εἰ βούλοιστο, λάθοιεν αὐ-
τοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκπλεύσαντες. οὐ γὰρ περὶ ²

I. μόναις ταύταις D.N.V.g. ὅμοιοτρόποις B.C.D.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.b.c.d.

e.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ὅμοιοτρόποις ^{ως} G. ὅμοιοτρόπαις A.E. vulgo ὄμοιοτρόπως. 3. ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.T.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. μεγέθεις A.D.E.F.G.H.R.T.d.f.g.i.k. et prima manu N. 5. προσηγάγοντο Q. 6. ὄντες addidi ex B. sed nominativo haud scio an præstiterit accusativus. Bekker. ὄντας Bekk. 2. Habet et margo N. et V. σφαλλόμενοι g. πρὸς B. 7. γε καὶ ταῖς A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.c.f.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri om. καὶ. 8. ἔτι A.B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. E.R. ceteri ἡθύμουν. 10. κλήσειν C. pr. manu, D.F.H.K.T.c.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

I. ὅμοιοτρόποις] Compare VIII. 96, 5. οἱ Συρακόσιοι μάλιστα ὅμοιότροποι γενό-
μενοι, ἄριστα καὶ προσεπολέμησαν.

3. καὶ ναῦς καὶ ἵππους καὶ μεγέθη
ἔχουσαις] Quidam MSS. ναυσὶ, καὶ
ἵπποις, καὶ μεγέθει. Hæc scriptura non
videtur posse stare, nisi simul pro ἔχου-
σαις legatur ἴσχυούσαις. Sane Thucy-
dides crebro hoc vocabulo utitur cum
dativo. I. 2, 2. οὕτε μεγέθει πόλεων
ἴσχυον, οὕτε τῇ ἀλλῃ παρασκευῇ. III.
46, 2. ίσχύομεν δὲ πρὸς τὸν πολεμίους
τῶδε. Et III. 104, 4. Πολυκράτης, ὁ Σα-
μιών τύραννος, ίσχύσας τινὰ χρόνον ναυ-
τικῷ. Et magis etiam extollit potentia
civitatum, si dicantur ναυσὶ, καὶ ἵπποις,
καὶ μεγέθει ίσχύειν, quam si aliquanto
frigidius dicas, eas ναῦς, καὶ ἵππους, καὶ
μεγέθη ἔχειν. Sed nihil muto, ac tan-
tum conjecturam in medium profero.
DUK.

†μεγέθη ἔχουσαις†] I have little
doubt of the justice of Duker's correc-
tion, ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις καὶ μεγέθει ίσχυού-
σαις. The best MSS. all read ναυσὶ

καὶ ἵπποις καὶ μεγέθει, and μεγέθη in
the plural can hardly be tolerated in
speaking of the greatness of a city,
although Longinus uses it to express
objects that are sublime.

4. τὸ διάφορον] This is a sort of ex-
planation of the preceding τι, “unable
“to produce any effect that might tend
“to produce dissension by holding out
“the prospect of a change of govern-
“ment; nor yet able to do any thing
“by the actual strength of their arma-
“ment, though they were greatly su-
“perior.” Πολλῷ κρείσσονς signifies,
“though they were greatly superior.”
Comp. II. 65, 12. VI. 31. 86. VII. 42.

[If we take κρείσσονς to be the accu-
sative, as Poppo is inclined to do, we
must understand προσάγεσθαι, “neither
“being able by their forces to bring
“them over, seeing that they were the
“stronger.”]

6. τά τε πρὸ αὐτῶν] i. e. “before the
“late events; before they had sustained
“their late defeat by sea.”

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τοῦ αὐτοὶ σωθῆναι μόνον ἔτι τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι, νομίζοντες ὅπερ ἦν, ἀπό τε τῶν παρόντων πολὺ σφῶν καθυπέρτερα τὰ πράγματα εἶναι, καὶ εἰ δύναιτο κρατῆσαι Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, καλὸν σφίσιν ἐστοὺς Ἐλληνας τὸ ἀγώνισμα φανεῖσθαι· τούς τε γὰρ ἄλλους Ἐλληνας εὐθὺς τοὺς μὲν ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, τοὺς δὲ φόβου ἀπολύεσθαι (οὐ γὰρ ἔτι δυνατὴν ἔσεσθαι τὴν ὑπόλοιπον Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν τὸν ὕστερον ἐπενεχθησόμενον πόλεμον ἐνεγκεῖν,) καὶ αὐτοὶ δόξαντες αὐτῶν αἴτιοι εἶναι ὑπό τε τῶν ιο ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἔπειτα πολὺ θαυμασθήσεσθαι. ζ καὶ ἦν δὲ ἄξιος ὁ ἀγὼν κατά τε ταῦτα καὶ ὅτι οὐχὶ Ἀθηναίων μόνον περιεγίγνοντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολλῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ οὐδὲ αὐτοὶ αὖ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ τῶν ξυμβοηθησάντων σφίσιν, ἵγεμόνες τε γενόμενοι μετὰ Κορινθίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ τὴν σφετέραν πόλιν ἐμπαρασχόντες προκινδυνεῦσαι τε, καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος προκό-

1. τοῦ] om. R. αὐτοῦ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.N.T.V.d.g.m. ἡστωθῆναι A.E.F. ἡστηθῆναι C.G.V.e.k. μὴ ἡστηθῆναι L.O.P. et correctus N. ἔτι] om. D.F.T.V.g. 2. κωλύσουσι C. 3. τὰ] om. B.K. 5. ἐσ τοὺς Ἐλλ.] ἐσ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἐλληνας K. 7. φόβῳ A.B.D.E.F.H.Q.T.V.f.g. 8. δυνατὸν I. ὑπόλοιπον τῶν ἀθηναίων H.N.T.V. 10. αἴτιοι αὐτῶν B. 11. καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν A.B.D.E.F.H.N.T.V.g.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri om. præpositionem. 13. πολλῶν] om. Q. πόλεων E. συμμάχων K. 14. ξυμβοηθησάντων g. 15. γενόμενοι A.B.D. F.N.Q.T.V.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri γιγνόμενοι. μετὰ τῶν G.L.O.k.m. καὶ K. 16. παρασχόντες Q. 17. ναυτικοῦ οὐ μέγα Q. προκάψαντες k. προκάμψαντες P.

2. ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι] i. e. κωλύσωσι σωθῆναι. See VI. 88, 5. note.

16. ἐμπαρασχόντες] “Tanquam in manus sociis præbentes, ut primas in bello partes suo periculo sustineat;” “offering their city in the cause for the common service, to stand the brunt of the danger.” The preposition seems to have the meaning which I have endeavoured to express both in the Latin and English versions; “offering in the cause,” or, “offering to their allies as if into their hands;” which last seems to be the sense in VI. 12, 2. μηδὲ τούτῳ ἐμπαράσχῃτε τῷ τῆς πολεως κινδύνῳ ιδίᾳ ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι.

17. τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος προκόψαντες] This clause is not quite simple

in its construction. The sense appears to be, “and having been in large proportion the authors of the successes of the confederates by sea.” Προκόπτειν is “to open a way for,” like a man cutting his way before him through a forest; hence figuratively, “to occasion or facilitate progress or improvement.” So in IV. 60, 2. τῆς ἀρχῆς προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις, “facilitating the progress of their dominion.” And instead of a genitive case following, we have in Xenophon the accusative, with the preposition ἐσ. (De Magist. Equit. VI. 5.) ταῦτα προκόπτει τι ἐσ τὸ μὴ καταφρονεῖσθαι. Thus then τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προκόψαντες (scil. σφίσι τε καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις) would seem to mean, “hav-

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ψαντες. ἔθνη γὰρ πλεῖστα δὴ ἐπὶ μίαν πόλιν ταύτην 4
ξυνῆλθε, πλήν γε δὴ τοῦ ξύμπαντος λόγου τοῦ ἐν τῷδε τῷ
πολέμῳ πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίων τε πόλιν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων.

LVII. τοσοίδε γὰρ ἐκάτεροι ἐπὶ Σικελίαν τε καὶ περὶ Σικε-

5 λίας, τοῖς μὲν ξυγκτησόμενοι τὴν χώραν ἐλθόντες, τοῖς δὲ

Names of the different states which took part in the contest: first, of those who were the allies of Athens; ξυνδιασώσοντες, ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν,
οὐ κατὰ δίκην τι μᾶλλον οὐδὲ κατὰ ξυγγένειαν
μετ' ἀλλήλων στάντες, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐκάστοις τῆς

ξυντυχίας ἢ κατὰ τὸ ξυμφέρον ἢ ἀνάγκη

10 ἔσχεν. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν αὐτοὶ Ἰωνες ἐπὶ Δωριέας Συρακο-
σίους ἐκόντες ἥλθον, καὶ αὐτοῖς τῇ αὐτῇ φωνῇ καὶ νομίμοις
ἔτι χρώμενοι Λήμνιοι καὶ Ἰμβριοι καὶ Αίγινῆται, οἱ τότε

1. δὴ] om. f. 2. ξυνῆλθον P. 4. ἐκάτεροι] om. K. 5. τοῖς μὲν D.F.T.
συγκτησόμενοι c. ξυγκτησάμενοι d. συγκτησάμενοι e. ἐλθόντες] om. G. acces-
sit ex A.B.C.D.E.H.K.N.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i. Bekk. Haack. Poppo. Goell. τοῖς e.

6. ξυνδιασώσαντες A.C.D.F.g. ξυνδιασωθέντες V. 8. ἐκάστοι B. ἐκαστοι i.
ἐκάστης k. ἐκαστος marg. R. Poppo. ἐκαστός τις τῆς Goell. 9. ξυμφέρον ἢ g.
ξυμφέρον, omissa particula, d.i. ἀνάγκη Parm. Poppo. Bekk. ἀνάγκη A.C.D.
F.H.N.T.V.d.g.i.k. ἀνάγκην f. vulgo et Goell. ἀνάγκηs. 10. ἔσχεν A.B.C.
D.E.F.H.N.T.V.f.g.k.m. Parm. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἔσχενον d.i. vulgo ἔσχον.
11. ἐκόντας Q. αὐτοῖς] om. L.O.P. αὐτῇ] om. G.m.

"ing facilitated the success of the "navy," i. e. by their enterprise and spirit in first daring to attack the Athenians by sea, and afterwards persevering in their resolution without allowing themselves to be discouraged by the increase of the enemy's force.

2. τοῦ ξύμπαντος λόγου] "The whole "number," or, in old English, "the "whole tale," which word, in some of its principal meanings, offers a good analogy to λόγος. "Never were there known so many states assembled to fight at one and the same city, if we except the sum of the whole confederacies of Athens and Lacedæmon." τοῦ λόγου τοῦ πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν. i. e. τοῦ ξυνελθόντος: and for the sense of πρὸς, "assembled to rally round the standard of Athens," compare III. 11, 5. ἔχόντων τῶν πάντων πρὸς ὅ τι χρὴ στῆναι, i. e. "a rallying point."

[Poppo objects to this explanation, and translates "das verhältniss welches "stallfand zu," "the relation which existed towards the cities of Athens "and Lacedæmon." Göller agrees

with my former interpretation, which I still think preferable to Poppo's.]

6. ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν] That is, "came to Syracuse to war," just as those who are going to defend a place, no less than those who attack it, are said βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν. Ἐπολέμησαν is synonymous with ἐσ πόλεμον, or μετὰ πολέμου, ἥλθον.

8. ὡς ἐκάστοις τῆς ξυντυχίας—ἔσχεν] "As each were severally circumstanced." So in Herodot. VII. 188, 3. τοῖσι οὐτῷ εἶχε ὄρμον, "those who were so stationed." In what follows, the construction is varied from the accusative with the preposition to the dative; "as each were circumstanced, either with regard to their interest, or the compulsion which they experienced." Bekker restored ἀνάγκη on conjecture: it is the reading of the Parma manuscript.

12. Λήμνιοι καὶ Ἰμβριοι] Lemnos had been taken and colonized by Miltiades a few years before the battle of Marathon, (Herodot. VI. 140.) Imbros was, I suspect, colonized also by him about

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Αἴγιναν εἶχον, καὶ ἔτι Ἐστιαιῆς οἱ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Ἐστιαιαν οἰζκοῦντες, ἀποικοι ὄντες ἔνυεστράτευσαν. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων οἱ μὲν ὑπήκοοι, οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ ἔνυμαχίας αὐτόνομοι, εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ οἱ μισθοφόροι ἔνυεστράτευον. καὶ τῶν μὲν ὑπηκόων καὶ φόρου ὑποτελῶν Ἐρετρῆς καὶ Χαλκιδῆς καὶ Στυρῆς καὶ Καρύστιοι ἀπ' Εὐβοίας ἦσαν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆσδε Κεῖοι καὶ Ἀνδριοι καὶ Τήνιοι, ἐκ δὲ Ἰωνίας Μιλήσιοι καὶ Σάμιοι καὶ Χῖοι τούτων Χῖοι οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ὄντες φόρου, ναῦς δὲ παρέχοντες, αὐτόνομοι ἔνυέσποντο· καὶ τὸ πλεῖστον Ἰωνεῖς ὄντες οὗτοι πάντες καὶ ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων, πλὴν Καρυστίων· οὗτοι δὲ εἰσὶ οἱ Δρύοπες. ὑπήκοοι δὲ ὄντες καὶ ἀνάγκη ὅμως, Ἰωνές τοι γέτεπὶ Δωριέας, ἡκολούθουν. πρὸς δὲ αὐτοῖς Αἰολῆς, Μηθύμναιοι μὲν ναυσὶ καὶ οὐ φόρῳ ὑπήκοοι, Τενέδιοι δὲ καὶ Αἴνιοι ὑποτελεῖς. οὗτοι δὲ Αἰολῆς Αἰολεῦσι τοῖς κτίσασι Βοιωτοῖς

1. ἐστιαιῆς F.H. ἐστιαιαν G. ἐστιαιαν L.N.O.P. ἐστιαιαν H.g. ἐστιαιαν (i priore ex η facto) F. ἐστιαιαν b. 2. ἀποκοι c. 3. δὲ καὶ οἱ A.C.D.F.H. T.V.c.e.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δὲ οἱ E.K. ετερι δὲ οἱ καὶ. 4. μισθοφόροι Q. ἔνυεστράτευσαν g. 5. στειρεῖς K. 6. κιοι F.L.O.P.f. et correct. N. sed margo κεῖοι. καὶ ante ἀνδριοι om. R.V.f.i. post ἀνδριοι om. C.K.c.e. 7. τίμοι B. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τίμοι. καὶ ἐκ D. ἐκ δὲ ιωνίας μιλήσιοι om. G. σάδιοι T. 8. ὄντες οὐδαμῶς N. φόρου οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ὄντες B. 9. ἔνυέποντο e. ἔνυέποντο Q.d.i. ἔνυέπονται g. 10. Αἱ ἀθηγῶν; Bekk. 2. 11. γε] B. Poppo. Goell. vulgo et Bekk. τε. 13. ἔνιοι R. 14. καὶ αἰολεῖσι i. κτίσασι A.L.O.b.e.f.k.

the same time; for Herodotus speaks of it in the reign of Cambyses, as being ἔτι τότε ὑπὸ Πελασγῶν οἰκεομένην, but when Miltiades was forced by the Persians to leave his sovereignty of the Thracian Chersonesus and escape to Athens (B. C. 493), it is mentioned, that being chased on his way by the Phoenician fleet, he ran into Imbros for refuge. (Herod. VI. 41, 2.) the last place where he would have sought shelter, had it been still occupied by the Pelasgians, whose kinsmen he had so lately driven out of Lemnos. The settlement of Athenian citizens at Ægina took place as late as the Peloponnesian war (Thucyd. II. 27, 1, 2.), and that at Histria fourteen years earlier, B. C. 445. (Thucyd. I. 114, 5.)

11. Δρύοπες] Scymnus Chius v. 576.
Δρύοπας δὲ τὴν Κάρυστον ὀνομασμένην
condidisse, unus, opinor, narrat. In

Long. 54. 30. Lat. 37. 30. Ptolemæus. WASS.

"Ιωνές τοι γέτεπὶ Δωριέας] I have followed Poppo and Göller in reading γε instead of τε, and I have restored the stopping of the older editions, connecting τὸ πλεῖστον Ἰωνεῖς ὄντες with the preceding part of the sentence, and beginning a new clause at ὑπήκοοι δὲ ὄντες, as otherwise there is a needless confusion in the statement. Thucydides, after first mentioning the simple fact that these people were Ionians, then adds, "and though they were subjects, "and went on the service under compulsion, still they followed at any rate "as Ionians against Dorians;" that is, it was not unnatural or irksome to them to serve against their natural enemies, although it was not in a quarrel of their own.

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[τοῖς] μετὰ Συρακοσίων κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐμάχοντο, Πλαταιῆς δὲ καταντικρὺ Βοιωτοὶ Βοιωτοῖς μόνοι εἰκότως κατ' ἔχθος. Ρόδιοι δὲ καὶ Κυθήριοι Δωριῆς ἀμφότεροι, οἱ μὲν Λακεδαιμονίων ἄποικοι Κυθήριοι ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους τοὺς ἄμα 5 Γυλίππων μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ὅπλα ἔφερον, Ρόδιοι δὲ, Ἀργεῖοι γένος, Συρακοσίους μὲν Δωριεῦσι, Γελώσις δὲ καὶ ἄποικοις ἑαυτῶν οὖσι, μετὰ Συρακοσίων στρατευομένοις, ἥναγκάζοντο πολεμεῖν. τῶν τε περὶ Πελοπόννησον νησιωτῶν Κεφαλλῆνες 7 μὲν καὶ Ζακύνθιοι αὐτόνομοι μὲν, κατὰ δὲ τὸ νησιωτικὸν 10 μᾶλλον κατειργόμενοι, ὅτι θαλάσσης ἐκράτουν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ξυνείποντο· Κερκυραῖοι δὲ οὐ μόνον Δωριῆς ἀλλὰ καὶ Κορίνθιοι σαφῶς ἐπὶ Κορινθίους τε καὶ Συρακοσίους, τῶν μὲν ἄποικοι ὄντες, τῶν δὲ ξυγγενεῖς, ἀνάγκη μὲν ἐκ τοῦ εὐπρεποῦς, βουλήσει δὲ κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Κορινθίων οὐχ ἥσσον 15 εἴποντο. καὶ οἱ Μεσσήνιοι νῦν καλούμενοι ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ καὶ 8 ἐκ Πύλου, τότε ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐχομένης, ἐς τὸν πόλεμον παρελήφθησαν. καὶ ἔτι Μεγαρέων φυγάδες οὐ πολλοὶ Μεγαρεῦσι Σελινουντίοις οὖσι κατὰ ξυμφορὰν ἐμάχοντο. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἕκουσιος μᾶλλον ἡ στρατεία ἐγίγνετο ἦδη. 9 20 Ἀργεῖοι μὲν γὰρ οὐ τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἐνεκα μᾶλλον, ἡ τῆς

1. τοῖς μετὰ Poppo. Bekk. 2. τοῖς post Βοιωτ. addidit Lindavus. ΒΕΚΚ. μετὰ τῶν συρ. L.O. μετὰ—Βοιωτοῖς om. K. 2. κατ' ἀντικρὺ F.H.g. Βοιωτοὶ] om. c. κατὰ τὸ ἔχθος B.Q.R.d.i.f. Bekk. 2. κατ' ἔχθραν P. 3. οἱ μὲν—κυθήριοι] om. E. λακεδαιμονίων P. 5. μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων G.L.O.k.m. ἐπέφερον B. 6. συρακουσίους T. 7. συνστρατευόμενοι G. 8. τε] δὲ B. πελοπ. νησ.] πελοπονησιωτῶν Q. κεφαλῆνες Q.g. 10. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι A.B.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.f.g. i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri om. articulum. 11. δωριῆς] ρόδιεῖς K. 14. τὸ] τῶν G. 15. εἴποντο] om. e. νῦν] μὲν K. ἐν ναυπάκτῳ A.D.E.F.G. ἐκ ναυπάκτου B. Bekk. 2. 19. ἀκούσιος e. 20. μὲν γὰρ B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δὲ Q. ceteri μέν.

2. καταντικρὺ Βοιωτοὶ Βοιωτοῖς] [“Κα—“ ταντικρὺ apud Atticos nusquam aliam “ nisi loci notionem habet.” POPPO. If this be so, the words must be understood to mean, Boeotians opposed to Boeotians.]

14. κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Κορινθίων] “The “hatred of which the Corinthians were “the object.” Compare I. 60, 2. κατὰ φιλίαν αὐτοῦ. “Love of which he was “the object.”

17. παρελήφθησαν] “Were pressed

“into the service.” Παραλαμβάνειν is used to express a superior state's forcibly employing the soldiers of an inferior one. Compare I. 111, 4. παραλαβόντες Ἀχαιούς, and V. 52, 2. Thus also, παραλαβέιν Σκάνδειαν, IV. 54, 4. Νίσταιν, IV. 69, 4, seems to signify a sort of formal incorporation of these places into the Athenian confederacy or dominion, by which they became liable to furnish men or money, when called upon by the Athenians to do so.

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Λακεδαιμονίων τε ἔχθρας καὶ τῆς παραυτίκα ἕκαστοι ιδίας ώφελίας, Δωρῆς ἐπὶ Δωριέας μετὰ Ἀθηναίων Ἰώνων ἡκολούθουν, Μαντινῆς δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδων μισθοφόροι, ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀεὶ πολεμίους σφίσιν ἀποδεικνυμένους εἰωθότες ἔναι, καὶ τότε τοὺς μετὰ Κορινθίων ἐλθόντας Ἀρκάδας οὐδὲν ἥσπον διὰ κέρδος ἥγουμενοι πολεμίους, Κρήτες δὲ καὶ Αἴτωλοι μισθῷ καὶ οὗτοι πεισθέντες· ἔννέβη δὲ τοῖς Κρησὶ, τὴν Γέλαν Ῥοδίοις ἔνγκτίσαντας μὴ ἔν τοῖς ἀποίκοις ἀλλ' ἐπὶ ιοτοὺς ἀποίκους ἄκοντας μετὰ μισθοῦ ἐλθεῖν. καὶ Ἀκαρνάνων τινὲς ἀμα μὲν κέρδει, τὸ δὲ πλέον Δημοσθένους φιλίᾳ καὶ 10 ιι' Ἀθηναίων εύνοιᾳ ἔνυμαχοι ὅντες ἐπεκούρησαν. καὶ οἵδε μὲν τῷ Ἰονίῳ κόλπῳ ὄριζόμενοι· Ἰταλιωτῶν δὲ Θούριοι καὶ Μεταπόντιοι, ἐν τοιαύταις ἀνάγκαις τότε στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν κατειλημένων, ἔννεστράτευον, καὶ Σικελιωτῶν Νάξιοι καὶ Καταναῖοι· βαρβάρων δὲ Ἐγεσταῖοι, οἵπερ ἐπηγάγοντο, καὶ 15 Σικελῶν τὸ πλέον, καὶ τῶν ἔξω Σικελίας Τυρσηνῶν τέ τινες κατὰ διαφορὰν Συρακοσίων καὶ Ἰάπυγες μισθοφόροι. τοσάδε

2. ὠφελίας accessit ex B.R.V. et margine N. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. [ἰώνων]
om. b.c. 3. ἄλλων L. 4. δεὶ πολεμίους] λειπομένους B. εἰωθότες ἔναι
B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri inverso ordine. 5. μετὰ κορινθίων A.B.C.D.F.G.H.I.L.N.
O.T.V. c.e.f.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. vulgo μετὰ τῶν κορινθίων. 7. δέ] om. L.
9. ἀποίκους ἔκόντας B. 12. ἰωνίῳ E.K.g. ποριζόμενοι ε. 13. τότε] om. L.
στασιαστικῶν G.L.O.m. στρατιωτικῶν A.D.E.F.Q.T.g.k. 14. κατειλημένους
correctus i. νάξιοι καταναῖοι B. νάξιοι—σικελῶν om. T. 15. αἴγεσταῖοι G.
ἥγαγοντο R. 16. σικελῶν B.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo σικελιωτῶν.
17. καὶ] om. g.

7. ἔννέβη δὲ τοῖς Κρησὶ, τὴν Γέλαν Ῥοδίοις ἔνγκτίσαντας] Satis usitatum est, ut dativum excipiat accusativus participii sequente infinitivo. Thucydides VI. 53, 4. Ιππάρχῳ δὲ ἔννέβη, τοῦ πάθος τῇ δυστυχίᾳ ὄντασθείτα καὶ τὴν ἀδέξαν τῆς τυραννίδος ἐς τὰ ἐπειτα προσλαβεῖν. Et VII. 40, 3. ἐπειτα οὐκ ἐδύκει τοῖς Ἀθηναῖς αἰτοῦ ἵππο σφῶν αἰτῶν διαμέλλοντας κόπῳ ἀδίσκεσθαι. Eadem ratio est in illo, quod e Pausania adnotat Sylburgius: Τοῖς ἐντυχίαρουσι παρεκελεύοντο ἄνθρας εἶναι ἀγαθοίς. In quibus omnibus, apertum est, supplendum esse accusativum pronominis. DUCER.

9. ἄκοντας μετὰ μισθοῖς] That is, like the apothecary in Romeo and Juliet, “their poverty but not their will consented.”

14. κατειλημένων] “As they had been overtaken;” the genitive absolute being used instead of the case which should agree with the substantive, κατειλημένοι. See especially the note on V. 33, 1. But on reconsidering the present passage, I would correct the interpretation of it given in the above note, and would make καιρῷ depend on ἀνάγκαις, not on κατειλημένοι. “As they had been overtaken in such necessities at that time, necessities, I mean, consisting in the seasons of faction which then prevailed amongst them.” Τοιαῖταις, “such as to compel them to join the Athenians.” The factions at Thurii had been expressly mentioned, ch. 33, 5.

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μὲν μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ἔθνη ἐστράτευον. LVIII. Συρακοσίοις
secondly, of the allies of the Syracusans. δὲ ἀντεβοήθησαν Καμαριναῖοι μὲν ὄμοροι ὅντες, καὶ Γελῶοι οἰκοῦντες μετ' αὐτοὺς, ἔπειτα, 'Ακραγαντίνων ἡσυχαζόντων, ἐν τῷ ἐπέκεινα ἰδρυμένοι Σελινούντιοι. καὶ οἵδε μὲν τῆς Σικελίας τὸ πρὸς Λιβύην μέρος τετραμμένον νεμόμενοι, Ἰμεραῖοι δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τὸν Τυρσηνικὸν πόντον μορίου, ἐν ᾧ καὶ μόνοι Ἐλληνες οἰκοῦσιν· οὗτοι δὲ καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνοι ἐβοήθησαν. καὶ Ἐλληνικὰ μὲν 3 ἔθνη τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ τοσάδε, Δωριῆς τε καὶ [οἱ] αὐτόνομοι 10 πάντες, ξυνεμάχουν, βαρβάρων δὲ Σικελοὶ μόνοι, ὅσοι μὴ ἀφέστασαν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· τῶν δ' ἐξ Σικελίας Ἐλλήνων Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἡγεμόνα Σπαρτιάτην παρεχόμενοι, Νεοδαμώδεις δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους καὶ Εἴλωτας (δύναται δὲ τὸ Νεοδαμώδεις ἐλεύθερον ἥδη εἶναι,) Κορίνθιοι δὲ καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ 15 πεζῷ μόνοι παραγενόμενοι, καὶ Λευκάδιοι καὶ Ἀμπρακιώται κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς, ἐκ δὲ Ἀρκαδίας μισθοφόροι ὑπὸ Κορινθίων ἀποσταλέντες, καὶ Σικυώνιοι ἀναγκαστοὶ στρατεύοντες, καὶ τῶν ἐξ Πελοποννήσου Βοιωτοί. πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἐπελθόντας τούτους οἱ Σικελιώται αὐτοὶ πλῆθος πλέον κατὰ πάντα 20 παρέσχοντο, ἀτε μεγάλας πόλεις οἰκοῦντες· καὶ γὰρ ὁπλῖται πολλοὶ καὶ νῆσοι καὶ ἵπποι καὶ ἄλλος ὄμιλος ἀφθονος ξυνέλεγη. καὶ πρὸς ἄπαντας αὐθις, ὡς εἰπεῖν, τοὺς ἄλλους Συρα-

I. μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων d.i. ἔθνη] om. L. 2. καμαριναῖοι A.B.C.D.E. F.G.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.f.g.k. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ καμαριναῖοι. 3. οἰκοῦντες] οἱ οἰκοῦντες C.G.K.e. μετὰ τοὺς A.F. 4. ἡσυχαζόντων] om. C.e. 6. Ἰμεραῖοι L.O. τὸν] om. D.g. τυρρηνικὸν G. 8. ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνοι A.B.C.D. E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.T.V.c.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνον P.

ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνοι G. ceteri μόνοι ἐξ αὐτοῦ. 9. ἐν] om. B. τε] δὲ d.i. οἱ αὐτόνομοι] αὐτόνομοι οἱ Reiskius. 10. μὴ] om. O. 11. ἀφέστασαν D.g. 13. δὲ] om. C.d. νεωδαμώδεις F. δὲ νεοδαμώδεις K. 19. οἱ] om. e. 21. καὶ ὁ ἄλλος B. συνέλεγη C.D.F.H.K.N.V. d.e.g.i.k. 22. συρακούσιοι B.N.V. et correcti d.g.i. συρακονστίους E. συρακοσίους A.F. ceteri συρακονστίους. συρακόσιοι Bekk. Haack. Poppe. Goell.

9. καὶ [οἱ] αὐτόνομοι πάντες] The article here must be wrong, as in the words, ἐξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα πορεύομενοι, IV. 68, 5. I have inclosed it therefore in brackets, with Bekker, Poppe, and Göller.

17. Σικυώνιοι ἀναγκαστοὶ] The Sicyo-

nians had been subjected to an oligarchical government six years before this time, by the interference of the Lacedæmonians. They were therefore no longer their own masters, but obliged to go on any service on which the Lacedæmonians ordered them. See V. 81, 2.

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κόστοι αὐτοὶ πλείω ἐπορίσαντο, διὰ μέγεθός τε πόλεως,
καὶ ὅτι ἐν μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ἦσαν. LIX. Καὶ αἱ μὲν
έκατέρων ἐπικουρίαι τοσαΐδε ξυνελέγησαν, καὶ τότε ἥδη
πᾶσαι ἀμφοτέροις παρῆσαν, καὶ οὐκέτι οὐδὲν οὐδετέροις
ἐπῆλθεν.

2. Οἵ τε οὖν Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι εἰκότως ἐνόμισαν
καλὸν ἀγώνισμα σφίσιν εἶναι ἐπὶ τῇ γεγενημένῃ νίκῃ τῆς
The Syracusans close
up the mouth of the
great harbour, by
mooring vessels across
it.
ναυμαχίας ἐλεῖν τε τὸ στρατόπεδον ἄπαν τῶν
'Αθηναίων, τοσοῦτον ὃν, καὶ μηδὲ καθ' ἔτερα
αὐτοὺς, μήτε διὰ θαλάσσης μήτε τῷ πεζῷ, 10
3 διαφυγεῖν. ἐκληγον οὖν τόν τε λιμένα εὐθὺς τὸν μέγαν, ἔχοντα
τὸ στόμα ὀκτὼ σταδίων μάλιστα, τριήρεσι πλαγίαις καὶ
πλοίοις καὶ ἀκάτοις, ἐπ' ἀγκυρῶν ὄρμίζοντες, καὶ τἄλλα, ἥν
ἔτι ναυμαχεῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τολμήσωσι, παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ
ὅλιγον οὐδὲν ἐσ οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν. LX. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις, 15

1. πλεῖστον d.i. μέγεθός τε B.d.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μέγεθος. 2. καὶ
ὅτι—ἥσαν] om. C.K.b.c.e. ὅτι γάρ ἐν B. 3. τοσαΐδε A.F. ut solent. 5. ἀπῆλ-
θον T. 6. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.e.d.e.f.g.i.k.
ἐνομίσθησαν e. 7. ἀγώνα A.C. D. E. F.G. H. K. L. N.O.Q.T.V. d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
Haack. Conf. c. 68. extr. 8. δὲ d. δέ τε C.e. 9. τοσοῦτο B. μὴ g.
ἔτερα B.i. et prima manu N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἔτερον G. vulgo ἔκατέρα.
11. ἐκληγον D.E.F.K.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οὖν] om. e. τε] om. i. 12. τὸ]
om. D.Q.g. τὸ στόμα om. C.e. στάδια e. 14. καὶ] om. G.

6. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι] If these words are omitted, the conjunction *τε* immediately before has, as Haack observes, nothing to answer to it. Besides, as Haack observes again, "the allies" include the Corinthians and Gyliippus, who were surely of importance enough to be mentioned as taking part with the Syracusans in all their hopes and all their measures. In ἀγώνισμα, a little below, the MSS. vary, many reading ἀγώνα. Both words occur in the same sense, the former in ch. 56, 2. 86, 2. VIII. 12, 2. 17, 2. the latter in ch. 68, 3. VI. 11, 6. II. 45, 1.

9. καθ' ἔτερα] "In either;" καθ' ἔκατέρα would signify, "in both," or, "in each."

11. ἐκληγον—εὐθὺς] "They immediately began to close up the great port."

Dodwell's mistake in supposing that Thucydides meant to say that the port was closed in one day, because he uses the word *εὐθὺς*, arose from his not distinguishing between the imperfect and the aorist. "They began to close 'the port immediately';" but it does not appear from Thucydides how long a time it took to complete it. Diodorus says, "three days."

15. ὅλιγον οὐδὲν ἐσ οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν] Acacius non ineleganter: *nihil adeo parvum aut segne ab ulla parte animo volcebant*. Sed malim, *in ullam partem*. Aristophanes Equit. v. 386. μηδὲν ὅλιγον ποίει, ubi Scholiastes: *πάντα μεγάλα κατ' αὐτοῦ ποίει, καὶ μηδὲν εὐτελές*. Thucydides VIII. 15, 2. καὶ ὅλιγον ἐπράσσετο οὐδὲν ἐσ τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον. DUKER.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

The Athenians resolve
to make one great effort
to force the passage, and effect their
retreat by sea.

τήν τε ἀπόκλησιν ὁρῶσι καὶ τὴν ἄλλην διάνοιαν αὐτῶν αἰσθομένοις, βουλευτέα ἐδόκει. καὶ ξυνελθόντες οἱ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ ταξίαρχοι

πρὸς τὴν παροῦσαν ἀπορίαν τῶν τε ἄλλων

καὶ ὅτι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὔτε αὐτίκα ἔτι εἶχον (προπέμψαντες γὰρ ἐς Κατάνην, ὡς ἐκπλευσόμενοι, ἀπεῖπον μὴ ἐπάγειν) οὔτε τὸ λοιπὸν ἔμελλον ἔξειν, εἰ μὴ ναυκρατήσουσιν, ἐβουλεύσαντο τὰ μὲν τείχη τὰ ἄνω ἐκλιπεῖν, πρὸς δὲ αὐταῖς ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀπολαβόντες διατειχίσματι ὅσον οἴον τε ἐλάχιστον ιοτοῖς τε σκεύεσι καὶ τοῖς ἀσθενέσιν ἰκανὸν γενέσθαι, τοῦτο μὲν φρουρεῖν, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἄλλου πεζοῦ τὰς ναῦς ἀπάσας, δοσαι ἥσαν καὶ δυναταὶ καὶ ἀπλοώτεραι, πάντα τινὰ ἐσβιβάζοντες πληρῶσαι, καὶ διαναυμαχήσαντες, ἦν μὲν νικῶσιν, ἐς Κατάνην κομίζεσθαι, ἦν δὲ μὴ, ἐμπρήσαντες τὰς ναῦς, πεζῇ 15 ξυνταξάμενοι ἀποχωρεῖν, ἢ ἀν τάχιστα μέλλωσί τινος χωρίου ἡ Βαρβαρικοῦ ἡ Ἑλληνικοῦ φιλίου ἀντιλήψεσθαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν, ὡς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ταῦτα, καὶ ἐποίησαν ἐκ τε γὰρ τῶν ἄνω τειχῶν ὑποκατέβησαν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπλήρωσαν πάσας,

I. ἀπόκλησιν D.F.H.K.Q.b.c.g. et prima manu C. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἄλλην στρατιὰν διάνοιαν i. 2. αἰσθανομένοις G.O.k.m. 5. ἐς τὰ ἐπιτήδεια T. 6. ἐς τὴν κατάνην G. ἐκπλευσούμενοι g. 7. οὔτε] εἴτε g. ἐβουλεύοντο d. 8. τὰ ἄνω] τῶν ἄνω C.K.N.b.c.d.e.k.i. αὐταῖς ταύταις e. 9. ἀποβαλόντες i. διατειχίσματι B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo διατειχισμά τι. τε post οἵον om. d.e.i.

10. ἀσθενέσιν A.D.E.F.G. ἀσθενοῦσιν B. ἀσθενοῦσιν Bekk. 2. 11. τοῦ] om. g. ἀπάσας B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri πάσας. 12. εὐπλοώτεραι correct. N.V. ἐσβιβάζοντες A.D.F.H.N.R.T.V.d.g.i.k. 13. ἦν] εὶ i. 16. ἡ ἡ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἡ Βαρβαρικοῦ ἀντιλήψεσθαι K. φίλου R. 17. ταῦτα ἐποίησαν H.T.

3. οἱ ταξίαρχοι] See the note on IV.
4. I.

8. τὰ—τείχη τὰ ἄνω] That is, the upper extremity of the Athenian lines, where they came most immediately under the cliffs of Epipolæ, and were most distant from the sea shore. Plutarch says that this upper part of the lines was joined on to the temple of Hercules, so that the Syracusans having been obliged till now to omit the offering of sacrifices in that temple, now, when the Athenians evacuated their lines, went out and sacrificed with

great solemnity. (Nicias, c. 24.) It appears then that the temple stood in what was afterwards the quarter called Neapolis, under Epipolæ, but raised on a sort of lower ridge above the valley of the Anapus.

18. ὑποκατέβησαν] “They gradually “descended,” “evacuated their upper “lines not in confusion and hurry, but “gradually and in good order.” Compare Herodot. II. 15, 6. πολλοὺς μὲν τοὺς ὑπολειπομένους—πολλοὺς δὲ τοὺς ὑποκαταβαίνοντας.

SYRACUSE. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91.4.

ἀναγκάσαντες ἐσβαίνειν ὅστις καὶ ὥπωσοῦν ἔδόκει ἡλικίας
μετέχων ἐπιτήδειος εἶναι. καὶ ξυνεπληρώθησαν νῆες αἱ πᾶσαι
δέκα μάλιστα καὶ ἑκατόν· τοξότας τε ἐπ' αὐτὰς πολλοὺς καὶ
ἀκοντιστὰς τῶν τε Ἀκαρνάνων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξένων ἐσεβί-
βαζον, καὶ τἄλλα, ως οἰόν τ' ἦν ἐξ ἀναγκαίου τε καὶ τοιαύ-
της διανοίας, ἐπορίσαντο. ὁ δὲ Νικίας, ἐπειδὴ τὰ πολλὰ
ἔτοιμα ἦν, ὄρῶν [καὶ] τὸν στρατιώτας τῷ τε παρὰ τὸ
εἰωθὸς πολὺ ταῖς ναυσὶ κρατηθῆναι ἀθυμοῦντας, καὶ διὰ τὴν
τῶν ἐπιτηδείων σπάνιν ως τάχιστα βουλομένους διακινδυ-
νεύειν, ξυγκαλέσας ἀπαντας παρεκελεύσατό τε πρῶτον καὶ
ἔλεξε τοιάδε.

LXI. “[”]ΑΝΔΡΕΣ στρατιώται Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ τῶν
“ἄλλων ξυμμάχων, ὁ μὲν ἀγὼν ὁ μέλλων ὄμοίως κοινὸς

GREECI OF
NICIAS.
(61—64.)

We, soldiers, are men
of too great experience
2 to be cast down by a
few reverses.

“ ἀπασιν ἔσται, περί τε σωτηρίας καὶ πατρίδος
“ ἐκάστοις οὐχ ἥσσον ἢ τοῖς πολεμίοις” ἦν γὰρ
“ κρατήσωμεν νῦν ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἔστι τῷ τὴν
“ ὑπάρχουσάν που οἰκείαν πόλιν ἐπιδεῖν. ἀθυ-
“ μεῖν δὲ οὐ χρὴ, οὐδὲ πάσχειν ὅπερ οἱ ἀπειρό-
“ τατοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, οἱ τοῖς πρώτοις ἀγώσι σφαλέντες
“ ἔπειτα διὰ παντὸς τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ φόβου ὄμοίαν ταῖς ξυμ-

1. ἀναγκάζοντες K. 3. ἐπ’] ἐs G. 4. ἐξεβίαζουν c. 5. ὅσα B. καὶ τῆς
τοιαύτης ἐπορίσαντο i. 7. ὄρῶν τὸν B. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. ὄρῶν καὶ τὸν
A.D.E.F.G. ὄρῶν τε καὶ τὸν T. 8. κρατηθέντες c. 9. vocis σπάνιν alterum
ν corr. loco litterarum ferme trium F. 10. τε B.D.F.G.H.N.Q.T.V.d.e.g.i.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τότε. 12. στρατιώται] om. C.G.K.f. τε] om.

G.K. 15. ἐκάστωι B. 16. τῷ] τοι A. τὸ D.V.g. 17. μου οἰκείαν πάλιν g.

5. ἐξ ἀναγκαίου τε καὶ τοιαύτης δια-
νοίας] This would be expressed in an
inverse order in English. “As well as
“ they could upon such a plan, and
“ dictated as it was by extreme neces-
“ sity.” Τοιαύτης refers to the plan as
described before, and ως οἴόν τ’ ἦν ἐξ
τοιαύτης διανοίας would mean, “as well
“ as they could provide for a naval ac-
“ tion conducted on such unusual prin-
“ ciples, when victory was to depend
“ not on skill, but on the efforts of the
“ landsmen on board.” For the ex-
pression, ἀνάγκαιος διάνοια, see I. 61, 2.
V. 8, 3. VI. 37, 2.

10. παρεκελεύσατο τότε] Valde friget
illud τότε, et melior sine dubio est
scriptura Reg. et Cass. παρεκελεύσατο
τε. Tō temere repetitum videtur a
fine vocis praecedentis. Thucyd. IV. 94,
2. παρεκελεύετό τε καὶ θλεγε τοιάδε.
DUKER.

17. πόλιν ἐπιδεῖν] Sic. VI. 69, 3. καὶ τὴν
ὑπάρχουσαν σφίσι πατρίδα νικήσαντες
πάλιν ἐπιδεῖν. DUCKER.

20. τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ φόβου] Confer
Thucydidem Orat. Phormionis II. 89.
WASS. Hoc genus loquendi Thucy-
didis imitatur Lucianus in Tyrannicida
pag. 700. ἡ τις ἐλπίς τοῦ φόβου, ἡ τι

SYRACUSE. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“ φοραῖς ἔχουσιν. ἀλλ’ ὅσοι τε Ἀθηναίων πάρεστε, πολλῶν 3
 “ ἥδη πολέμων ἔμπειροι ὄντες, καὶ ὅσοι τῶν ἔνυμάχων,
 “ ἔυστρατεύμενοι ἀεὶ, μνήσθητε τῶν ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις παρα-
 “ λόγων, καὶ τὸ τῆς τύχης κὰν μεθ’ ἡμῶν ἐλπίσαντες στῆναι,
 5 “ καὶ ὡς ἀναμαχούμενοι ἀξίως τοῦδε τοῦ πλήθους, ὅσον
 “ αὐτοὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἐφορᾶτε, παρασκευάζεσθε. LXII. ἀ δὲ

Various new contrivances have been introduced into our ships in order to ensure our victory.

“ ἀρωγὰ ἐνείδομεν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ λιμένος στενό-
 “ τητι πρὸς τὸν μέλλοντα ὄχλον τῶν νεῶν
 “ ἔσεσθαι καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνων ἐπὶ τῶν κατα-
 10 “ στρωμάτων παρασκευὴν, οἷς πρότερον ἐβλαπτόμεθα, πάντα
 “ καὶ ἡμῖν νῦν ἐκ τῶν παρόντων μετὰ τῶν κυβερνητῶν
 “ ἔσκεμμένα ἡτοίμασται. καὶ γὰρ τοξόται πολλοὶ καὶ ἀκον-
 “ τισταὶ ἐπιβήσονται καὶ ὄχλος, ὃ ναυμαχίαν μὲν ποιούμενοι
 “ ἐν πελάγει, οὐκ ἀν ἔχρωμεθα, διὰ τὸ βλάπτειν ἀν τὸ τῆς
 15 “ ἐπιστήμης τῇ βαρύτητι τῶν νεῶν, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐνθάδε ἡναγκα-
 “ σμένῃ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζομαχίᾳ πρόσφορα ἔσται. εὔρηται 3
 “ δὲ ἡμῖν ὅσα χρὴ ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι, καὶ πρὸς τὰς τῶν ἐπωτί-
 “ δων αὐτοῖς παχύτητας, ὃπερ δὴ μάλιστα ἐβλαπτόμεθα,
 “ χειρῶν σιδηρῶν ἐπιβολαὶ, αἱ σχήσουσι τὴν πάλιν ἀνά-

3. συστρατεύμενοι D.F.H.N.Q.T.V. στρατεύμενοι d.i. μέμνησθε T.
 6. παρεσκευάζεσθε B. 11. ὑμῖν A.B.E.R.f.i. μετὰ τῶν] om.e. 12. καὶ γὰρ—
 ἐπιβήσονται] om.D. γὰρ om.g. 14. ἀν post βλάπτειν om.f. 15. δὲ τῇ] τῇ om.
 G.k.m. ἡναγκασμένους c. 16. πρόσφορος V. 17. χρὴ] μὴ A.C.D.E.F.G.
 T.d.e.g.i.k.m. ἡν margo i. ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι B.G.K.N.V. Goell. Bekk. ναυ-
 πηγῆσαι f. ceteri (inter quos G. teste Bekk.) ἀντιναυπηγεῖσθαι. 18. αὐτοῖς]
 om. d.i. παχυτάτας D. ὅπερ D.g. δὴ accessit ex B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell.

ὑπόμνημα τῶν συμφορῶν. ΔΙΚ. “The expectation or anticipation of their fear, takes the colour of their dis-
 “ asters.” It is well known that *ἔλπις*, though generally taken in a good sense, signifies very often no more than “ex-
 “ pectation,” or, “looking for a thing “to come,” whether it be good or bad.

3. μνήσθητε — καὶ — παρεσκευάζεσθε] These words answer to one another, the participle *ἔλπισαντες* being inserted as in a parenthesis; for *καὶ ἔλπισαντες* is equivalent to *ἄμα τῇ ἔλπιδι*, or *ἔλπι-
 — σαντες* *ἄμα*.

16. πρόσφορα ἔσται] One MS. reads πρόσφορος, as if to avoid the apparent solecism. But πρόσφορα refers to every

thing which had been contrived for the approaching engagement; *τὰ εἰρημένα*, as in the preceding sentence, πάντα ἔσκεμμένα ἡτοίμασται.

17. ὅσα χρὴ ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι] Göttinger reads *χρήν*, but the present tense, when speaking of a thing so completely unfinished, seems quite defensible. For although, strictly speaking, the grapples may have been already fixed on the ships when Nicias spoke, (and yet even this does not appear certain,) yet the use of them was yet to come; and therefore it was quite allowable to say, “ We have thought of every thing “ which we have to do in our ships, to “ fit them to encounter the enemy.”

SYRACUSE. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“κρουσιν τῆς προσπεστούσης νεώς, ἥν τὰ ἐπὶ τούτοις οἱ ἐπι-
 4 “βάται ὑπουργῶσιν. ἐσ τοῦτο γὰρ δὴ ἡναγκάσμεθα, ὥστε
 “πεζομαχεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, καὶ τὸ μήτε αὐτοὺς ἀνακρού-
 “εσθαι, μήτ’ ἐκείνους ἔχειν, ὡφέλιμον φαίνεται, ἄλλως τε καὶ
 “τῆς γῆς, πλὴν ὅσον ἀν ὁ πεζὸς ἡμῶν ἐπέχη, πολεμίας 5
 “οὐσης. LXIII. ὃν χρὴ μεμνημένους διαμάχεσθαι ὅσον
 “ἄν δύνησθε, καὶ μὴ ἐξωθεῖσθαι ἐσ αὐτὴν, ἀλλὰ ξυμπεσού-
 “σης νῆσος μὴ πρότερον ἀξιοῦν ἀπολύ-
 2 we depend on your
 doing your duty. Let
 our allies remember
 the pride and benefits
 which they have de-
 rived from their con-
 nection with Athens.
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SYRACUSE A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“ μόνοι ἐλευθέρως ἡμῖν τῆς ἀρχῆς ὄντες, δικαίως αὐτὴν νῦν
 “ μὴ καταπροδίδοτε, καταφρονήσαντες δὲ Κορινθίων τε, οὓς
 “ πολλάκις νενικήκατε, καὶ Σικελιωτῶν, ὃν οὐδέ ἀντιστῆναι
 “ οὐδεὶς ἔως ἥκμαζε τὸ ναυτικὸν ἡμῖν ἡξίωσεν, ἀμύνασθε
 5 “ αὐτοὺς, καὶ δείξατε ὅτι καὶ μετὰ ἀσθενείας καὶ ξυμφορῶν
 “ ἡ ὑμετέρα ἐπιστήμη κρείσσων ἐστὶν ἐτέρας εὐτυχούσης
 “ ρώμης. LXIV. τούς τε Ἀθηναίους ὑμῶν πάλιν αὖ καὶ
 “ τάδε ὑπομιμήσκω, ὅτι οὕτε ναῦς ἐν τοῖς νεωσοίκοις ἄλλας

For you, Athenian
citizens, remember
that your all is at
stake this day; your
all, individually and
nationally; your own
liberty and safety; and
the resources and the
great name of Athens.

“ ὁμοίας ταῖσδε οὕτε ὄπλιτῶν ἡλικίαν ὑπελί-
 “ πετε, εἴ τε ξυμβήσεται τι ἄλλο ἢ τὸ κρατεῖν
 “ ὑμῖν, τούς τε ἐνθάδε πολεμίους εὐθὺς ἐπ’
 “ ἐκεῖνα πλευσουμένους, καὶ τοὺς ἐκεῖ ὑπο-
 “ λοίπους ἡμῶν ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους τούς τε
 “ αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἐπελθόντας ἀμύνασθαι, καὶ
 15 “ οἱ μὲν ἀν ὑπὸ Συρακοσίοις εὐθὺς γίγνοισθε, οἵς αὐτοὶ ἴστε
 “ οἵᾳ γνώμῃ ἐπήλθετε, οἱ δὲ ἐκεῖ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίοις. ὥστε²
 “ ἐν ἐνὶ τῷδε ὑπὲρ ἀμφοτέρων ἀγῶνι καθεστῶτες καρτερή-
 “ σατε, εἴπερ ποτὲ, καὶ ἐνθυμεῖσθε καθ’ ἐκάστους τε καὶ
 “ ξύμπαντες, ὅτι οἱ ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ὑμῶν νῦν ἐσόμενοι, καὶ
 20 “ πεζοὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εἰσὶ καὶ νῆσες καὶ ἡ ὑπόλοιπος πόλις

1. δικαίως αὐτὴν d.g.i. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δικαίως ἀν αὐτὴν. 2. μὴ] om.
 A.F. καταπροδίδοτε A.B.C.D.F.H.K.M.N.T.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 καταπροδοίητε L.O.P. καταπροδίδωτε E. vulgo καταπροδίδοιτε. 3. πολλάκις
 μὲν νενικήκιτε G. 4. ἥκμασε d. ἀμύνεσθε d.i. 5. ὅτι μετὰ B. ἀσθενείας
 τῶν ξυμφορῶν e. 6. κρείττων d.f.i. εὐτυχούσης ἐτέρας D.N.Q.V.g. ἐτέρας
 ἐντυχούσης F. 7. ἡμῶν A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k. ἡ ὑμῶν B.
 καὶ] om. V. 8. ὅτε A. 9. ὑπελείπετε N. II. ἐπέκεινα K.M. 12. πλευ-
 σωμένους A. πλευσομένους B.D.F.T.V.f.g.i. 13. ὑμῶν B. 15. γένοισθε
 L.O.P. γίγνησθε R.V.e. 16. οἴα A. 18. τε] om. B. 19. ξύμπαντας
 D.N.V.g. νῦν ὑμῶν c. 20. ἡ] om. A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.f.g.k.m.

their class in other parts of Greece, and
 stood in a more favoured position as
 compared with the actual citizens.
 Compare I. 121, 4. 143, 1, 2. and Xe-
 noph. de Repub. Athen. I. 10, seqq.

[Poppo and Göller have misunder-
 stood the last words of this note, as if
 I had meant to say that the condition
 of the μέτοικοι was more favoured than
 that of the citizens. I meant to say
 that their relation towards the actual

citizens was less unfavourable than the
 relation of μέτοικοι to citizens in other
 states of Greece.]

1. δικαίως—μὴ καταπροδίδοτε] “We
 “ may justly call on you not to betray
 “ it now to its ruin.” Δικαίως is syn-
 onymous with ὡς τὸ δίκαιον βούλεται.

6. ἐτέρας—ρώμης, i. e. ἐτέρων] Com-
 pare VII. 17, 4. σφετέραν ἀντίταξιν, and
 V. 26, 5. παρ’ ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι.
 GÖLLER.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Ολυμπ. 91. 4.

“καὶ τὸ μέγα ὄνομα τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, περὶ ὃν εἴ τις τι ἔτερος
“ἔτέρου προφέρει ἡ ἐπιστήμη ἡ εὐψυχία, οὐκ ἀν ἐν ἄλλῳ
“μᾶλλον καιρῷ ἀποδεξάμενος, αὐτός τε αὐτῷ ὠφέλιμος
“γένοιτο καὶ τοῖς ξύμπασι σωτήριος.”

LXV. Ό μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα παρακελευσάμενος εὐθὺς 5
2 ἐκέλευε πληροῦν τὰς ναῦς. τῷ δὲ Γυλίππῳ καὶ τοῖς Συρακο-

The Syracusans take
measures against the
new inventions of the
Athenians, and exhort
their men to the battle.

3 σίοις παρῆν μὲν αἰσθάνεσθαι, ὥρωσι καὶ αὐτὴν
τὴν παρασκευὴν, ὅτι ναυμαχήσουσιν οἱ Ἀθη-
ναῖοι, προηγγέλθη δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἡ ἐπιβολὴ
τῶν σιδηρῶν χειρῶν. καὶ πρὸς τε τἄλλα ἔξηρ- 10

τύσαντο ὡς ἕκαστα, καὶ πρὸς τοῦτο· τὰς γὰρ πρώρας καὶ
τῆς νεὼς ἄνω ἐπὶ πολὺ κατεβύρσωσαν, ὅπως ἀν ἀπολισθάνοι
4 καὶ μὴ ἔχοι ἀντιλαβὴν ἡ χεὶρ ἐπιβαλλομένη. καὶ ἐπειδὴ
πάντα ἔτοιμα ἦν, παρεκελεύσαντο ἐκείνοις οἵ τε στρατηγοὶ
καὶ Γύλιππος, καὶ ἔλεξαν τοιάδε. 15

LXVI. “ΟΤΙ μὲν καλὰ τὰ προειργασμένα, καὶ ὑπὲρ
“καλῶν τῶν μελλόντων ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται, ὡς Συρακόσιοι καὶ

SPEECH OF
GYLISSUS
AND THE SY-
RACUSAN
GENERALS.
(66—68.)

2 Our past victories are
a sure earnest of our
further success. De-
feat will make the
enemy more despond-
ing.

“ξύμμαχοι, οἵ τε πολλοὶ δοκεῖτε ἡμῖν εἰδέναι
“(οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀν οὕτως αὐτῶν προθύμως ἀντε-
“λάβεσθε), καὶ εἴ τις μὴ ἐπὶ ὅσον δεῖ γέσθηται, 2c
“σημανοῦμεν. Ἀθηναῖος γὰρ ἐς τὴν χώραν
“τήνδε ἐλθόντας, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς Σικελίας
“καταδουλώσει, ἐπειτ’ εἰ κατορθώσειαν, καὶ
“τῆς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος,

vñwv

1. ἀθηναίων B. ἀθηναίων P. καὶ περὶ Ο. τι] om. f.i. τῇ E. ἔτερος] ἔροιτα
P. om. Q. 2. προσφέρει b. 3. ἀποδεξάμενος T. ἔαντῷ B. 4. γένοιτο]
εἰθὲ i. σωτηρίου F. 5. τοιάδε B. 6. ἐκέλευσε P.D. 7. ὥρωσι δὲ
καὶ L.O.P. 9. ἐπιβολὴ A.B.C.D.E.F.H.N.O.R.T.V.c.f.g.k. cum Polluce I.
120. et Tusano. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπιβολὴ. 10. τἄλλα]
πολλὰ C.d.e.i. ἐπηρήσαντο H.d. ἐνηρήσαντο F.T. 12. νεώς τὰ ἄνω Ο.
κατεβύρσωσαν B. καὶ όπως Q.f.i. ἀπολισθαίνοι ε. ἀπολισθαίνει d. 13. ἔχη f.
ἀντιλαζεῖν ἡ χεὶρ II.T. ἡ χεὶρ ἀντιλαζῆν i. qui ποχ ἐπιλαβόμενοι. 14. πάντα
ἔτοιμα A.D.E.F.G. ἔτοιμα πάντα B. Bekk. 2. ἐκείνοις] ἐπ’ ἐκείνοις K.M.
15. καὶ ὁ γύλιππος K.O.f. 16. καλὰ] κατὰ d.i. 17. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι e.
19. ἀν] om. L. αὐτῶν οὔτως B. 20. ἐπι] om. L. δεῖ] δὴ A.i. ἡσθῆτε D.
21. τὴν] om. Q. 22. τῆς] τῇ τῆς e. τῇ corr. G. om. g. 23. ἐπειτα δὲ B.
24. πελοποννήσου τε καὶ B.

12. τῆς νεώς ἄνω ἐπὶ πολὺ] That is, “of the ship;” ἄνω, “in the upper
ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς νεώς, “over a great portion “works.” See II. 76, 4.

SYRACUSE. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“ καὶ ἀρχὴν τὴν ἥδη μεγίστην τῶν τε πρὸν Ἐλλήνων καὶ
“ τῶν νῦν κεκτημένους, πρῶτοι ἀνθρώπων ὑποστάντες τῷ
“ ναυτικῷ, ὡπέρ πάντα κατέσχον, τὰς μὲν νενικήκατε ἥδη
“ ναυμαχίας, τὴν δὲ ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος νῦν νικήστε. ἄνδρες γάρ 3
5 “ ἐπειδὰν ὡς ἀξιοῦσι προύχειν κολουθῶσι, τό γέρ ύπόλοιπον
“ αὐτῶν τῆς δόξης ἀσθενέστερον αὐτὸν ἔστιν ἡ εἰ μηδ’
“ φήθησαν τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα τοῦ αὐχήματος
“ σφαλλόμενοι καὶ παρὰ ἴσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως ἐνδιδόασιν· ὁ
“ νῦν Ἀθηναίους εἰκὸς πεπονθέναι. LXVII. ἡμῶν δὲ τό τε
10 Victory makes us more bold. Their new inventions, feeble imitations of our tactics, we have sufficiently provided against. And they are already self-condemned, for they
15 are not fighting for victory, but simply for ability to fly.
“ ὑπάρχον πρότερον, ὡπέρ καὶ ἀνεπιστήμονες
“ ἔτι ὅντες ἀπετολμήσαμεν, βεβαιότερον νῦν,
“ καὶ τῆς δοκήσεως προσγεγενημένης αὐτῷ, τὸ
“ κρατίστους εἶναι εἰ τοὺς κρατίστους ἐνική-
“ σαμεν, διπλασία ἐκάστου ἡ ἐλπίς. τὰ δὲ
“ πολλὰ πρὸς τὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις ἡ μεγίστη
“ ἐλπὶς μεγίστην καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν παρέ-
“ χεται. τά τε τῆς ἀντιμιμήσεως αὐτῶν τῆς παρασκευῆς·
“ ἡμῶν τῷ μὲν ἡμετέρῳ τρόπῳ ἔνυνθη τέ ἔστι, καὶ οὐκ
“ ἀνάρμοστοι πρὸς τέκαστον† αὐτῶν ἐσόμεθα· οἱ δέ, ἐπειδὰν

1. καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Ο. τῶν ἥδη i. 2. ἀποστάντες P. 3. ἥδη ex B. re-
ceperunt Bekk. Poppe. Goell. 4. εἰκότως E.F.G.m. 5. κολουθῶσι A.F.O.
V.f. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ἀκολουθῶσι B.L.P.c. ἀκολουθοῦσι Q. κολασθῶσι e.g.
vulgo κολουσθῶσι. γε λοιπὸν B. 9. ἀθηναίους νῦν f. εἰκὸς] ὡς εἰκὸς i.
ὑμῶν A.B.C.F.H.K.L.M.O.P.R.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. 10. ὅπερ g. 11. βεβαιοτέ-
ρας f. 12. καὶ] om. A.D.F.H.f.g.m. προσγεγενημένης A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.
L.N.O.Q.V.c.e.g.i. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. προγεγενημένης d.k. vulgo προ-
γενομένης. 14. τὰ δὲ—ἐλπὶς] om. A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.V.g.e.k.m.
16. παρέχετε L.O.k. 17. τά τε] τάδε M. 19. πρὸς τέκαστον B. Bekk.
πρὸς ἐκάστην L.O. Poppe. vulgo πρὸς τὴν ἐκάστην. αὐτῷ D.

2. ὑποστάντες—κατέσχον] “With-standing that navy with which they were overbearing every thing.” Compare IV. 92, 3.

7. τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα, κ. τ. λ.] The expression τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα occurs again, IV. 62, 2. and is there used like a single substantive, equivalent to τῷ παραλόγῳ. Now if τῷ παρ’ ἐλπίδα τοῦ αὐχήματος can be taken together to signify, “in the disappointment of their boasting,” the antithesis with παρὰ ἴσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως is more complete,

and the order of the words is better preserved. Otherwise τοῦ αὐχήματος must depend on σφαλλόμενοι, “By an unlooked-for disappointment failing of their vaunts, they yield beyond the degree of their power,” i. e. more than is warranted by what they have yet the power to effect.

12. τὸ κρατίστους εἶναι] Compare VII. 36, 5. τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ἔνγκροῦσαι.

19. πρὸς τέκαστον†] The common reading here, πρὸς τὴν ἐκάστην is not justified by any of the instances quoted

SYRACUSE. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

“ πολλοὶ μὲν ὄπλιται ἐπὶ τῶν καταστρωμάτων παρὰ τὸ
“ καθεστηκὸς ὡσι, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ χερσαῖοι, ὡς
“ εἰπεῖν, Ἀκαρνᾶνές τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ ναῦς ἀναβάντες, οἱ
“ οὐδὲ ὅπως καθεζομένους χρὴ τὸ βέλος ἀφεῖναι εὑρήσουσι,
“ πῶς οὐ σφαλοῦσί τε τὰς ναῦς καὶ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς πάντες, 5
3 “ οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ κινούμενοι, ταράξονται ; ἐπεὶ καὶ
“ τῷ πλήθει τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ὠφελήσονται, εἴ τις καὶ τόδε
“ ὑμῶν, ὅτι οὐκ ἵσται ναυμαχήσει, πεφόβηται· ἐν ὀλίγῳ γάρ
“ πολλαὶ ἀργότεραι μὲν ἐς τὸ δρᾶν τι ὡν βούλονται ἔσονται,
“ ῥᾷσται δὲ ἐς τὸ βλάπτεσθαι ἀφ' ὧν ἡμῖν παρεσκεύασται. 10
4 “ τὸ δὲ ἀληθέστατον γνῶτε, ἐξ ὧν ἡμεῖς οἰόμεθα σαφῶς
“ πεπύσθαι· ὑπερβαλλόντων γάρ αὐτοῖς τῶν κακῶν, καὶ
“ βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς παρούσης ἀπορίας, ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθε-
“ στήκασιν, οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον ἢ τύχης ἀποκιν-
“ δυνεύσει† οὕτως ὅπως δύνανται, ἵν' ἢ βιασάμενοι ἐκπλεύ- 15

2. δὲ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ A.B.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitt. καὶ. 3. ἀναβάντες] om. g. 4. ἀφῆναι g. 5. πάντες] om. c.

6. αὐτῷ E.G.K.N.R.V.i.m. ἀντών B. Verbi ταράξονται τ prius corr. F. BEKK. 8. ὑμῶν D.N.V.g. 9. ἐσόμεναι C.e. 10. ῥᾶστα K.M.e. δὲ] γάρ K. 11. ἀληθέ-

σφίσι

στερον Q. σαφῶς G. 12. ὑπερβαλλόντων K. τῶν] om. D.g. 15. ἵν' ἢ] ἵνα Q.

by Göller or by Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 264, 5; for though it is correct to say, *τὴν ἀντιμίησιν ἔκάστην*, or *ἔκάστην τὴν ἀντιμίησιν*, yet the article here belongs not to the adjective, but to the substantive, and cannot be an argument for allowing such an expression as *τὴν ἔκάστην*. Thus *ταύτην τὴν πόλιν*, or *τὴν πόλιν ταύτην*, are correct expressions, but who ever heard of *τὴν ταύτην*, without any substantive at all?

4. ὅπως καθεζομένους—ἀφεῖναι] “Will not so much as know how to discharge their javelins, stationary as they must be in one place,” i. e. without the room and free power of movement to which they were accustomed on shore. *Καθεζομένους* signifies, “as they must be sitting still, in a manner, ‘in one spot.’”

13. ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν, οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον, ἢ τύχης ἀποκινδυνεύσει, οὕτως ὅπως δύνανται] Suspicio, Scholiasten legisse ἀποκινδυνεύσαι. Hoc multo clariorem reddit sententiam; et

oratio apte in hunc modum procedit: ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν ἀποκινδυνεύσαι οὕτως, ὅπως, δύνανται, οὐ μᾶλλον πίστει παρασκευῆς, ἢ τύχης eo dementia venientur, ut non male Acacius, ut, non tam adparatu suo, quam incerta fortunae alea, confisi, periculum, quocumque modo possunt, facere velint. DUK.

14. οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει, κ. τ. λ.] “They are reduced to desperation, not so much relying on their actual force, as risking their fortune in the only way now left to them.” Ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν is equivalent to saying, ἀποκινδυνεύσων ἀνθρώπων βούλεύματι ἐπιχειροῦσι, “they are reduced to make an’desperate effort.” The substantive ἀποκινδυνεύσαι occurs in no other place, so far as I am aware, and thus some may prefer Duker’s conjecture, ἀποκινδυνεύσαι. Yet it is so agreeable to analogy, that I have little doubt of its genuineness; and a double antithesis is thus gained between παρασκευῆς and τύχης, πίστει and ἀποκινδυνεύσαι.

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“σωσιν ἡ κατὰ γῆν μετὰ τοῦτο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν ποιῶνται,
“ώς τῶν γε παρόντων οὐκ ἀν πράξαντες χείρον. LXVIII.

Fight then to obtain
at once a most righteous vengeance, and
to ensure to Sicily a durable freedom, and
an eternal glory. “πρὸς οὖν ἀταξίαν τε τοιαύτην, καὶ τύχην
“ἀνδρῶν ἑαυτὴν παραδεδωκύιαν πολεμιωτά-
“των, ὅργῃ προσμίξωμεν, καὶ νομίσωμεν ἄμα
“μὲν νομιμότατον εἶναι πρὸς τὸν ἐναντίους,
“οἱ ἀν ώς ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ προσπεσόντος
“δικαιώσωσιν ἀποπλῆσαι τῆς γνώμης τὸ θυμούμενον, ἄμα
“δὲ ἔχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι ἐγγενησόμενον ἡμῖν, [καὶ] τὸ λεγό-
“μενόν που ἥδιστον εἶναι. ώς δὲ ἔχθροὶ καὶ ἔχθιστοι, πάν-
“τες ἴστε, οἵ γε ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἥλθον δουλωσόμενοι, ἐν
“ῳ, εἰ κατώρθωσαν, ἀνδράσι μὲν ἀν τὰ ἀλγιστα προσέθε-
“σαν, παισὶ δὲ καὶ γυναιξὶ τὰ ἀπρεπέστατα, πόλει δὲ τῇ
“πάσῃ τὴν αἰσχίστην ἐπίκλησιν. ἀνθ' ὧν μὴ μαλακισθῆναι³
“τινα πρέπει, μηδὲ τὸ ἀκινδύνως ἀπελθεῖν αὐτοὺς κέρδος
“νομίσαι. τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἐὰν κρατήσωσιν, ὁμοίως δρά-

I. ποιοῦνται E.F.i. 2. τῶν] τε F. οὐκ ἀν] καν V. πράξαντες A. Goell.
Dobræus. Bekk. vulgo πράξοντες. 3. πρὸς] πως f. 4. αὐτὴν B. 5. νομίσομεν
C.K. 7. ως] ἀπλῶς L.O.P. ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ προσπεσόντος] om. L.O. 8. δικαιώ-
σιν V. τῆς γνώμης] om. g. 9. ἀμύνασθαι D.g.i. ἐγγενησόμενον A.D.E.F.G.
ἐκγενησόμενον B. Bekk. 2. καὶ] om. i. uncis inclusit Poppeo. 12. τὰλγιστα
Q. Bekker. Goell. προσέθηκαν c. 15. μήτε L.O.k. 16. καὶ] om. K.

2. οὐκ ἀν πράξαντες] I have followed Bekker and Dobree in restoring the aorist here instead of the future, and regret that I have not done so in similar passages in the earlier books. See Dobree, Index in Thucyd. “ἄν cum “futuro.”

5. καὶ νομίσωμεν, κ. τ. λ.] For the construction νομιμότατον εἶναι οἱ ἀν—δικαιώσωσιν, instead of νομιμότατον εἶναι τὸ δικαιώσαι, see II. 44, 2. τὸ δὲ εὐτυχές, οἱ ἀν—λάχωσιν, and the note there. The sense, however obscurely expressed, seems to be as follows: “Let us think that it is at once *most lawful* in dealing with our enemies, “for men to think themselves entitled, “in a case of taking vengeance on an “aggressor, to glut all their heart’s “animosity, and at the same time that, “in gaining thus our full revenge, we “shall gain what even to a proverb is “accounted *most delightful*.” I think

that ἐγγενησόμενον depends on νομίσωμεν, and I should agree with Poppeo in thinking that the conjunction before τὸ λεγόμενόν που would be better omitted. As the text now stands, we must either connect ἔχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι and τὸ λεγόμενόν που ἥδιστον εἶναι, making both the subject to ἐγγενησόμενον, “we shall have vengeance, and what all surely allow to be so delightful,” i. e. we shall get vengeance, and that is what all surely allow to be most delightful; or else we must connect ἐγγενησόμενον and ἥδιστον εἶναι, referring both to the same subject, ἔχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι, and taking the words τὸ λεγόμενόν που as standing by themselves, “and let us think that vengeance will be ours, and that it is, even to a proverb, most delightful;” τὸ λεγόμενόν που “according, if I mistake not, to the proverb.”

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“σουσι· τὸ δὲ, πραξάντων ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος ἀ βουλόμεθα,
“τούσδε τε κολασθῆναι, καὶ τῇ πάσῃ Σικελίᾳ καρπουμένη
“καὶ πρὶν ἐλευθερίαν βεβαιοτέραν παραδοῦναι, καλὸς ὁ
“ἀγών. καὶ κινδύνων οὗτοι σπανιώτατοι, οἱ ἀν ἐλάχιστα
“ἐκ τοῦ σφαλῆναι βλάπτοντες πλεῖστα διὰ τὸ εύτυχῆσαι⁵
“ἀφελῶσιν.”

LXIX. Καὶ οἱ μὲν τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατηγοὶ καὶ Γύ-
λιππος, τοιαῦτα καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῖς σφετέροις στρατιώταις παρ-

Zeal and energy of
2 Nicias; he commits
the fleet to the care of
Demosthenes and the
other generals, and re-
mains himself with the
land forces drawn up
along the shore of the
harbour to witness the
battle.

κελευσάμενοι, ἀντεπλήρουν τὰς ναῦς εὐθὺς,
ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἥσθανοντο. ὁ δὲ Ιο
Νικίας ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων ἐκπεπληγμένος, καὶ
ὅρῶν οἷος ὁ κίνδυνος καὶ ως ἐγγὺς ἥδη ἦν,
ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἔμελλον ἀνάγεσθαι, καὶ
νομίσας, ὅπερ πάσχουσιν ἐν τοῖς μεγάλοις
ἀγώσι, πάντα τε ἔργῳ ἔτι σφίσιν ἐνδεᾶ εἶναι¹⁵

καὶ λόγῳ αὐτοῖς οὕπω ικανὰ εἰρῆσθαι, αὖθις τῶν τριηράρχων
ἔνα ἔκαστον ἀνεκάλει, πατρόθεν τε ἐπονομάζων, καὶ αὐτοὺς

1. τὸ δέ] τό τε L.O. τύτε δε k. πραξάντων ἡμῶν ἐκ B. εἰκότως F. 2. τε] om.
C.G.K.c. τε καὶ R.d. καὶ ἐν τῇ e. καρπουμένην B. 3. καὶ] om. D.g.
ἀποδοῦναι c. 6. ὠφελῶσιν B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὠφελοῦσι. 8. στρατι-
ώταις] om. c.i. παρασκευασάμενοι O. 12. ὄρῶν] om. f. ἦν] om. B.
15. πάντα τὰ ἔργα i. ἔργα etiam Q.R.V. ἔτι] om. A.D.E.F.H.Q.g.i. ἐνδεᾶ
ἔτι σφίσιν K. σφίσιν om. G. 16. λόγων i. οὕτω E. τριηραρχῶν E.V.

10. ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἥσθά-
νοντο] Recte Scholiastes supplet, πλη-
ροῦντας τὰς ναῦς. Crebrae sunt hoc
genus ellipses in Thucydide, III. 55, 3. ἐν
μέντοι τῷ πολέμῳ οὐδὲν ἐκπρεπεστερον
ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὔτε ἐπαθετε, οὐτε ἔμελλόστε,
nimis. πάσχειν. V. 80, 2. οὐ μέντοι εἰθύς
γε ἀπέστη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀλλὰ διενοήθη,
(nempe ἀποστῆναι αὐτῶν), ὅτι καὶ τοὺς
Ἀργείους ἔων, scil. ἀποστάντας. ut
Schol. VI. 76, 3. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ίδέα ἔκεινά
τε ἔσχον, καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε νῦν πειρῶνται,
nempe ἔχειν. Observavit supra et alia
Henr. Stephanus. Duk.

15. σφίσιν—αὐτοῖς] It is remarkable
that these two words should occur in
the same sentence as applied to the
same subject. But the first is used as
if νομίζοντες had been expressed after
πάσχουσιν, and considers the words

πάντα τε—εἶναι as the thought ex-
pressed aloud of those placed ἐν τοῖς
μεγάλοις ἀγώσι. Afterwards αὐτοῖς
follows, as if Thucydides himself were
stating what their feeling was, without
putting it in a manner into their own
mouths.

17. πατρόθεν ἐπονομάζων] Calling
him by what was equivalent to his sur-
name, in order to distinguish his family,
and thus reminding him, by the very
manner of addressing him, of the family
honours which he had to maintain.
For the father's name was the son's
surname, as in the Norman names,
“Fitzgerald,” “Fitzwilliam,” &c.; and
it served the more readily to distinguish
a family, because an elder son generally
took the name of his grandfather, and
thus there were two names handed

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όνομαστὶ καὶ φυλὴν, ἀξιῶν τό τε καθ' ἑαυτὸν, ω̄ ὑπῆρχε λαμπρότητός τι, μὴ προδιδόναι τινὰ, καὶ τὰς πατρικὰς ἀρετὰς, ὡν ἐπιφανεῖς ἥσαν οἱ πρόγονοι, μὴ ἀφανίζειν, πατρίδος τε τῆς ἐλευθερωτάτης ὑπομιμήσκων καὶ τῆς ἐν αὐτῇ ἀνεπιτά-
5 κτου πᾶσιν ἐς τὴν δίαιταν ἔξουσίας, ἅλλα τε λέγων ὅσα ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἥδη τοῦ καιροῦ ὄντες ἄνθρωποι, οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν τινὶ ἀρχαιολογεῖν φυλαξάμενοι, εἴποιεν ἀν, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων παραπλήσια ἐς τε γυναικας καὶ παῖδας καὶ θεοὺς πατρώους

τιμά

1. τό τε] τε τὸ K. ὁν i. 2. τι] τε A.F. 3. ἀφανίζειν G. ἀτιμάζειν R.d.i.
4. ἐλευθεριωτάτης E. 5. ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ] ἐν τούτῳ P. ἑαυτῷ τοιούτῳ C.e.
6. ὄντος C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.k.m. 7. τινὰ Q.R.f.i. 8. γυναι-
κάς τε καὶ K.

down in the principal line of every family, which in each successive generation were alternately name and surname. Such was the case with the names of Callias and Hippoönus,—Cimon and Miltiades,—Nicias and Niceratus,—Alcibiades and Clinias,—which occur in their respective families in alternate generations. There is a good article on the words *πάτρα*, *φρατρία*, and *φυλὴ*, in the Appendix to the first volume of Wachsmuth's Hellenische Alterthumskunde. 7. It is mentioned as a distinguished honour to the Samian officers who did their duty in the action off Miletus with the Persian fleet in the Ionian revolt, that their names were to be inscribed on a pillar in the market-place, *πατρόθεν*, that is, so as clearly to mark their families. In the monument now in the Louvre, the names of the Athenian citizens, who fell in the course of one year in their country's service, are recorded, but not *πατρόθεν*: and therefore we cannot distinguish the individuals from others of the same proper name, from whom their family name would have distinguished them clearly.

4. τῆς—ἔξουσίας. Compare II. 37.

5. ἅλλα τε λέγων] Καθ' ὑπερβατόν. συντακτέον δὲ τῷ παραπλήσια, ὥν ἦ τὸ ἔξῆς ἅλλα τε λέγων, οἰα οἱ ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἥδη τοῦ καιροῦ ὄντες ἄνθρωποι εἴποιεν ἀν, καὶ παραπλήσια. ἡ δὲ διάνοια ἅλλα τε λέγων, ὅσα ἐν τῇ τοιάντῃ περιστάτει καθεστώτες ἄνθρωποι λέξαιεν ἀν, καὶ πα-
ραπλήσια, ὑπέρ τε τῶν ἅλλων πάντων, καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ παῖδων καὶ θεῶν οὐ

φυλαττόμενοί τι αὐτῶν εἰπεῖν, μὴ δόξωσι τοῖς ἀκροαταῖς ἀρχαιολογεῖν, ἅλλα ὠφέλιμα πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν περίστασιν νομίζοντες. SCHOL.

6. οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν, κ. τ. λ.] The confusion of language in this sentence is obvious; yet the meaning seems to be perfectly clear. The words, *καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων—προφερόμενα*, belong properly to *ἅλλα τε λέγων*, and the conjunction *ἀλλὰ*, in *ἀλλ ἐπὶ τῇ παρούσῃ*, answers to *οὐ φυλαξάμενοι*. “And adding more “besides, and other arguments, such “as are brought forward on every occasion, about men's wives and children, and the gods of their fathers, “not fearing lest any should charge them with repeating old and stale topics, but freely uttering all that men do utter in such moments, believing it to be useful in the present emergency.” If *ἀρχαιολογεῖν* may be considered as equivalent to *ἀρχαῖα λέγειν*, then the words, *καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων, κ. τ. λ.*, may perhaps depend on *λέγειν*, repeated from *ἀρχαιολογεῖν*. “Not fearing lest any should charge them with repeating stale arguments, “and such as are brought forward on all occasions alike,” &c. ‘*Ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων παραπλήσια προφερόμενα* is, “things that are brought forward in nearly the same strain to serve on all occasions.” This seems to be the exact difference between *ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων*, and *περὶ ἀπάντων*, *ὑπὲρ* signifying not simply “about,” but “about and for,” i. e. to serve the turn of, to be useful for. See Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 582. Jelf, 630. 2. a.

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προφερόμενα, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῇ παρούσῃ ἐκπλήξει ὡφέλιμα νομίζοντες ἐπιβοῶνται. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐχ ἵκανὰ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀναγκαῖα νομίσας παρηγνῆσθαι, ἀποχωρήσας ἥγε τὸν πεζὸν πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ παρέταξεν ὡς ἐπὶ πλεῖστον ἐδύνατο, ὅπως ὅτι μεγίστη τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ὡφελεία ἔσται θαρσεῖν γίγνοιτο. 5
4 ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Μένανδρος καὶ Εὐθύδημος (οὗτοι γὰρ ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ἐπέβησαν) ἄραντες ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατοπέδου, εὐθὺς ἐπλεον πρὸς τὸ ζεῦγμα τοῦ λιμένος καὶ τὸν τὸν παραλειφθέντα διέκπλουν, βουλόμενοι

1. προσφερόμενα B. 2. ἐπιβοῶντες II. ἐπιβοῶντα D. ἐπιβοῶν⁷ F. ἦ] καὶ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.N.V. g. m. et, qui νομίσας καὶ ἀναγκαῖα, k. 3. τὸν] τὸ G.
4. παρέτασσεν K. ἡδύνατο O. 5. ὡφελία V. Bekk. 6. δὲ] μὲν d.i. εὐδημος A.C.D.F.N.R.V.b.c.e.f.g.k.m. οὐδημος d.i. 7. ἀθηναίων οἱ στρατηγοὶ i.
8. ἑαυτῶν] om. i. 9. παραλειφθέντα A.C.E.F.H.L.O.P.V.e.f.g. et γρ. B. cum Dionysio: Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. παραληφθέντα D.G.N.d.i.k. καταληφθέντα Q.m. ceteri καταλειφθέντα. Malim περιλειφθέντα. BEKKER.

8. πρὸς τὸ ζεῦγμα] Ζεῦγμα τοῦ λιμένος Budaeus vertit *fauces portus obseptas*. Thucydides ita vocat opus Syracusano-rum, quo fauces magni portus clause-rant τριήρει πλαγίας, καὶ πλοίοις, καὶ ἀκάτοις, cap. 59, 3. instar pontis navalis, quem ζεῦγμα vocant Graeci, Arrianus, Eunapius, et alli apud Lipsium II. Poliorceticor. ult. DUKER.

9. καὶ τὸν καταλειφθέντα διέκπλουν] Τούτο τὸ μέρος οὐκ ἔξεικτο, ἀλλ' ἀνεώγει, τοῦ στόματος. τοντέστι παρελέειππο, ὅστε μὴ ἔξευχθαι. SCHOL.

τὸν τὸν παραλειφθέντα διέκπλουν] This must signify, if any thing, what the Scholiast explains it to mean, "the part of the harbour's mouth which had been neglected to be closed, and which therefore still afforded an opening." But from the sequel it is not quite certain whether there was any such opening; and if this were the sense, Bekker must be right in proposing to read, not παραλειφθέντα, but περιλειφθέντα. I believe that the true reading is καταληφθέντα, which Valla seems to have followed, as he translates it, "fauces portus præoccupatas præclusasque." "The passage which the enemy had secured." Διέκπλουν is never used by Thucydides, except in

this passage, in any other sense than that of "breaking an enemy's line in "battle." (Can the true reading be, τὸν καταληφθέντα δὴ ἐκπλουν, "the "passage which we must remember "had been secured?") Does it then mean, "that passage through the enemy's line which the enemy had "closed as much as possible against "them?"

παραλειφθέντα] Post διέκπλουν quidam scripti et editi libri atque etiam Dionys. Halic. non habent distinctionem. Recte dici potest βιάζεσθαι τὸν διέκπλουν, ut IV. 9, 2. 11, 4. βιάζεσθαι τὴν ἀπόβασιν, ib. 36, 1. τὴν ἔφοδον, supra hoc lib. cap. 22, 3. τὸν ἐσπλον, et infra cap. 70, 7. τὸν ἐκπλον. Sed propter copulam καὶ nihil mutandum arbitror. Et illa, βουλόμενοι βιάσασθαι εἰς τὸ ἔξω, possunt per se subsistere. Nec opus fuisset addi εἰς τὸ ἔξω, si βιάσασθαι cum διέκπλουν conjungendum esset: nam in hoc illud continetur, et qui τὸν διέκπλουν βιάζεται, idem etiam εἰς τὸ ἔξω βιάζεται. Et alioqui βιάζεσθαι cum præpositione εἰς obvium est. Lucianus in Judicio Vocal. in princ. ἀπὸ τῆς καθ αὐτὰ τάξεως εἰς ἀλλοτριαν βιάζεσθαι. Adde, quæ Raphelius adnotavit ad Luc. XVI. 16. DUKER.

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βιάσασθαι ἐς τὸ ἔξω. LXX. **†προεξαναγόμενοι** δὲ οἱ

GREAT AND DECISIVE BATTLE
IN THE HARBOUR
OF SYRACUSE.

5 **Obstinacy of the contest, and zeal of the officers and men on both sides.**

Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμαχοι ναυσὶ παραπλησίαις τὸν ἀριθμὸν καὶ πρότερον, κατὰ τε τὸν ἔκπλουν μέρει αὐτῶν ἐφύλασσον καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἄλλον κύκλῳ λιμένα, ὅπως πανταχόθεν ἄμα προσπίπτοιεν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐτοῖς ἄμα †παρεβοηθεῖ† ἥπερ καὶ αἱ νῆες κατίσχοιεν. ἥρχον δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις Σικανὸς μὲν καὶ Ἀγάθαρχος, κέρας ἐκάτερος τοῦ παντὸς ἔχων, Πυθὴν 10 δὲ καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὸ μέσον. ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προσέμισγον τῷ ζεύγματι, τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ ρύμῃ ἐπιπλέοντες ἐκρά-

1. ἐς] πρὸς N.V. τὰ g. προεξαναγόμενοι Dionysius et Goell. vulgo et Bekk. προεξαγαγόμενοι. 4. αὐτὸν D.g. 5. ἄμα] om. K. 7. αὐτοῖς ἄμα A.D.E.F.G. ἄμα αὐτοῖς B. Bekk. 2. παρεβοηθοῖ L.O.P.c. Bekk. παραβοηθεῖ C.E.K.i. παρεβοήθει Dionysius. ceteri (F. delecta post θ littera una aut diphthongo ει) παραβοηθῆ. 8. σιλανὸς ε. 9. ἐκατέροις Q. 10. οἱ ante Ἀθην. om. B. καὶ οἱ N.Q. οἱ ἄλλοι A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.R.d.e.k. cum Dionysio. ἄλλοι οἱ D.g. καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι V.

I. προεξαναγόμενοι] The true reading here has been undoubtedly preserved by the MSS. of Dionysius. Προεξάγειν, as Krüger observes, (ad Dionys. p. 138.) is used with respect to leading out a land force, VII. 37, 2. VIII. 25, 3; but προεξάγεσθαι does not signify what is here required, "being the first to put "off from shore." In the same way ἐπαγωγὴ is the common reading in VII. 4, 4. 34, 6. in both of which places I have restored ἐπαναγωγή.

4. ἐφύλασσον] This word applies only to the ships stationed at the mouth of the harbour; for those which were stationed round the shore were to act on the offensive, not on the defensive. We must supply therefore ἐτάσσοντο, or some similar word.

[Poppe says that it is not necessary to supply ἐτάσσοντο, because ἐφύλασσον signifies "excubias agebant, sive specu- " labantur motus classis hostilis, donec " ad ostium versus provecta esset; tum " demum undique incurrerunt." And Göller defends the old reading παρεβοηθοῖ or παραβοηθῆ, saying that "naves " non in medio portu sed ad litus cir- " cumcirca et impressionis undique fa- " ciendæ causa collocaverunt, et ideo,

"ut si pressi ab hostibus ad terram illas appellerent, ubicunque id fecissent a pedibus succurrentibus defenserentur."]

7. †παρεβοηθεῖ†] Here also the MSS. of Dionysius have alone preserved the true reading. It is absurd to say that they stationed their ships all round the harbour, in order that their land forces might aid them, when nothing had been said about the land forces; and the object in dispersing their fleet round the harbour had been just said to be, "in order that they might attack the Athenians on every side at once." The confusion arose from the repetition of the word ἄμα: the copyists imagining that the two words answered to each other, as if it had been ὅπως ἄμα μὲν προσπίπτοιεν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἄμα δὲ καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐτοῖς παρεβοηθοῖ. Whereas the first ἄμα has no reference whatever to the second, but must be taken closely with πανταχόθεν, "from every quarter at once;" and the second ἄμα refers to προεξαναγόμενοι ναυσὶ, the historian proceeding to describe the movements of the land forces, after having mentioned those of the fleet.

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τούν τῶν τεταγμένων νεῶν πρὸς αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐπειρῶντο λύειν τὰς κλήσεις· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, πανταχόθεν σφίσι τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων ἐπιφερομένων, οὐ πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι ἔτι μόνον ἡ ναυμαχία ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ἐγίγνετο, 5 καὶ ἦν καρτερὰ καὶ οἴα οὐχ ἑτέρα τῶν προτέρων. πολλὴ μὲν γὰρ ἐκατέροις προθυμίᾳ ἀπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν ἐσ τὸ ἐπιπλεῖν, ὅπότε κελευσθείη, ἐγίγνετο, πολλὴ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχνησις τῶν κυβερνητῶν καὶ ἀγωνισμὸς πρὸς ἀλλήλους· οἵ τε ἐπιβάται ἐθεράπευον, ὅτε προσπέστοι ναῦς νῆι, μὴ λείπεσθαι τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος τῆς ἄλλης τέχνης· πᾶς τέ τις, ἐν ὧ 10 προσετέτακτο, αὐτὸς ἐκαστος ἡπείγετο πρῶτος φαίνεσθαι. 4 ξυμπεσουσῶν δὲ ἐν ὀλίγῳ πολλῶν νεῶν (πλεῖσται γὰρ δὴ αὗται ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ ἐναυμάχησαν· βραχὺ γὰρ ἀπέλιπον ξυναμφότεραι διακόσιαι γενέσθαι) αἱ μὲν ἐμβολαὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ διέκπλους δλίγαι ἐγίγνοντο, αἱ δὲ 15 προσβολαὶ, ὡς τύχοι ναῦς νῆι προσπεσοῦσα ἡ διὰ τὸ φεύ-

1. τεταγμένων] τε τακτῶν i. 2. κλείσεις L.O.V.e.i.k.m. cum Dionysio. τῶν συρακ. σφίσι D.N.Q.V.g. 3. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων d.e.i. et Dionysius. οὐ μόνον πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι ἡ Dionysius. 4. μόνον ἦν ἡ B. ἀλλὰ κατὰ L.O.P.k. 5. προτέρων A.B.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.g.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρότερον. μὲν] om. D.Q. 6. γὰρ] om. e.i. πλεῖν e. 7. ἐγένετο L.O. ἥ] καὶ Q. om. P.V. 8. καὶ ὁ ἀγωνισμὸς P. 9. ὅπότε B.N.R.V. 11. προστέτακτο F. πρῶτον O. 13. ἀπέλειπον C.G.P.k.m. 14. ἐκβολαὶ A.B.D.F. G.H.L.N.O.V.g.i.k.m. cum Dionysio. ἐσβολαὶ d. 15. καὶ] om. D.g. διέκπλου B. ἐγένοντο V.f. ἐγίγνετο B. 16. τύχοι] ἔτυχον B. ξυμπεσοῦσα L.O. συμπεσοῦσα P. φυγεῖν A.D.E.F.H.N.Q.R.g. cum Dionysio.

2. πανταχόθεν σφίσι—ἐπιφερομένων] The use of σφίσι here is a confusion; as if the Athenians continued to be the subject of the whole sentence, and the words had run, ἐπειδὴ καὶ πανταχόθεν σφίσι τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἔωρων ἐπιφερομένους, οὐ πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι μόνον ἐναυμάχουν, κ. τ. λ.

5. πολλὴ — ἐγίγνετο] "Each side found great zeal on the part of their "seamen," i. e. found their seamen very zealous. See Poppo Prolegom. I. p. 201.

7. πολλὴ δὲ—ἀλλήλους] Thom. Magister in ἀγών. 'Αντιτέχνησις ex hoc loco habet Pollux VII. 7. 'Αντιτέχνην φθύνος Dionys. Halic. III. Antiquit.

72. De voce ἀγωνισμὸς Pollux IX. 42. WASS.

9. τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος] "The "service on deck."

15. αἱ δὲ προσβολαὶ] Ἐμβολὴ is the attack made by a ship with her beak, in the regular and scientific manner. Προσβολὴ is more general, and expresses a ship's running on board of another ship, whether by accident or design, whether with her beak, or broadside to broadside.

16. ἡ διὰ τὸ φεύγειν ἡ ἀλλη ἐπιπλέοντα] Compare, for the varied construction, VI. 17, 3. ἡ ἐξ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν, ἡ στασιάζω, and Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 276.

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γειν ἡ ἄλλη ἐπιπλέοντα, πυκνότεραι ἥσαν. καὶ ὅσον μὲν 5 χρόνον προσφέροιτο ναῦς, οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων τοῖς ἀκοντίοις καὶ τοξεύμασι καὶ λίθοις ἀφθόνως ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἔχρωντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσμίξειαν, οἱ ἐπιβάται εἰς χεῖρας ιόντες 5 ἐπειρώντο ταῖς ἀλλήλων ναυσὶν ἐπιβαίνειν. Ξυνετύγχανέ 6 τε πολλαχοῦ διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν τὰ μὲν ἄλλοις ἐμβεβλη-
κέναι, τὰ δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐμβεβλῆσθαι, δύο τε περὶ μίαν καὶ ἔστι
ἡ καὶ πλείους ναῦς κατ' ἀνάγκην ξυνηρτῆσθαι, καὶ τοῖς
κυβερνήταις τῶν μὲν φυλακὴν τῶν δὲ ἐπιβουλὴν, μὴ καθ' ἐν
ιοῦκαστον κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ πανταχόθεν, περιεστάναι, καὶ τὸν
κτύπον μέγαν ἀπὸ πολλῶν [τῶν] νεῶν ξυμπιπτουσῶν ἕκ-
πληξίν τε ἄμα καὶ ἀποστέρησιν τῆς ἀκοῆς ὃν οἱ κελευσταὶ
φθέγγοντο παρέχειν. πολλὴ γὰρ δὴ ἡ παρακέλευσις καὶ 7
βοὴ ἀφ' ἑκατέρων τοῖς κελευσταῖς κατά τε τὴν τέχνην καὶ
15 πρὸς τὴν αὐτίκα φιλονεικίαν ἐγίγνετο, τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις
βιάζεσθαι τε τὸν ἕκπλον ἐπιβοῶντες, καὶ περὶ τῆς ἐς τὴν
πατρίδα σωτηρίας νῦν, εἴ ποτε καὶ αὐθις, προθύμως ἀντι-
λαβέσθαι, τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις, καὶ ξυμμάχοις, καλὸν εἶναι

2. τοῖς] om. K. 5. ναυσὶν ἀλλήλων K. συνετύγχανε C.D.F.H.K.N.V.c.k.
6. ἀλλήλοις Q. ἐμβεβηκέναι P.d.i. 7. τε] δὲ L.O.k. 8. ἦ] οὐ K. οἱ Q.
9. μὴ] καὶ F.H.L.O.P.Q.k. 10. πανταχόθεν] πολλαχόθεν d. 11. μέγαν] om.
Dionysius. μέγαν λίαν K. τῶν] om. A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.N.R.V.d.e.f.g.i. et
Dionysius. uncis inclusit Bekk. συμπιπτουσῶν d.i. 13. ἐφθέγγοντο Diony-
sius. φθέγγονται i. δὴ] om. Q. Articulum ex B. recepit Goell. 14. βοῇ]
ἀκοὴ L.O.P.k. κατά τε B. cum Dionysio: Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri κατά.
15. αὐτίκα] om. Q. 16. τὴν] om. P. 17. εἰπερ ποτε P. ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι
g. cum Dionysio. 18. καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις i.

6. ἐμβεβληκέναι] Supra II. 91, 4. ἡ Ἀττικὴ ναῦς τῇ διωκούσῃ Λευκαδίᾳ ἐμ-
βάλλει μέση. Et passiva forma VII. 34,
5. ἀντίπρωροι ἐμβαλλόμεναι, καὶ ἀναρρα-
γεῖσαι τὰς παρεξειρεσίας ὑπὸ τῶν Κοριν-
θίων νεῶν, adversis proris ictae. DUK.

9. μὴ καθ' ἐν ἑκαστον, κ. τ. λ.] "Not
" having first to attack, and then to
" repel the attack of an enemy; but
" being at once attacking and attacked,
" and that not with one adversary, but
" with several."

6. ἐπιβοῶντες] Pro ἐπιβοῶσι. Multa

sunt hujusmodi in Thucydide. III. 36, 1.
ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς οὐ τοὺς παρόντας μόνον
ἀποκτεῖναι—ἐπικαλοῦντες. VI. 24, 3. ἔρως
ἐνέπεσε τοῖς πᾶσιν ὅμοιώς ἕκπλευσται—
τοῖς δὲ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ τῆς τε ἀπόστης πόθῳ
ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας—καὶ εὐέλπιδες ὄντες
σωθῆσθαι. Add. quæ dicta sunt ad
VII. 42, 2. DUKER. The nominative is
accommodated to the sense, παρακέλευ-
σις τοῖς κελευσταῖς ἐγίγνετο being equi-
valent to παρεκελευοντο οἱ κελευσταί.
See IV. 108, 4. V. 70. VI. 24, 3, and
Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 110. and seqq.

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κωλῦσαι τε αὐτοὺς διαφυγεῖν, καὶ τὴν οἰκείαν ἐκάστους πατρίδα
8 νικήσαντας ἐπαυξῆσαι. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ προσέτι ἑκατέρων,
εἴ τινά που ὄρφεν μὴ κατ' ἀνάγκην πρύμναν κρουόμενον,
ἀνακαλοῦντες ὄνομαστὶ τὸν τριήραρχον ἡρώτων, οἱ μὲν Ἀθη-
ναῖοι, εἰ τὴν πολεμιωτάτην γῆν οἰκειοτέραν ἥδη τῆς οὐ δι' 5
ὅλιγου πόνου κεκτημένης θαλάσσης ἥγουμενοι ὑποχωροῦσιν,
οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι, εἰ οὓς σαφῶς ἵσασι προθυμίουμένους
Ἀθηναίους παντὶ τρόπῳ διαφυγεῖν, τούτους αὐτοὶ φεύγοντας
φεύγουσιν. LXXI. ὃ τε ἐκ τῆς γῆς πεζὸς ἀμφοτέρων,
ἰσορρόπου τῆς ναυμαχίας καθεστηκύιας, πολὺν τὸν ἄγῶνα καὶ 10

Feelings of the land forces while witnessing the progress of the battle. It ends in the total defeat of the Athenians.

ξύστασιν τῆς γνώμης εἶχε, φιλονεικῶν μὲν ὁ
αὐτόθεν περὶ τοῦ πλείονος ἥδη καλοῦ, δεδιότες
δὲ οἱ ἐπελθόντες μὴ τῶν παρόντων ἔτι χείρω
πράξωσι. πάντων γὰρ δὴ ἀνακειμένων τοῖς
Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὰς ναῦς, ὃ τε φόβος ἦν ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέλλοντος 15
οὐδενὶ ἐοικὼς, καὶ τδιὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον καὶ τὴν ἐποψίν τῆς

1. ἐκάστου D.F.H.f.g.i.k. corr. F. et Dionys. ἐκάστους G. 2. ^{οὐ} ^{εἰς} πικήσαντας G.
3. κατ'] δι' B. 5. οὐ] om. L. 6. πόνου Accessit ex B. et Scholiis et Dionysii
cod. Dudith. Conf. II. 36, 3. et 62, 3. Bekk. Recepit etiam Goell. ^{ὑπο-}
χωροῦσιν B. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀποχωροῦσιν. sed N. τὸ ἄ ex rasura
habet. 7. α] om. B. 8. τούτοις αὐτοῖς i. 9. φεύγοντων] ἔχοντιν e.f.
ἀμφοτέρον B. 11. ξύστασιν F. ξύντασιν Dukerus. φιλονικῶν i.
δῆ] om. G.c. 12. ἥδη B. 14. ἀμα κειμένων i. 16. δὲ' αὐτὸ correctus N.
qui et ἡναγκάζοντο ἔχειν ex rasura habet. δὲ' αὐτὸ V.

9. ὃ τε ἐκ τῆς γῆς πεζὸς] The whole of this chapter has been copied by Dion Cassius nearly word for word, and applied to his own account of the naval victory gained by M. Agrippa, over the fleet of Sex. Pompeius in Sicily, in the year of Rome 718. It was a strange taste to embellish a history with borrowed descriptions, which of course could only suit in their general outline the actions to which they were thus transferred. But this indifference to fidelity of detail, and this habit of dressing up an historical picture as some artists dress up their sketches from nature, has produced effects of no light importance in corrupting first history itself, and then the taste of the readers of history.

10. ἄγῶνα καὶ ξύστασιν τῆς γνώμης] So Dion Cassius in the passage just alluded to, (XLIX. 9.) ισορρόπῳ καὶ αὐτὸι ξύστασι τῆς γνώμης συνίσχοντο. Compare also Philostratus, Life of Apollon. Tyan. V. 35. ἄγῶνα τῆς γνώμης τὸ πρόσωπον ἐπεδήλου. Ξύστασις is "a conflict." Compare Herodot. VI. 117, 2. VII. 167, 1.

16. τδιὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον, κ. τ. λ.] I have seen as yet no satisfactory interpretation or correction of this passage. Bekker's conjecture, δὲ' αὐτὸ, is now confirmed by one MS. (V.), and the corrected reading of one or two others. But αὐτὸ would then refer to the preceding clause, and what can be the sense of saying, that "because their " fear for the issue was unparalleled,

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ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡναγκάζοντο ἔχειν.† δι' ὀλίγου γὰρ 3
οὕσης τῆς θέας καὶ οὐ πάντων ἂμα ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ σκοπούντων,
εἰ μέν τινες ἴδοιέν πη τὸν σφετέρους ἐπικρατοῦντας, ἀνεθάρ-
σησάν τε ἀν καὶ πρὸς ἀνάκλησιν θεῶν, μὴ στερῆσαι σφᾶς
5 τῆς σωτηρίας, ἐτρέποντο· οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ ἡσσώμενον βλέψαντες
όλοφυρμῷ τε ἂμα μετὰ βοῆς ἔχρωντο, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν δρω-
μένων τῆς ὄψεως καὶ τὴν γνώμην μᾶλλον τῶν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ
ἔδουλούντο. ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἀντίπαλόν τι τῆς ναυμαχίας 4

I. ναυμαχίας ἦν ἐκ c.f. 2. καὶ ἀπάντων B. cum Dionysio. 3. ποι g.
4. ἀν] om. B. 5. ἐτράποντο e. 6. τε] om. K. 7. τῆς γνώμης G.
8. ἔδουλούντο C.

" therefore they were obliged to have
" also an unequal view of the action
" from the shore?" Or if δὲ αὐτὸ be
referred to πάντων γὰρ δὴ ἀνακειμένων,
κ. τ. λ., still why should the greatness
of the stake affect the inequality of the
view? And ἀνώμαλον must relate to
the inequality of the view, which Thucy-
cidides goes on to describe in detail,
some seeing a part of the action in
which their friends were victorious,
others, one in which they were worsted.
Dobree conjectures, καὶ διότι ἀνώμαλον
καὶ,—but this does not agree with the
conjunction in ὅτε φόβος, and the same
reason forbids the omission of ἡναγκά-
ζοντο, or the change of the indicative
into the infinitive ἀναγκάζεσθαι. I am
inclined to prefer the notion of Jacobs,
Benedict, Bauer, and others, that ἀνώ-
μαλον must be twice repeated, διὰ τὸ
ἀνώμαλον τῆς ναυμαχίας, ἀνώμαλον εἰχον
καὶ τὴν ἔποψιν αὐτῆς. Possibly the se-
cond ἀνώμαλον may have been omitted
by the copyists, as in the famous pas-
sage, VIII. 45, 2. the true reading,
ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολείποντες, has been pre-
served only in one single MS., all the
rest omitting either one word or the
other. Yet even this does not afford
a perfectly satisfactory sense, though I
think it far better than any other which
has been hitherto proposed.

[In the account given by Diodorus, XX. 51, of the great sea fight off Cyprus between Demetrius Poliorcetes and Ptolemy Soter, we find the following passage: "Ολος δὲ ποικίλαι καὶ παράλο-
γοι συνίσταντο μάχαι, πολλάκις τῶν μὲν

ἡττόνων ἐπικρατούντων διὰ τὴν τῶν σκα-
φῶν ὑπεροχὴν, τῶν δὲ κρειττόνων θλιβο-
μένων διὰ τὸ περὶ τὴν στάσιν ἐλάττωμα
καὶ τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν τῶν συμβαινόντων ἐν
τοῖς τοιούτοις κινδύνοις. This seems
to confirm the opinion of those who
think that one or more words have
dropped out of the present text of
Thucydides. If we suppose that the
text ran thus,

καὶ διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον
τῶν συμβαινόντων περὶ τὴν μάχην
ἀνώμαλον
καὶ τὴν ἔποψιν τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς
γῆς κ. τ. λ.

the recurrence of the same word at
the end of two successive lines may
have deceived the copyist, and caused
him, in this as in other cases, to omit
inadvertently a whole line.]

1. δι' ὀλίγου γὰρ οὕσης τῆς θέας] Σύνεγ-
γυν γάρ οὕσης τοῖς πεζοῖς τῆς ναυμαχίας,
εἰς τὸ πάντας ὄρασθαι, καὶ ἄλλων ἄλλο
ἔργον αὐτῆς θεωρούντων, οἱ μὲν νικῶντας
ὄρωντες τοὺς οἰκείους ἀνεθάρσον τε διὰ
τοῦτο καὶ ἔχαιρον, οἱ δὲ θεώμενοι ἡττω-
μένους κατ' ἄλλο μέρος ἐταράπτοντο· καὶ
ὄρωντες τὰ γιγνόμενα ἀθυμότεροι τε οἱ
ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ ταπεινότεροι τῶν ἡττω-
μένων ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐγίνοντο. SCHOL.

3. ἀνεθάρσησάν τε ἀν] "Ηγουν ἀνέστη-
σαν τὸ φρόνημα. SCHOL.

8. ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἀντίπαλόν τι]
"Ἄλλοι δὲ (φησί) τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἰδόντες
ἰσόρροπόν που ναυμαχίαν, διὰ τὸ πάνυ
ἀδιάκριτον εἶναι πότεροι νικῶσι, συνεξο-
μοιοῦντες τὰ σώματα τῇ περὶ τῶν γιγνο-
μένων προσδοκίᾳ, ἀπένενον τῷ σώματι
τῇδε κάκεῖσε. SCHOL.

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ἀπιδόντες, διὰ τὸ ἀκρίτως ἔυνεχὲς τῆς ἀμίλλης, καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν αὐτοῖς ἵσα τῇ δόξῃ περιδεῶς ἔυναπονεύοντες, ἐν τοῖς χαλεπώτατα διῆγον· ἀεὶ γὰρ παρ' ὀλίγον ἥ διέφευγον ἥ 5 ἀπώλλυντο. ἦν τε ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ στρατεύματι τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἕως ἀγχώμαλα ἐναυμάχουν, πάντα ὄμοῦ ἀκοῦσαι, ὀλοφυρμὸς, 5 βοὴ, νικῶντες, κρατούμενοι, ἀλλα ὅσα ἐν μεγάλῳ κινδύνῳ μέγα στρατόπεδον πολυειδῆ ἀναγκάζοιτο φθέγγεσθαι· παραπλήσια δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν αὐτοῖς ἔπασχον· πρίν γε δὴ οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ἔύμμαχοι, ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντισχούσης τῆς ναυμαχίας, ἔτρεψάν τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐπικείμενοι λαμπρῶς, πολλῇ κραυγῇ καὶ διακελευσμῷ χρώμενοι, κατεδίωκον 6 ἐς τὴν γῆν. τότε δὲ ὁ μὲν ναυτικὸς στρατὸς, ἄλλος ἄλλῃ, ὅσοι μὴ μετέωροι ἐάλωσαν, κατενεχθέντες ἐξέπεσον ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον· ὁ δὲ πεζὸς οὐκέτι διαφόρως, ἄλλ' ἀπὸ μᾶς ὀρμῆς οἰμωγῇ τε καὶ στόνῳ πάντες δυσανασχετοῦντες τὰ 15 γιγνόμενα, οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς παρεβοήθουν, οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ τείχους ἐς φυλακὴν, ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ οἱ πλεῖστοι 7 ἥδη περὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ ὅπῃ σωθήσονται διεσκόπουν. ἦν τε ἐν τῷ παραυτίκα οὐδεμιᾶς δὴ τῶν ἔυμπασῶν ἐλάσσων ἔκπληξις. παραπλήσιά τε πεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ ἐν 20

1. ἀκρότως i. ἀποκρότως margo i. συνεχὲς V. 3. χαλεπωτάτοις c.f.i. γὰρ] om. f. ἥδη ἔφευγον i. 4. τε γὰρ ἐν P. αὐτῷ] om. A.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.P. Q.V.g.i. 11. κραυγῇ] βοὴ g. 12. δὲ] δὴ F. εἰν Dionysiō: om. k. qui mox μὲν δ. 13. ἑαλώκεσται K. ἑαλώκησαι g. 15. ὄργης d.i. 17. καὶ οἱ A.B.C. D.F.G.H.L.N.O.Q.V. e.o.g.i.k.m. εἰν Dionysiō: Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἱ καὶ f. vulgo omittunt καὶ. 19. ἔυμπασῶν] ἔυμφυρῶν B. 20. πεπόνθεσαν A.D.E.F.H.Q.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πεπόνθησαν g.k. ceteri ἐπεπόνθεσαν.

1. διὰ τὸ ἀκρίτως ἔυνεχὲς τῆς ἀμίλλης]
Γενομένης δηλονότι ἀκρίτως τῆς ἀμίλλης.
SCHOOL.

καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν, κ. τ. λ.] Compare again Dion Cassius, καὶ τι καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν, ὡς καὶ ίδειν καὶ νοῆσαι δυναμένοις σφίσιν, ἐνεδείκνυτο. “Their very bones,” dies, in the extremity of their fear, “moving in sympathy with their thoughts.” In ἐν τοῖς—διῆγον, διαγοῦσι must be supplied, “fared among those who fared worst of all.” See VII. 29, 4, and the note there.

3. παρ’ ὀλίγον—ἀπώλλυντο] “They were always within a hair’s breadth of escaping, when they were destroyed, or of being destroyed, when they escaped.” See the note on IV. 106, 3.
5. ὀλοφυρμὸς, βοὴ] See the note on VII. 36, 5.

20. παραπλήσιά τε ἐπεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ] Eodem modo particula καὶ post παραπλήσιος utitur Thucydides V. 112, 1. ὡς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παραπλήσια, καὶ ἀπέτελεγον, ἀπεκρίναντο τάδε. Post δομοῖς VII. 28, 4. al μὲν γὰρ δαπάναι οὐχ ὄμοιώς καὶ πρὶν, ἀλλὰ πολλῷ μείζους

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Πύλων διαφθαρεισῶν γὰρ τῶν νεῶν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις προσαπώλλυντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀνδρες διαβεβηκότες, καὶ τότε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀνέλπιστον ἦν τὸ κατὰ γῆν σωθῆσεσθαι, ἢν μή τι παράλογον γίγνηται.

5 LXXII. Γενομένης δὲ ἵσχυρᾶς τῆς ναυμαχίας, καὶ πολλῶν νεῶν ἀμφοτέροις καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἀπολομένων, οἱ Συρα-

Demosthenes proposes
that they should still
attempt to retreat by
sea, but the seamen
refuse to risk another
battle.

κόσιοι καὶ οἱ ἔνυμμαχοι ἐπικρατήσαντες τά τε ναυάγια καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνείλοντο, καὶ ἀποπλεύσαντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τροπαῖον ἔστησαν.

οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑπὸ μεγέθους τῶν παρόντων²

κακῶν, νεκρῶν μὲν πέρι ἡ ναυαγίων οὐδὲ ἐπενόουν αἰτῆσαι ἀναίρεσιν, τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς ἐβούλοντο εὐθὺς ἀναχωρεῖν. Δημοσθένης δὲ Νικίᾳ προσελθὼν γνώμην ἐποιεῖτο, πληρώσαντας ἔτι τὰς λοιπὰς τῶν νεῶν βιάσασθαι, ἢν δύνωνται, ἅμα ἔωτὸν ἔκπλουν, λέγων ὅτι πλείους ἔτι αἱ λοιπαὶ εἰσὶ νῆες χρήσιμαι σφίσιν ἡ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἥσαν γὰρ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις περίλοιποι ως ἔξήκοντα, τοῖς δὲ ἐναντίοις ἐλάσσους ἡ πεντήκοντα. καὶ ἔνυγχωροῦντος Νικίου τῇ γνώμῃ, καὶ βουλομένων πληροῦν αὐτῶν, οἱ ναῦται οὐκ ἥθελον ἐσβαίνειν διὰ τὸ καταπεπλῆχθαι τῇ ἥσσῃ καὶ μὴ ἀν ἔτι οἴεσθαι κρατῆσαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν ως κατὰ γῆν ἀναχωρήσοντες ἥδη ἔνυμπαντες τὴν γνώμην εἶχον. LXXIII. Ἐρμοκράτης δὲ ὁ Συρακόσιος ὑπονοήσας

1. τοῖς] om. B. 2. αὐτοῖς A.B.D.E.F.H.N.V.g.m. cum Dionysio: Haack. vulgo et Bekker. αὐταῖς. 4. ἢν—γίγνηται] om. N.V. παρὰ λόγον Dionysius. γίγνοντο d.i. 6. ἀνδρῶν Dionysius. 7. σύμμαχοι K. ἐπικρατοῦντες Dionysius. τά] om. D.g. 11. ἐνόουν L.O.P.k. 12. ἐβούλοντο B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐβούλευοντο. 15. χρήσμοι L.Q.V.e. 16. μὲν] om. c. 17. τοῖς δε— πεντήκοντα] om. D. οὐκ ἐλάσσους g. 19. αὐτῶν B.C.D.E.H.K.L.N.O.P.V. d.e.f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτὸν A.F.G.k. vulgo αὐτάς. 20. τῇ] τε τῇ B. ἀν] om. g. κρατήσειν d.g.i. 21. ἀναχωρήσαντες C.G.R.f.m.

καθέστασαν. Et post ἵσα III. 14, 1. ἵσα καὶ ἰκέται ἐσμέν. ubi Scholiastes adnotat, ὅμοιοι καὶ ἵσαι ἰκέταις, ὥσπερ ἰκέται. Plura habet Budaeus Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 919. DUKER.

2. προσαπώλλυντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ—ἀνδρες] “They lost also their men with them.” See the note on III. 98, 1.

And therefore αὐταῖς must be wrong, as it would make the ships the principal subject of the sentence, “the ships lost ‘their men;’” which can hardly be said with propriety. Οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ—διαβεβηκότες is equivalent to οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ὅντες διαβεβηκότες ἐσ αὐτήν. See III. 106, 1. and IV. 14, 1.

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αὐτῶν τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ νομίσας δεινὸν εἶναι, εἰ τοσαύτη
 Stratagem of Hermo-
 crates to delay the re-
 treat of the Athenians
 by land.
 στρατιὰ κατὰ γῆν ὑποχωρήσασα καὶ καθεζό-
 μένη ποι τῆς Σικελίας βουλήσεται αὐθις σφίσι
 τὸν πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι, ἐσηγεῖται ἐλθὼν τοῖς
 ἐν τέλει οὖσιν, ως οὐ χρεὼν ἀποχωρῆσαι τῆς νυκτὸς αὐτοὺς 5
 περιδεῖν, λέγων ταῦτα τὰ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει, τὰ ἀλλὰ ἐξελ-
 θόντας ἥδη πάντας Συρακοσίους καὶ τὸν ἔνυμάχους τὰς τε
 ὁδοὺς ἀποικοδομῆσαι καὶ τὰ στενόπορα τῶν χωρίων προ-
 φθάσαντας φυλάσσειν. οἱ δὲ ἔνυμεγίγνωσκον μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ
 οὐχ ἡσσον ταῦτα ἐκείνου, καὶ ἐδόκει ποιητέα εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ ιο
 ἀνθρώπους ἅρτι ἀσμένους ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας τε μεγάλης ἀναπε-
 πανμένους, καὶ ἂμα ἔօρτῆς οὔσης (ἔτυχε γὰρ αὐτοῖς Ἡρακλεῖ
 ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν θυσία οὖσα), οὐ δοκεῖν ἀν ῥᾳδίως ἐθε-
 λῆσαι ὑπακοῦσαι· ὑπὸ γὰρ τοῦ περιχαροῦς τῆς νίκης πρὸς
 πόσιν τετράφθαι τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐν τῇ ἔօρτῃ, καὶ πάντα μᾶλ- 15
 λον ἐλπίζειν ἀν σφῶν πείθεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἢ ὅπλα λαβόντας ἐν
 3τῷ παρόντι ἐξελθεῖν. ως δὲ τοῖς ἄρχουσι ταῦτα λογιζομένοις
 ἐφαίνετο ἄπορα, καὶ οὐκέτι ἐπειθεν αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἐρμοκράτης,

2. ὑποχωρήσασα A.B.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπο-
 χωρήσασα. 3. πη L.N.O.V.e. πον d. 4. ἐσηγεῖται A.B.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.
 O.P.V. d.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐφηγεῖται. 6. ἀ καὶ] καὶ ἀ
 E.R.d.i. καὶ ἀ καὶ A.D.F.H.g.m. et corr. G. αὐτῷ] om. i. ἐδόκει εἶναι R.
 7. πάντας] om. N.V. post συρακ. ponit Q. τοῖς] αὐτοῖς G. 8. στενότερα A.
 et γρ. B. προφθάσαντες A.D.E.F.G. διαλαζόντας B. Bekker. 10. ἥττον A.B.
 11. πεπανμένους B. 12. ἐτέγχανε O. αὐτοῖς] om. B. ἥρακλεῖ A.D.E.F.
 H.L.O.P.Q.V.d.e.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. et γρ. B. vulgo ἥρακλεῖα. 13. ἐθε-
 λῆσαι] om. G. 14. ἵπερ I. 17. ὡς—ἄρχουσι] om. V. 18. οὐκέτι A.B.D.
 F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐκ.

6. τὰ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόκειτ] These words are somewhat suspicious. Dobree conjectures, ἀ καὶ Γυλίππω. Bauer proposes, ἀ καὶ αὐτοῖς, i. e. τοῖς ἐν τέλει οὖσι. Perhaps the meaning is, that Hermocrates spoke of the Athenians' intended retreat by night, as a notion of his own; not speaking upon information, but merely on his own conjecture; and that Thucydides intends to notice, as a proof of his sagacity, his thus divining, without any information, what the Athenians were really purposing to execute. Compare I. 22, 2.

where ως ἡμοὶ ἐδόκει is opposed to ἀκρι-
 βείᾳ—ἐπειδελθών. Opinion or belief, as
 opposed to direct knowledge.

8. προφθάσαντας] This participle must not be closely joined with φυλάσσειν, as in that sense προφθάσαι φυλάξαντες would be the more common construction, but must be taken separately, χρεῶν τὰ στενόπορα—φυλάσσειν, προ-
 φθάσαντας. Compare VIII. 51, 1. αὐ-
 τὸς προφθάσας ἐξάγγελος γίγνεται. I see no reason for following one MS. with Bekker, in reading διαλαζόντας for προφθάσαντας.

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αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τούτοις τάδε μηχανᾶται. δεδιὼς μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καθ' ἡσυχίαν προφθάσωσιν ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ διελθόντες τὰ χαλεπώτατα τῶν χωρίων, πέμπει τῶν ἑταίρων τινὰς τῶν ἑαυτοῦ μετὰ ἵππεων πρὸς τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, ἥνικα 5 ξυνεσκόταζεν· οἱ προσελάσαντες ἐξ ὅσου τις ἔμελλεν ἀκούσεσθαι, καὶ ἀνακαλεσάμενοί τινας ὡς ὄντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιτήδειοι (ἥσαν γάρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι τῶν ἔνδοθεν), ἐκέλευον φράξειν Νικίᾳ μὴ ἀπάγειν τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ στράτευμα, ὡς Συρακοσίων τὰς ὁδοὺς φυλασσόντων, ἀλλὰ καθ' 10 ἡσυχίαν τῆς ἡμέρας παρασκευασάμενον ἀποχωρεῖν. καὶ οἱ 4 μὲν εἰπόντες ἀπῆλθον, καὶ οἱ ἀκούσαντες διήγειλαν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων. LXXIV. οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὸ ἄγγελμα ἐπέσχον τὴν νύκτα, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι. καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὡς οὐκ εὐθὺς ὠρμησαν, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς καὶ τὴν ἐπιοῦσαν ἡμέραν περιμεῖναι, ὅπως ξυσκευάσαιντο ὡς ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν οἱ στρατιῶται ὅτι χρησιμώτατα, καὶ

τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πάντα καταλιπεῖν, ἕναλαβόντες δὲ αὐτὰ ὅσα περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐσ δίαιταν ὑπῆρχεν ἐπιτήδεια ἀφορμᾶσθαι. 20 Συρακόσιοι δὲ καὶ Γύλιππος τῷ μὲν πεζῷ προεξελθόντες τὰς 2 τε ὁδοὺς τὰς κατὰ τὴν χώραν, ἦ εἰκὸς ἥν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

3. ἐπέρων A.K.L. 4. μετὰ τῶν ἵππεων D.N.g. τὸ ἀθηναίων Q. 5. συνεσκύταζεν K. προσελάσαντες A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri προσπελάσαντες. 6. τινες g. 8. φράξειν τῷ νικίᾳ i. 10. παρασκευασάμενοι L.O.P. ἀποσκευασάμενοι e. 13. τὴν νύκτα] om. i. 14. ἀπάτην] ἄπασιν E. καὶ ante ὡς om. Q.i. ὡς om. D.d. 16. συσκευάσαιντο B.C.E.G.m. συσκευάσαντο F. ξυσκευάσωνται D. συσκευάσωνται N.V.d.g. γρ. G. 18. ἀναλαβόντες A.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.d.e.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. Bekk. vulgo ἀναλαβόντας. 20. προσεξελθόντες C.D.E.F.G.R.b.c.d.e.f.g.k.m. προσελθόντες i. 21. τὰς κατὰ] ταύτας κατὰ K.

7. ἥσαν γάρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι] Laudat Ammonius in ἄγγελοι. Ἐξάγγελος, inquit, ὃ τὰ ἔνδοθεν τοῖς ἔξω διαγγέλλων, ὃν Θουκυδίδης διάγγελον λέγει. DUKE.

13. οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι] “That the information was given in sincerity.” Οὐκ ἀπάτην must be closely taken together as one notion, expressing positive sincerity or honesty; otherwise, if

the negative were taken with the verb, it should be, μὴ εἶναι ἀπάτην.

18. ἀναλαβόντες] The nominative is adapted to the sense of ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, which is equivalent to ἐν νῷ εἶχον, or διενοήθησαν. See V. 41, 2. οὐκ ἐώντων, —ἄλλ—ἔτοιμοι εἶναι, and V. 50, 1. ἀναβάντες δὲ—ἀπομόσαι. Immediately below, αὐτὰ is “sola.” “Merely their personal necessaries.” See II. 65. ad fin.

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ιέναι, ἀπεφράγνυσταν, καὶ τῶν ρείθρων καὶ τῶν ποταμῶν τὰς διαβάσεις ἐφύλασσον, καὶ ἐστόδοχὴν τοῦ στρατεύματος, ως κωλύσουστες, ἥ ἐδόκει, ἐτάσσοντο· ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶ προσπλεύσαντες τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀγιαλοῦ ἀφεῖλκον. ἐνέπρησαν δέ τινας ὄλιγας, ὡσπερ διενοήθησαν, αὐτοὶ οἱ 5 Ἀθηναῖοι, τὰς δ' ἄλλας καθ' ἡσυχίαν, οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος, ως ἐκάστην ποι ἐκπεπτωκύιαν ἀναδησάμενοι ἐκόμιζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν.

LXXV. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐπειδὴ ἐδόκει τῷ Νικίᾳ καὶ τῷ Δημοσθένει ἰκανῶς παρεσκευάσθαι, καὶ ἡ ἀνάστασις ἦδη τοῦ 10

The Athenians break up from their lines, and commence their retreat.
2 στρατεύματος τρίτη ἡμέρᾳ ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας
and commence their 4γίγνετο. δεινὸν οὖν ἦν οὐ καθ' ἐν μόνον τῶν
retreat.

πραγμάτων, ὅτι τάς τε ναῦς ἀπολωλεκότες πάσας ἀπεχώρουν, καὶ ἀντὶ μεγάλης ἐλπίδος καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἡ πόλις κινδυνεύοντες ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀπολείψει τοῦ στρατο- 15 πέδου ξυνέβαινε τῇ τε ὄψει ἐκάστῳ ἀλγεινὰ καὶ τῇ γνώμῃ 3 αἰσθέσθαι. τῶν τε γὰρ νεκρῶν ἀτάφων ὅντων, ὅπότε τις ἴδοι τινὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων κείμενον, ἐς λύπην μετὰ φόβου καθίστατο· καὶ οἱ ζῶντες καταλειπόμενοι, τραυματίαι τε καὶ ἀσθενεῖς, πολὺ τῶν τεθνεώτων τοῖς ζῶσι λυπηρότεροι ἦσαν 20 4 καὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότων ἀθλιώτεροι. πρὸς γὰρ ἀντιβολίαν καὶ ὀλοφυρμὸν τραπόμενοι ἐς ἀπορίαν καθίστασαν, ἄγειν τε σφᾶς ἀξιοῦντες, καὶ ἐνα ἐκαστον ἐπιβοώμενοι, εἴ τινά πού τις ἴδοι ἥ ἑταίρων ἥ οἰκείων, τῶν τε ξυσκήνων ἦδη ἀπιόντων ἐκκρεμανύμενοι, καὶ ἐπακολουθοῦντες ἐς ὅσον δύναιντο, εἴ 25

1. ιέναι ἀν ἀπεφρ. G. καὶ τῶν ποταμῶν A.D.E.F.G. καὶ ποταμῶν B. Goell. Bekk. 2. 3. ἐτάττοντο c. προσπελάσαντες L. 5. ἐνέπρησαν c. ὄλι-
γοις H. 7. πη f. ἐσπεπτωκύιαν P. 9. ἐδόκει post παρασκευάσθαι
post d. παρασκευάσθαι etiam G.f. παρεσκευάσθαι A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.e.
g.i.k. Haack. Poppon. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρασκευάσθαι. καὶ δημοσθένει B.
12. οὐ] om. Q.c. 13. πάσας ἀπολωλεκότες N.V. 14. ἀνεχώρουν E.O.
αἱ τοι ἥ g. 15. ἀπολύψει f. 16. συνέβαινε D.V.g. ἐκάστη g. ἀλγηρὰ V.
17. αἰσθεσθαι B.E. et Bekker. αἰσθεσθαι A.G. Vid. Poppon. Thucyd. I. p. 134.
18. καθίσταται R.f. 20. πολλοὶ i. 22. καθίστασιν Suidas v. ἀντιβολία.
et paullo ante τρεπόμενοι. 23. ἔνα] om. Q. 24. ἴδοι ἐτέρων g. 25. ἐς
accessit ex B. Bekk. Poppon. Goell.

τῷ δὲ προλίποι ἡ ρώμη καὶ τὸ σῶμα, οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων ἐπιθειασμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς ὑπολειπόμενοι ὥστε δάκρυσι πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα πλησθὲν καὶ ἀπορίᾳ τοιαύτῃ μὴ ρᾳδίως ἀφορμᾶσθαι, καίπερ ἐκ πολεμίας τε, καὶ μεῖζω ἡ κατὰ δάκρυα τὰ 5 μὲν πεπονθότας ἥδη, τὰ δὲ περὶ τῶν ἐν ἀφανεῖ δεδιότας μὴ πάθωσι. κατήφειά τέ τις ἄμα καὶ κατάμεμψις σφῶν αὐτῶν 5 πολλὴ ἦν. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο ἡ πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένη ἐφέσταν ὑποφευγούσῃ, καὶ ταύτη οὐ σμικρῷ μυριάδες γὰρ τοῦ ξύμπαντος ὄχλου οὐκ ἐλάσσους τεσσάρων ἄμα ἐπορεύοντο.
 ΙΟ καὶ τούτων οἵ τε ἄλλοι πάντες ἔφερον ὅ τι τις ἐδύνατο ἔκαστος χρήσιμον, καὶ οἱ ὄπλιται καὶ οἱ ἵππης παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς αὐτοὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν σιτία ὑπὸ τοῖς ὄπλοις, οἱ μὲν ἀπορίᾳ ἀκολούθων, οἱ δὲ ἀπιστίᾳ ἀπηντομολήκεσαν γὰρ πάλαι τε,
 καὶ οἱ πλεῖστοι παραχρῆμα. ἔφερον δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἰκανά·
 Ι5 σῖτος γὰρ οὐκέτι ἦν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ. καὶ μὴν ἡ ἄλλη 6
 αἰκία τὰς ἡτοιμοιρίας τῶν κακῶν, ἔχουσά τινα ὅμως, τὸ
 μετὰ πολλῶν, κούφισιν, οὐδὲ ὡς ρᾳδία ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἐδοξάζετο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ οἷας λαμπρότητος καὶ αὐχήματος τοῦ

1. προλίποι B.g. Bekk. 2. προλείπει G.L.O.Q.d.i.k. vulgo προλείποι. 2. οἰμωγῶν Q. ὑπολειπόμενοι B. Bekk. 2: vulgo ἀπολειπόμενοι. 4. τὰ δάκρυα R. 5. πεπονθότες e. μὴ B. Dohræus Goell. Bekk. vulgo μὴ τι. 7. ἐκπολιορκημένη E. ἐκπολιορκουμένη g.i. καὶ ὑποφευγούσῃ ἐώκεσαν g. 8. μικρῷ c. Goell. 10. ἔφερον πάντες B. Bekk. 2. ἔκαστος B. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατὰ τό. 12. αὐτοὶ B.K. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri αὐτοὶ τε. τὰ A.B.D. E.F.H.L.N.O.V.g.i.k.m. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τά. ὑπὸ τοῖς ὄπλοις] om. C.G.R.c. 13. ἀπηντομολήκεσαν C.K.R.c.i. 14. καὶ] om. L. 15. ἦν ἐν A.B.C.D.N.V.g.k. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ἦν ἀν f. vulgo ἐν sine verbo. καὶ μὴν καὶ g. 16. καὶ ἡ ἴσομοιρία A.B.C.D.G.N.c.e.g. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 17. ράιδια A. 18. καὶ ante ἀπὸ om. G. οἷας] οἰκεῖας L.O.k.m. pr. G.

1. οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων] The negative must be twice repeated, as if it were οὐκ ἄνευ οὐκ ὀλίγων, just as “non modo” in Latin is used instead of “non modo non.”

[Nos, quum ὀλίγων simpliciter deleri posse non videatur, quin vocabulum πολλῶν significans pro eo reponendum sit, vix dubitamus. POPPO.]

7. πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένη] “A city “starved out.” Compare the account of the flight of the Jews when Jerusalem was besieged by the Babylonians, 2 Kings xxv. 4.

16. τὰς ἡτοιμοιρίας] Dobree reads ἴσομοιρίᾳ, in the dative case. “Their “disgrace though it had notwithstanding “ing some alleviation in their sufferings being equally shared, the alleviation namely expressed in the common saying, ‘that they were endured “in company,’ &c. If the text be correct, ἴσομοιρίᾳ τῶν κακῶν must be understood to express rather, the great extent of the calamity from which none were exempt, than the equality of its distribution.

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τηρώτου εις οῖαν τελευτὴν καὶ ταπεινότητα ἀφίκτο. μέγιστον γὰρ δὴ τὸ διάφορον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικῷ στρατεύματι ἐγένετο, οἷς, ἀντὶ μὲν τοῦ ἄλλους δουλωσομένους ἥκειν, αὐτοὺς τοῦτο μᾶλλον δεδιότας μὴ πάθωσι ἔννέβη ἀπιέναι, ἀντὶ δὲ εὐχῆς τε καὶ παιάνων, μεθ' ὧν ἐξέπλεον, πάλιν τούτων τοῖς ἐναντίοις 5 ἐπιφημίσμασιν ἀφορμᾶσθαι, πεζούς τε ἀντὶ ναυβατῶν πορευομένους καὶ ὀπλιτικῷ προσέχοντας μᾶλλον ἢ ναυτικῷ. ὅμως δὲ ὑπὸ μεγέθους τοῦ ἐπικρεμαμένου ἔτι κινδύνου πάντα ταῦτα αὐτοῖς οἰστὰ ἐφαίνετο.

LXXVI. Ὁρῶν δὲ ὁ Νικίας τὸ στράτευμα ἀθυμοῦν καὶ 10 ἐν μεγάλῃ μεταβολῇ ὅν, ἐπιπαριὼν ώς ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Energy and heroism ἐθάρσυνέ τε καὶ παρεμυθεῖτο, βοή τε χρώμενος of Nicias. ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐκάστοις, καθ' οὓς γίγνοιτο, ὑπὸ προθυμίας, καὶ βουλόμενος ώς ἐπὶ πλεῖστον γεγωνίσκων ὠφελεῖν. LXXVII. “Ἐτι καὶ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, ὡς Ἀθη- 15 “ναιοι καὶ ἔνυμαχοι, ἐλπίδα χρὴ ἔχειν· ἥδη τινὲς καὶ ἐκ

SPEECH OF

NICIAS,

encouraging his soldiers, and holding out to them even yet hopes 2 of safety, if they behaved with firmness and activity on their retreat.

“δεινοτέρων ἢ τοιῶνδε ἐσώθησαν· μηδὲ κατα-
“μέμψασθαι ὑμᾶς ἄγαν αὐτοὺς, μήτε ταῖς
“ξυμφοραῖς μήτε ταῖς παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν νῦν
“κακοπαθείαις. κάγώ τοι, οὐδενὸς ὑμῶν οὔτε 20
“ρώμη προφέρων (ἀλλ' ὅρπτε δὴ ώς διάκειμαι
“ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου) οὔτ' εὐτυχίᾳ δοκῶν που

I. οἵαν τε τελευτὴν D.E.F.H. ἀφίκετο Q. 2. Ἑλληνικῷ Vulgo τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ. Conf. V. 60, 3. Articulum del. Goeller. Dobræus. Bekk. 3. δουλωσαμένους K. αἰτοῖς] om. I. 4. ξενῷ ἀπιέναι] Ξεναπίαι C.K.c.e. 5. παιάνων A.D.E.F. H.N.I. πόδιν G. 6. πεζῇ e. τε B. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δέ. ναυατῶν D.Q.V.g. Βατῶν B. πολεμοφέρους k. 7. προσέχοντας B. Bekker. Poppe. Goell. vulgo προσχώντας. ὅμως δέ—ἐφαίνετο] Suidas in διστὰ, ubi omittit πάντα ταῦτα. Wass. 8. ἵπο τοῦ μεγέθους V. ἐκκρεμαμένου g. ταῦτα] om. K. et Suidas v. διστὰ, cui πάντα quoque deest. 9. διστὰ αἰτοῖς K. 14. προμαθείας e. 15. ἔτι] ἄτι Q.d. τι, junctum verbo ὠφελεῖν, B. Bekk. 2. 17. ἢ τῶν τοιῶνδε g. καταμέμψασθαι A.D.E.F.G. καταμέμψεσθαι B. Bekk. 2. καταμέμψασθε e. ἥμας D.

6. ἐπιφημίσμασιν] Hesychius, fortassis ad hunc locum respiciens, exponit οἰωνίσμασιν. DUKER.

13. ἔτι μᾶλλον, i. e. “still more than “he had done before.” Compare c. 60, 5. 69, 2.

14. γεγωνίσκων] Vide, præter Etymol. M. etiam Moerlin. Wass. Suidas, et Eustathius in Homer. Iliad. μ'. p. 909.

γεγωνίσκειν, τὸ φιλέγγεσθαι ἐξάκουστον. Aeschylus in Prometh. v. 628. γεγωνίσκειν est aperte proferre: Tí δῆτα μέλλεις μὴ οὐ γεγωνίσκειν τὸ πᾶν; DUK.

18. ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς—ταῖς νῦν κακοπαθείαις] The first refers to their defeats in battle; the second to the circumstances of misery and apprehension under which they were now retreating.

“ ὕστερός τον εἶναι κατά τε τὸν ἴδιον βίον καὶ ἐς τἄλλα, νῦν
 “ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κινδύνῳ τοῖς φαυλοτάτοις αἰωροῦμαι· καίτοι
 “ πολλὰ μὲν ἐς θεοὺς νόμιμα δεδιήτημαι, πολλὰ δὲ ἐς ἀν-
 “ θρώπους δίκαια καὶ ἀνεπίφθονα. ἀνθ' ὃν ἡ μὲν ἐλπὶς ὅμως 3
 5 “ θρασεῖα τοῦ μέλλοντος, αἱ δὲ ἔνυμφοραὶ οὐ κατ' ἀξίαν δὴ
 “ φοβοῦσι. τάχα δ' ἀν καὶ λωφήσειαν· ἵκανὰ γάρ τοῖς τε
 “ πολεμίοις εὔτυχηται, καὶ εἴ τῷ θεῶν ἐπίφθονοι ἐστρατεύ-
 “ σαμεν, ἀποχρώντως ἥδη τετιμωρήμεθα. ἥλθον γάρ που 4
 “ καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς ἥδη ἐφ' ἑτέρους, καὶ ἀνθρώπεια δράσαντες
 10 “ ἀνεκτὰ ἔπαθον. καὶ ἡμᾶς εἰκὸς νῦν τά τε ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐλ-
 “ πίζειν ἡπιώτερα ἔξειν· οἴκτον γάρ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀξιώτεροι ἥδη
 “ ἐσμὲν ἡ φθόνου· καὶ ὄρωντες ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς, οἵοι ὁπλῖται
 “ ἄμα καὶ ὅσοι ἔννυτεταγμένοι χωρεῖτε, μὴ καταπέπληχθε
 “ ἄγαν, λογίζεσθε δὲ ὅτι αὐτοί τε πόλις εὐθύς ἐστε, ὅποι ἀν
 15 “ καθέζησθε, καὶ ἄλλη οὐδεμία ὑμᾶς τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ οὔτ' ἀν
 “ ἐπιόντας δέξαιτο ράδίως οὔτ' ἀν ἰδρυθέντας που ἔξαναστή-
 “ σειε. τὴν δὲ πορείαν, ὥστ' ἀσφαλῆ καὶ εὔτακτον εἶναι, 5
 “ αὐτοὶ φυλάξατε, μὴ ἄλλο τι ἡγησάμενος ἔκαστος ἡ ἐν φ

1. κατά τε B. Bekk. 2. καὶ i. vulgo τε deest. τἄλλα B. τἄλλα N.V. vulgo
 τὰ ἄλλα. 2. φαυλοτέροις Q. ἔωροῦμαι E.F.H.f.g. ἔωροῦμαι K.Q.R. 3. ἐς
 τοὺς θεοὺς K. ἐν ἀνθρώποις g. ὡς ἀνθρώποις Q. 4. καὶ] om. Q. 5. θρασεῖα
 B.G.K.L. Bekk. Poppe. Goell. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) θαρσεῖα. ai] οὐ e.
 δῆ

7. δῆ B. 6. φοβοῦσαι f.i. δὲ ἀν V. et plures alii. Et ita Poppe. τε] om. e.i.
 7. εὐτυχεῖται e. et correct. C. 11. ἔξειν N.V. 12. οἴοι] οἱ A.E.F.G.H.K.L.
 N.O.Q.R.V.f.g.i.k. 13. καταπέπληχθε F.H.L.N.O.a. Haack. Poppe. Goell.
 Bekk. καταπεπλῆχθαι B.K.c.f. καταπεπλῆσθε D. vulgo (et teste Bekk. A.F.) κατα-
 πεπλῆχθε. 14. ἐστε εὐθύς f. ὅπου g. ὅπη ἀν καθ. N.V. 15. καθέζησθε
 A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.N.P.Q.V.b.c.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. καθί-
 ζησθε L M.O. vulgo καθέζουσθε. 16. ράδίως] om. c. οὔτ' B.C.E.F.H.
 K.L.M.N.O.V.a.g. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οὐδ'. ιδρυνθέντας E.
 ἔξαναστήσειν V. 17. πορίαν E.V.

3. δεδιήτημαι] The Scholiast well compares the use of the word πεπολίτευμαι. Διαιτᾶσθαι expresses a man's private life, as πολιτεύεσθαι does his public life; and it is used as a transitive verb, because its sense is equivalent to ἐν τῇ καθ' ἡμέραν διαιτᾷ πράσσειν. Thus Demosth. Coron. p. 226. penult. Reiske, ἀν δ' ἐφ' ἂ καὶ πεποίκη καὶ πεπολίτευμαι βαδίζω, κ.τ.λ.

13. καταπεπλῆχθε] Melior videtur

scriptura Codd. in quibus est καταπέ-
 πληχθε quam etiam aliquantum con-
 firmat sequens λογίζεσθε. Καταπε-
 πλῆχθε quomodo προπερισπωμένως
 scribi possit, non intelligo: sed tamen,
 καταπεπλῆχθαι inde ortum, credo, quum,
 qui in suis exemplaribus καταπεπλῆχθε
 inveniebant, potiorem accentus, quam
 ultimae literæ, rationem habendam, pu-
 tarent. DUKER.

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“ ἀν ἀναγκασθῆ χωρίῳ μάχεσθαι, τοῦτο καὶ πατρίδα καὶ
6 “ τεῖχος κρατήσας ἔξειν. σπουδὴ δὲ ὁμοίως καὶ νύκτα καὶ
“ ημέραν ἔσται τῆς ὁδοῦ. τὰ γὰρ ἐπιτήδεια βραχέα ἔχομεν·
“ καὶ ἦν ἀντιλαβώμεθά του φιλίου χωρίου τῶν Σικελῶν
“ (οὗτοι γὰρ ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ Συρακοσίων δέος ἔτι βέβαιοι εἰσί), 5
“ ηδη νομίζετε ἐν τῷ ἔχυρῷ εἶναι. προπέμπται δὲ ὡς αὐτοὺς,
7 “ καὶ ἀπαντᾶν εἰρημένον καὶ σιτία ἄλλα κομίζειν. τὸ δὲ
“ ξύμπαν, γνῶτε, ὃ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, ἀναγκαῖόν τε ὃν ὑμῖν
“ ἀνδράσιν ἀγαθοῖς γίγνεσθαι, ως μὴ ὅντος χωρίου ἔγγὺς
“ ὅποι ἀν μαλακισθέντες σωθείητε, καὶ ἦν νῦν διαφύγητε 10
“ τοὺς πολεμίους, οἵ τε ἄλλοι τευξόμενοι ὥν ἐπιθυμεῖτε που
“ ἐπιδεῖν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν μεγάλην δύναμιν τῆς πόλεως,
“ καίπερ πεπτωκύιαν, ἐπανορθώσοντες ἄνδρες γὰρ πόλις,
“ καὶ οὐ τείχη οὐδὲ νῆες ἀνδρῶν κεναί”

LXXVIII. ‘Ο μὲν Νικίας τοιάδε παρακελευόμενος ἄμα 15
ἐπήει τὸ στράτευμα, καὶ εἴ πη ὄρφῃ διεσπασμένον καὶ μὴ ἐν

SICILY.

Order of the retreat.

The Syracusans pursue

2 and harass the enemy,
and occupy a strong
position in front of
them.

τάξει χωροῦν, ξυνάγων καὶ καθιστὰς, καὶ ὁ
Δημοσθένης οὐδὲν ἥσσον τοῖς καθ' ἐαυτὸν τοι-
αῦτά τε καὶ παραπλήσια λέγων. τὸ δὲ ἔχώρει
ἐν πλαισίῳ τεταγμένον, πρῶτον μὲν ἥγονύμενον 20
τὸ Νικίου, ἐφεπόμενον δὲ τὸ Δημοσθένους-

τοὺς δὲ σκευοφόρους καὶ τὸν πλεῖστον ὄχλον ἐντὸς εἶχον οἱ

1. ἄν B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo drest. τοῦτο καὶ B.C.D.E.F.H.K.P.V.e.f.g.k. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τοῦ το δέ. 2. κρατήσας] om. G. 4. ἦν] εἰ μὲν g.
ἀντιλαβώμεθά του Portus. Heilmann. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. libri ἀντιλα-
βώμεθα τοῦ. 5. συρρακοί σιον i. 6. ὄχυρῷ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.P.V.b.c.
e.f.g.i.k.m. εἴραι] om. P. προπέμπται B.K.c. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

προπέμπται M.P.b. vulgo προπέμπτε. 7. δέ] τε B. 10. ὅποι ^{οὐ} B. διασω-
θείητε B. ἦν] εἰ k. 11. ὡν] ως O.P. 13. καὶ περιπεπτωκύιαν Q. ἐπα-
νορθώσαντες A.D.F.H.K.g. 15. μὲν] δὲ L.i. τάδε K. 16. εἴποι N.V.
διεσπαρμένον Q. 20. πλαισίῳ] διπλαισίῳ A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.d.e.f.g.k.m.
τεταγμένον] om. V. πρῶτον μὲν ἥγονύμενον accesserunt ex B.V. et marginibus
A.N. Bekker. Goell. 21. τὸ ικίου B.D.E.F.N.V.f.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. τὸ τοῦ ικίου L. vulgo τοῦ ικίου. ἐφεπόμενον L.O.P.k. ἐπόμενον B.
τὸ] τὸ τοῦ K. τοῦ C. 22. ἐντὸς] om. D.N.f.g.

7. εἰρημένον] “Directions having been
“ given to them both to meet us, and
“ bring a supply of provisions.” “ der him,” but, “those who were in
“ his part of the army; those who were
“ near or about him.”

18. τοῖς καθ' ἐαυτὸν] Not “those un-

SICILY. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91.4.

οπλῖται. καὶ ἐπειδή τε ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῇ διαβάσει τοῦ Ἀνάπου 3 ποταμοῦ, εὗρον ἐπ' αὐτῷ παρατεταγμένους τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων, καὶ τρεψάμενοι αὐτοὺς καὶ κρατήσαντες τοῦ πόρου ἔχώρουν ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν· οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι παριππεύ-
5 ουτές τε προσέκειντο, καὶ ἐσακοντίζοντες οἱ ψιλοί. καὶ ταύτη 4 μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ προελθόντες σταδίους ὡς τεσσαράκοντα, ηὐλί-
σαντο πρὸς λόφῳ τινὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ πρωῒ
ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ προῆλθον ὡς εἴκοσι σταδίους, καὶ κατέβησαν
ἐς χωρίον ἄπεδόν τι, καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, βουλό-
10 τομενοι ἔκ τε τῶν οἰκιῶν λαβεῖν τι ἀδόδιμον (φέκειτο γὰρ ὁ
χῶρος) καὶ ὕδωρ μετὰ σφῶν αὐτῶν φέρεσθαι αὐτόθεν· ἐν
γὰρ τῷ πρόσθεν ἐπὶ πολλὰ στάδια, ἥ ἐμελλον ἴεναι, οὐκ
ἀφθονον ἦν. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ προελθόντες τὴν 5
δίοδον τὴν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν ἀπετείχιζον· ἦν δὲ λόφος καρτερὸς
15 καὶ ἐκατέρωθεν αὐτοῦ χαράδρα κρημνώδης, ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ
Ἀκραῖον λέπας. τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προήεσαν, καὶ οἱ 6
τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων αὐτοὺς ἵππης καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ,
οἵτε πολλοὶ ἐκάτεροι, ἐκώλυον, καὶ ἐσηκόντιζόν τε καὶ παρ-
10 ἀπεινον. καὶ χρόνον μὲν πολὺν ἐμάχοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπειτα
ἀνεχώρησαν πάλιν ἐς τὸ αὐτὸν στρατόπεδον· καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια
οὐκέτι ὅμοιως εἶχον. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι ἀποχωρεῖν οἷόν τ' ἦν ὑπὸ

1. ἐπὶ] ἐν B.c. 2. τεταγμένους K. 3. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων B.i. 4. ἐμπροσθεν
G.L.O.P.m. 5. τε] om. L.O.k. 6. προσελθόντες A.B.C.D.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.
d.e.f.g.i.k. et pr. G. 7. πρὸ Bekk. 8. προσῆλθον i. 9. εὐπεδον V. 10. οἰ-
κείων A.B.E.F.i. 12. ἐμπροσθεν Q. 13. προσελθόντες H.i. 14. ἐμ-
προσθεν f.i. ἐπετείχιζον K. 15. δὲ ὁ λόφος f. 16. ἀσκράιον A. et correct. N. et V.
17. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων e. αὐτῶν Q. i. om. L.O. 18. ἐκάτεροι A.D.E.F.G. ἐκατέ-
ρωθεν B.i. Bekk. 2. 20. αὐτὸν] om. O. 21. ὅμοιως εἶχον οὐκέτι f. οὐ] καὶ k.
ὑπὸ A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.N.V. c.d.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπό.

16. *'Ακραῖον λέπας]* The particular hill which bore this name cannot of course be ascertained; but the map will shew that spots of this sort are common as you ascend the valley of the Anapus. It must be remembered that the object of the Athenians was to penetrate far enough into the interior to reach the country of the Sikelians. This they attempted in the first instance to effect, by ascending one of the valleys which

fall into that of the Anapus; but being unable to force their passage in this direction, they fell back upon the coast, intending to follow the coast-road through the low country near the sea, till they should arrive at another valley, when they would again turn inland, and make a second attempt to penetrate to the country of their friends the Sikelians.

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τῶν ἵππεων.

The Athenians attempt to force it, but in vain. They are continually harassed, and their retreat impeded by the Syracusans.

LXXIX. πρωὶ δὲ ἄραντες ἐπορεύοντο αὖθις,
καὶ ἐβιάσαντο πρὸς τὸν λόφον ἐλθεῖν τὸν ἀπο-
τειχισμένον, καὶ εὑρον πρὸ ἑαυτῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ
ἀποτειχίσματος τὴν πεζῆν στρατιὰν παρατε-
ταγμένην οὐκ ἐπ' ὀλίγων ἀσπίδων στενὸν γὰρ 5
2 ἦν τὸ χωρίον. καὶ προσβαλόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτειχομάχουν,
καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου ἐπάντους ὅντος,
(δικυνοῦντο γὰρ ἥπον οἱ ἄνωθεν) καὶ οὐ δυνάμενοι βιάσασθαι,
3 ἀνεχώρουν πάλιν καὶ ἀνεπαύοντο. ἔτυχον δὲ καὶ βρονταί
τινες ἄμα γενόμεναι καὶ ὕδωρ, οἷα τοῦ ἔτους πρὸς μετόπωρον 10
ἡδη ὅντος φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι· ἀφ' ὧν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μᾶλλον ἔτι
ἡθύμουν, καὶ ἐνόμιζον ἐπὶ τῷ σφετέρῳ ὀλέθρῳ καὶ ταῦτα
4 πάντα γίγνεσθαι. ἀναπαυομένων δὲ αὐτῶν, ὁ Γύλιππος καὶ
οἱ Συρακόσιοι πέμπουσι μέρος τι τῆς στρατιᾶς ἀποτειχι-
οῦντας αὖ ἐκ τοῦ ὅπισθεν αὐτοὺς, ἢ προεληλύθεσαν· ἀντι- 15
5 πέμψαντες δὲ κάκεῖνοι σφῶν αὐτῶν τινὰς διεκώλυσαν. καὶ
μετὰ ταῦτα πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀναχωρήσαντες πρὸς τὸ πεδίον
μᾶλλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ηὔλισαντο. τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ προύχώρουν,
καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι προσέβαλλόν τε πανταχῇ αὐτοῖς κύκλῳ
καὶ πολλοὺς κατέτραυμάτιζον, καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐπίοιεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, 20
ὑπεχώρουν, εἰ δὲ ἀναχωροῦεν, ἐπέκειντο, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς
ὑστάτοις προσπίπτοντες, εἴ πως κατὰ βραχὺ τρεψάμενοι
6 πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα φοβήσειαν. καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν τοιούτῳ
τρόπῳ ἀντεῖχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔπειτα, προελθόντες πέντε ἢ ἔξ
σταδίους, ἀνεπαύοντο ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἀνεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ 25
Συρακόσιοι ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐς τὸ ἑαυτῶν στρατόπεδον.

1. αὐθις] om. d. 2. πρὸς] ἐς c. 3. ηὐρον E.
et infra e. δο, 5. 5. οὐκ] om. O. 4. ἀπ' g. 6. προσλαβόντες d. 7. ἀπὸ]
ἴπο D. g. 9. ἀπεχώρουν B. πάλιν] πάνυ c. 8. δε] γὰρ B. τινὲς καὶ
βρονταὶ i. 10. πρὸς τὸ G. ἐς τὸ Q. μετώπορον F. 11. ὅντες E.
μᾶλλον γὰρ ἔτι B. 12. αἰτῶν καὶ δ B. 14. τε] om. d.i. ἀποτειχιῶντες
A.D.E.F.H.N.V.g. 13. αὖ accessit ex B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. προελη-
λίθησαν k. προεληλίθεσαν Q. 16. δὲ καὶ B. 17. ταῦτα A.D.E.F.G.
τοῦτο B. Bekk. 2. τη] om. Q. 19. προτεταλόν D.G.Q.t.k.m. κύκλον i.
21. Verbi ἀπεχώρουν litteras ἴπ. corr. F. 22. τρεψάμενοι B. 23. ἐς πολὺ P.

SICILY. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

LXXX. Τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς τῷ Νικίᾳ καὶ Δημοσθένει ἐδόκει, ἐπειδὴ κακῶς σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα εἶχε, τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων

The Athenians alter
the direction of their
retreat, and try to
gain a march on their
pursuers by night.
They lose time by an
accidental panic, yet
reach the sea coast,
cross the river Cacy-
paris, and arrive on
the banks of the
Erineus.

πάντων ἀπορίᾳ ἥδη, καὶ κατατετραυματισμένοι
ἥσαν πολλοὶ ἐν πολλαῖς προσβολαῖς τῶν
πολεμίων γεγενημέναις, πυρὰ καύσαντες ὡς
πλεῖστα ἀπάγειν τὴν στρατιὰν, μηκέτι τὴν αὐ-
τὴν ὄδὸν ἥ διενοήθησαν, ἀλλὰ τούναντίον ἥ
οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐτήρουν, πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν.
ἥν δὲ ἥ ξύμπαστα ὄδὸς αὗτη οὐκ ἐπὶ Κατάνης 2
τῷ στρατεύματι, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὸ ἔτερον μέρος
τῆς Σικελίας, τὸ πρὸς Καμάριναν καὶ Γέλαν καὶ τὰς ταύτη
πόλεις καὶ Ἑλληνίδας καὶ βαρβάρους. καύσαντες οὖν πυρὰ 3
πολλὰ ἔχώρουν ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ. καὶ αὐτοῖς, οἷον φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι
στρατοπέδοις, μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς μεγίστοις, φόβοι καὶ δείματα
15 ἐγγίγνεσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν νυκτὶ τε καὶ διὰ πολεμίας καὶ
ἀπὸ πολεμίων οὐ πολὺ ἀπεχόντων ιοῦσιν, ἐμπίπτει ταραχή·
καὶ τὸ μὲν Νικίου στράτευμα, ὅσπερ ἥγειτο, ξυνέμενέ τε καὶ
προύλαβε πολλῷ, τὸ δὲ Δημοσθένους, τὸ ἥμισυ μάλιστα καὶ
πλέον, ἀπεσπάσθη τε καὶ ἀτακτότερον ἔχώρει. ἂμα δὲ τῇ 4
20 ἕω ἀφικνοῦνται ὅμως πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ ἐσβάντες ἐς
τὴν ὄδὸν τὴν Ἐλωρινὴν καλουμένην ἐπορεύοντα, ὅπως, ἐπειδὴ
γένοιντο ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ τῷ Κακυπάρει, παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν

I. καὶ τῷ δημοσθένει Q.f. 2. καλῶς g. τῶν ἐπιτηδείων B. Bekk. Goell.
3. πάντων] πάντων τ' i. ἀπορίᾳ B. ἀπορίᾳ Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπορία.
4. προσβολαῖς] om. C.K. 5. καύσαντας A.B.D.F.N.V.f.g. 6. τὴν ὄδὸν αὐ-
τὴν Q. 7. ἥ A.F.K.g. 10. ἔκατερον R. μέρος] om. B. ante τὸ ἔτερον ponit Q.
11. ταύτῃ] ταύτας P. 13. αὐτοὶ C.e. 14. δείγματα F.K.i. 15. καὶ νυκτὶ καὶ g.
18. προύλαβε D.F.g. καὶ πλέον B. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ τὸ πλέον.
19. ἐπεσπάσθη Q. ἀντεσπάσθη K. 21. Ἐλωρινὴν H.K.O.V.g. Haack. Poppe.
vulgo et Bekk. Ἐλωρινήν. 22. ἐπὶ B. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρά. κακύ-
παρι E. κακοπάρει L. κακωπάρει Q. κοκυπάρει C.e.

2. ἐπειδὴ κακῶς, κ. τ. λ.] "Now that
"they found their army in a miserable
"state, both from the want of provi-
"sions which had begun to be felt,
"and because so many men had been
"disabled by wounds," &c. "Οτι seems
to be required before the verb κατατε-
τραυματισμένοι ᥫσαν. But Poppe com-

pares V. 61, 4. βουλόμενοι ἄλλως τε
προσγενέσθαι σφίσι, καὶ ὅμηροι—ἥσαν
αὐτόθι.

13. οἷον φιλεῖ—ἐγγίγνεσθαι] See at
IV. 125, 1. and V. 6, 3.

18. προύλαβε πολλῷ, i. e. τῆς ὄδοιν] See
on IV. 33, 2. And so Livy XXXVI. 19.
aliquantum viæ præceperat.

SICILY. Δ. C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

ἴοιεν ἄνω διὰ μεσογείας· ἥλπιζον γὰρ καὶ τὸν Σικελοὺς
5 ταύτη, οὓς μετέπεμψαν, ἀπαντήσεσθαι. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγένοντο
ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ, εὗρον καὶ ἐνταῦθα φυλακήν τινα τῶν
Συρακοσίων, ἀποτειχίζουσάν τε καὶ ἀποσταυροῦσαν τὸν
πόρον. καὶ βιασάμενοι αὐτὴν διέβησάν τε τὸν ποταμὸν, καὶ 5
ἔχώρουν αὖθις πρὸς ἄλλον ποταμὸν τὸν Ἐρινεόν· ταύτη γὰρ
οἱ ἰγεμόνες ἔκέλευνον.

LXXXI. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι,
ώς ἡ τε ἡμέρα ἐγένετο καὶ ἔγνωσαν τὸν Ἀθηναίους ἀπελη-
λυθότας, ἐν αἰτίᾳ τε οἱ πολλοὶ τὸν Γύλιππον 10
εἶχον ἐκόντα ἀφεῖναι τὸν Ἀθηναίους, καὶ κατὰ
τάχος διώκοντες, ὃ οὐ χαλεπῶς ἤσθάνοντο
κεχωρηκότας, καταλαμβάνουσι περὶ ἀρίστου
ῶραν. καὶ ως προσέμιξαν τοῖς μετὰ τοῦ Δημο-
σθένους, ὑστέροις τε οὖσι καὶ σχολαίτερον καὶ ἀτακτότερον 15
χωροῦσιν, ώς τῆς νυκτὸς τότε ξυνεταράχθησαν, εὐθὺς προσ-
πεσόντες ἐμάχοντο· καὶ οἱ ἵπποι τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐκυκλοῦντό
3 τε ῥῶν αὐτοὺς δίχα δὴ ὅντας, καὶ ξυνῆγον ἐς ταύτο. τὸ δὲ
Νικίου στράτευμα ἀπεῖχεν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν καὶ πεντήκοντα
σταδίους· θᾶσσον τε γὰρ ὁ Νικίας ἦγε, νομίζων οὐ τὸ ὑπο- 20

1. διὰ τῆς μεσογείας B. 2. μετέπεμψαν A.D.E.F.G. μετέπεμψαντο B. Bekker.
ἐπειδὴ B.D.E.F.N.R.V.i. Poppe. Goell. ed. 2. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐπει. 3. ἐν e.
ηρῶν E. 4. τε accessit ex B. Bekk. Poppe. Goell. 5. αὐτοὺς i. διαβίβασαν g.
διέβασαν i. τε] om. E.Q. καὶ ἔχ.—ποταμὸν om. pr. G. 6. ταύτη—ἐκε-
λευσο] om. E. 9. ἡ] om. K.k. 11. καὶ] om. i. 14. ὡς] δισπερ A.C.D.E.
F.G.H.R.V.d.e.g.i.k. 15. καὶ ἀτακτότερον] om. O. 16. τότε] τε B. 17. ἐν-
κυκλοῦντο k. 18. τε] om. B. τότε K.N. δὴ] om. Q.d.k. ἡδη B. 19. ἐμ-
προσθεν Q.R.I. καὶ πεντήκοντα A.C.D.F.H.N.Q.V.e.g.k.m. Poppe. Bekk.
προσθεν πεντήκοντα Goell. ceteri ἑκάτον καὶ πεντήκοντα. 20. θᾶσσον τι Dobrieus.
τῷ g.

6. ταύτη—ἐκελευον] That is, finding that the enemy had already arrived at the Cacyparis, and that their own advance up the valley would probably be stopped by the enemy's resistance, they marched on to another valley, that of the Erineus; their guides informing them that by ascending this also they could get to the interior, and here, as they hoped, might anticipate the enemy.

16. τῆς νυκτὸς τότε] "Having got into confusion in the night, at the

"time mentioned above." See the note on VII. 31, 3.

19. καὶ πεντήκοντα σταδίους] "As much as fifty stadia." It does not appear that any manuscript omits the conjunction καὶ, which is to be interpreted by "even," that is to say, "as much as," "not less than."

20. θᾶσσον τε γὰρ ὁ Νικίας ἦγε,—δὲ Δημοσθένης ἐτύχανε τε—ἐν πόνῳ—ῶν, —καὶ—οὐ—προύχωρει] Such seems to be the connection of the different parts

SICILY. A.C. 413. Olymp. 91. 4.

μένειν ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἔκόντας εἶναι καὶ μάχεσθαι σωτηρίαν,
 ἀλλὰ τὸ ως τάχιστα ὑποχωρεῖν, τοσαῦτα μαχομένους ὅσα
 ἀναγκάζονται· ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης ἐτύγχανε τε τὰ πλείω ἐν
 πόνῳ ξυνεχεστέρῳ ὡν διὰ τὸ ὑστέρῳ ἀναχωροῦντι αὐτῷ
 5 πρώτῳ ἐπικεῖσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τότε γνοὺς τοὺς
 Συρακοσίους διώκοντας οὐ προύχώρει μᾶλλον ἢ ἐς μάχην
 ξυνετάσσετο, ἕως ἐνδιατρίβων κυκλοῦται τε ὑπ' αὐτῶν, καὶ
 ἐν πολλῷ θορύβῳ αὐτός τε καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι ἥσαν·
 ἀνειληθέντες γὰρ ἐς τι χωρίου, Ὡς κύκλῳ μὲν τειχίου περιῆν,
 10 ὁδὸς δὲ ἐνθεν τε καὶ ἐνθεν, ἐλάας δὲ οὐκ ὀλίγας εἶχεν, ἐβάλ-
 λοντο περισταδόν. τοιαύταις δὲ προσβολαῖς καὶ οὐ ξυσταδὸν 4
 μάχαις οἱ Συρακόσιοι εἰκότως ἐχρώντο· τὸ γὰρ ἀποκινδυ-
 νεύειν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους ἀπονενοημένους οὐ πρὸς ἐκείνων
 μᾶλλον ἢν ἔτι ἡ πρὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἄμα φειδώ τέ τις
 15 ἐγίγνετο ἐπ' εὐπραγίᾳ ἥδη σαφεῖ μὴ προαναλωθῆναι τῷ, καὶ

^{αν} 1. σωτήριον B. σωτηρίας i. 2. τῷ i. τοσαῦτα] τὸ σῶμα g. supra versum.
 3. ἀναγκάζωνται K. τε] om. H. 4. πόνῳ B.K.e. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri
 πόνῳ τε. αὐτῷ ἀναχωροῦντι G. 5. πρώτῳ accessit ex B.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.
 g.i.k.m. Bekk. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 7. ξυνετάπτετο C.L.O.k. τε] om. N.V.
 8. ἐν accessit ex B. Poppo. Goell. ἐνῆσαν e. 9. ἀνειληθέντες d. γὰρ] om. N.
 ἐς τι] ἔτι, in margine ἐπι, d.i. 10. τε] om. C.K.Q.i. ἐλάας A.B.D.E.F.H.K.N.
 f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐλαίας. ἐβάλλοντο B. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. ceteri ἐβάλλοντό τε. 11. δὲ] μὲν L.O. προσβολαῖς οἱ συρρ. καὶ οὐ
 ξυστ. μάχ. V. οὐν] οἱ A.E. οὐ corr. F. 14. πρὸς τὸ τῶν A.E.F.H.R.f.g.
 τῶν] om. L. 15. ἐγίγνετο B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. O.g. ceteri ἐγίγνετο.
 τῷ E.F.H.K.

of this sentence. "For not only did " Nicias march more rapidly, but De- " mosthenes was at once more inces- " santly engaged with the enemy, and " also was himself more disposed to " fight, than to continue his retreat." The conjunction δὲ answers to τε in θᾶσσον τε γάρ. See Hermann on Viger, note 317.

9. ἀνειληθέντες] Lobeck on Phryni- chus, p. 29. proposes to read συνειληθέντες: as ἀνειλῆσαι, he says, signifies rather, "to unfold," or "open." But we read in Arrian, (Exped. Alexand. IV. 5, 13.) οἱ δὲ τοὺς διαβαίνοντας ἀντιμέτωποι ταχθέντες ἀνειλουν ἐς τὸν ποταμόν, where ἀνειλεῖν is exactly the French "refouler." And so it is here, "being driven back in confusion."

10. ὁδὸς δὲ ἐνθεν τε καὶ ἐνθεν] The description of the place is not very clear. Does ὁδὸς ἐνθεν τε καὶ ἐνθεν mean, that a road ran along the enclosure on each side, so as to allow the Syracusans to annoy the Athenians from opposite quarters? And are the olive trees mentioned as having tempted the Athenians to take shelter in this place, or rather as embarrassing the formation of their line, and confusing their movements?

15. μὴ προαναλωθῆναι] "Lest any one " should lose his life before he could " enjoy the fruits of the victory." Compare I. 141, 5.

[Tu, ut Schol. videtur fecisse, τῷ
 junge cum verbis φειδώ τις ἐγίγνετο.
 Poppo.]

SICILY. A. C. 413. Olymp. 91.4.

ἐνόμιζον καὶ ὡς ταύτη τῇ ιδέᾳ καταδαμασάμενοι λήψεσθαι αὐτούς. LXXXII. ἐπειδὴ γοῦν δί ημέρας βάλλοντες παν-
at last compel the *ταχύθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ξυμμάχους* ἔώρων
whole division to lay down its arms. ἥδη τεταλαιπωρημένους τοῖς τε τραύμασι καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ κακώσει, κήρυγμα ποιοῦνται Γύλιππος καὶ Συρα-
κόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πρῶτον μὲν τῶν νησιωτῶν εἴ τις βούλεται ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ ὡς σφᾶς ἀπιέναι· καὶ ἀπεχώρησάν τινες πόλεις οὐ πολλαί. ἐπειτα δὲ ὕστερον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπαντας τοὺς μετὰ Δημοσθένους ὁμολογία γίγνεται, ὥστε ὅπλα τε παριδοῦνται καὶ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν μηδένα μήτε βιαίως οἱ 10
3 μήτε δεσμοῖς μήτε τῆς ἀναγκαιοτάτης ἐνδείᾳ διαίτης. καὶ παρέδοσαν οἱ πάντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἔξακισχίλιοι, καὶ τὸ ἀργύ-
ριον, ὃ εἶχον, ἀπαν κατέθεσαν, ἐσβαλόντες ἐς ἀσπίδας ὑπτίας,
4 καὶ ἐνέπλησαν ἀσπίδας τέσταρας. καὶ τούτους μὲν εὐθὺς ἀπεκόμιζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν· Νικίας δὲ καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀφι-
κνοῦνται ταύτη τῇ ημέρᾳ ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Ἐρινεὸν,
καὶ διαβὰς πρὸς μετέωρόν τι καθίσε τὴν στρατιάν.

1. ὡς καὶ N.V.e.i. καταδαμάμενοι g. 3. τοὺς] om. Q. 5. ποιοῦνται καὶ γύλιππος e. καὶ οἱ συρ. N.V. 7. ἐπιέναι K. 9. ἀπαντας] om. I.O.P.k. μετὰ supra G. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους R.i. 10. μὴ] om. L.O. 11. δεσμῷ Q. τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις H. 15. ἀπεκόμιζον A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.K.L.Q.V.c.d.e.f.g. i.k. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπεκόμισαν. αἵτοι A.D.E. ταύτη τῇ ημέρᾳ ἀφικνοῦνται B. Bekk. 2. Goell. ed. 2. 16. ταύτη pro αἵτη Poppe. vulgo αἵτη τῇ ημέρᾳ. 17. τι] om. d.e. καθίσε Poppe. Goell. Bekk. καθείσε A.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.k.m. ἐκαθείσε B. καθῆσαι f. καθεῖσαι T. vulgo ἐκάθιστε.

16. ταύτη τῇ ημέρᾳ] This is a certain correction, adopted by Bekker in his last edition, and by Poppe, and now also by Götter. I cannot see how αἵτη τῇ ημέρᾳ can have any meaning at all. The connection of the story is as follows: At daybreak both divisions of the Athenian army reached the coast road, and followed it till they came to the river Cacyparis. They forced the passage of the river, and continued their march towards the Erineus. But here they were finally separated; for the division of Demosthenes was overtaken by the enemy a little before noon, when Nicias was already fifty stadia in advance of it, and after fighting throughout the day surrendered at discretion towards evening.

Demosthenes then never reached the Erineus, but was cut off on his march towards it from the Cacyparis; as appears from ch. 80, 5; διέβησαν τὸν ποταμὸν, (the Cacyparis) καὶ χώρουν πρὸς τὸν Ἐρινεόν. "They crossed the Cacyparis," (in the aorist tense, denoting that the action was completed,) "and began to proceed," or, "were proceeding," (χώρουν, in the imperfect tense,) "towards the Erineus." But Nicias actually reached the Erineus, ἀφικνοῦνται, whilst Demosthenes was engaged with the enemy fifty or sixty stadia in his rear, crossed it, and then halted his soldiers, who had been marching during the greater part of the day, and during a part also of the night preceding it.

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LXXXIII. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ καταλαβόντες αὐτὸν ἔλεγον ὅτι οἱ μετὰ Δημοσθένους παραδεδώκοιεν σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, κελεύοντες κάκεῖνον τὸ αὐτὸ δρᾶν· ὁ δὲ ἀπιστῶν σπένδεται ἵππεα πέμψαι σκεψόμενον. ὡς δὲ οἰχόμενος ἀπίγγειλε πάλι παραδεδω-² κότας, ἐπικηρυκεύεται Γυλίππω καὶ Συρακόσιοις εἶναι ἔτοῦμος ὑπὲρ Ἀθηναίων ξυμβῆναι, δσα ἀνάλωσαν χρήματα Συρακόσιοι ἐσ τὸν πόλεμον, ταῦτα ἀποδοῦναι, ὥστε τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατιὰν ιο ἀφεῖναι αὐτούς· μέχρι οὗ δὲ ἀν τὰ χρήματα ἀποδοθῇ, ἀνδρας δώσειν Ἀθηναίων ὄμηρους, ἐνα κατὰ τάλαντον. οἱ δὲ Συρα-³ κόσιοι καὶ Γύλιππος οὐ προσεδέχοντο τοὺς λόγους, ἀλλὰ προσπεσόντες καὶ περιστάντες πανταχόθεν ἔβαλλον καὶ τούτους μέχρι ὄψε. εἶχον δὲ καὶ οὗτοι πονήρως σίτου τε καὶ ⁴ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀπορίᾳ. ὅμως δὲ τῆς νυκτὸς φυλάξαντες τὸ ἡσυχάζον ἔμελλον πορεύεσθαι. καὶ ἀναλαμβάνουσί τε τὰ ὅπλα, καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι αἰσθάνονται καὶ ἐπαιώνισαν. γνόν-⁵ τες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὅτι οὐ λανθάνουσι, κατέθεντο πάλι, πλὴν τριακοσίων μάλιστα ἀνδρῶν· οὗτοι δὲ διὰ τῶν φυλάκων βιασάμενοι ἔχώρουν τῆς νυκτὸς ἦ ἐδύναντο. **LXXXIV.**

The retreat is continued on the following day. The Athenians arrive on the banks of the ASSINARUS. There they are overtaken, attacked, and, ²⁵ after a great slaughter, Nikias δὲ, ἐπειδὴ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, ἦγε τὴν στρατιάν· οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι προσέκειντο τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον πανταχόθεν βάλλοντές τε καὶ κατακοντίζοντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἡπεί-² γοντο πρὸς τὸν Ἀσσίναρον ποταμὸν, ἀμα μὲν βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς πανταχόθεν προσβολῆς

2. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους f.i. παρεδεδώκασι g. 3. ἐγκελεύοντες L. ἐκελεύοντό

τε O. 5. ἀπήγγειλε D. 7. ὑπὲρ] παρ' E. ὑπὸ R. συμβῆναι K. 9. ὡς τὴν k.
10. οὐ δ] δ' οὐ B. ἀνδρα T. 12. καὶ ὁ γύλιππος O.Q.i. 13. ἔβαλον K.f.
14. μέχρις ὄψε C.V. 15. τῶν ἐπιτηδείων A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.c.d.
e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τῶν ἀλλων ἐπιτηδείων. 16. πορεύεσθαι
A. B. L. N. O. V. g. i. Goell. Bekk. πορεύ[σ]εσθαι Poppo. ceteri πορεύεσθαι.
17. ἐπαιώνισαν L.O.Q.e. ἐπαιώνησαν d. 19. πλὴν] τὴν D. 20. βιασάμενοι]
βιαζόμενοι G. κομισάμενοι K. 22. προσέκειντο κατὰ τὸν P. 24. ἀκοντίζοντες d.g.
25. ἀστιναρὸν K. ἀστιναρὸν i.

15. τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ ἡσυχάζον, i. e. τὴν Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 570, and Thuc. I.
ἡσυχίαν] See Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 100. 36, 1. 90, 2. III. 10, 1. VI. 24, 2. VII. 68, 1.

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ιππέων τε πολλῶν καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ὥχλου, οἰόμενοι ῥάον τι σφίσιν ἔσεσθαι, ἦν διαβῶσι τὸν ποταμὸν, ἀμα δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς ζταλαιπωρίας καὶ τοῦ πιεῖν ἐπιθυμίᾳ. ὡς δὲ γίγνονται ἐπ' αὐτῷ, ἐσπίπτουσιν οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἔτι, ἀλλὰ πᾶς τέ τις διαβῆναι αὐτὸς πρώτος βουλόμενος, καὶ οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπικείμενοι χαλε- 5 πὴν ἥδη τὴν διάβασιν ἐποίουν ἀθρόοι γὰρ ἀναγκαζόμενοι χωρεῖν ἐπέπιπτόν τε ἀλλήλοις καὶ κατεπάτουν, περὶ τε τοῖς δορατίοις καὶ σκεύεσιν οἱ μὲν εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο, οἱ δὲ ἐμ- 4 παλασσόμενοι κατέρρεον. ἐσ τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερά τε τοῦ ποταμοῦ παραστάντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι (ἥν δὲ κρημνῶδες) ἐβαλλον ἄνω- 10 θεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πίνοντάς τε τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀσμένους, καὶ ἐν κοίλῳ ὅντι τῷ ποταμῷ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ταρασσο- 5 μένους. οἵ τε Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπικαταβάντες, τοὺς ἐν τῷ

1. τε καὶ πολλῶν ε. οἰόμενοι δὲ ῥάον g. ῥάον σφίσιν T. 2. ὑπὸ] om. Q. 3. ὥ ἐγένοντο g. δ' ἐγίγνοντο T.e. 5. αὐτὸς accessit ex A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.Ö.P. T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. 7. περὶ τε] om. D. τε] om. g. 8. σκεύεσι καὶ οἱ g. ἐπαλασσόμενοι g. ἐμπλασσόμενοι i. ἐπ' ἀλλασσόμενοι D. ἐπαλλασσόμενοι V. 9. τὰ] τὸ L.O. 10. περιστάντες f. οἱ συρ.] om. g. ἐβαλον f. 11. πίπτοντάς K. τοὺς] om. B.D.H.N.V.g.i. ἀσμένως B.Q. 12. τῷ] om. O. ἐν σφίσιν—ποταμῷ] om. T. αὐτοῖς τε ταρασσομένους d. 13. καταβάντες d.i. τῷ] om. K.L.O.k.

7. περὶ τοῖς δορατίοις διεφθείροντο] "They died on the javelins," that is, as Dr. Bloomfield observes, πειρόμενοι περὶ τοῖς δορατίοις. It is evident that the words εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο refer to περὶ τοῖς δορατίοις, and οἱ—κατέρρεον το σκεύεσιν. They lost their footing, and fell over the various articles of the baggage which were dropped and scattered in the confusion, and being unable to recover themselves, they sank on the ground exhausted. Κατέρρεον would signify, "were floated down the "stream," if we suppose that the Asinarus had been swelled by recent rain; (see ch. 79, 3.) otherwise a Sicilian stream in the month of September would scarcely have water enough to carry away any thing. Καταρρέω, in the sense of "sinking to the ground," occurs in Dionys. Halicarn. Antiqu. Rom. III. 19. and Sophocl. Antig. 1010. Göller refers to the description of the fire of Rome in Dion Cassius LXII. 16. ἀλλήλοις τε ἐνεπλάζοντο καὶ περὶ τοῖς σκεύεσιν ἐσφάλλοντο. The word ἐμπα-

λασσόμενοι occurs in Herodotus, VII. 85, 3.

9. ἐσ τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερά τε] As τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα is regarded as one single word, the position of the conjunction τε may be excused. The Syracusans sent some men to line the opposite bank of the river in front of the Athenians, and to prevent their forcing their way, and so continuing their retreat.

13. οἱ τε Πελοποννήσιοι] The Syracusean heavy armed infantry seems to have been of a very inferior description, and never to have encountered the Athenians with effect except when supported by their cavalry. Accordingly, as the Boeotians had turned the fortune of the battle in the night attack on Epipolæ, after the Syracusans had failed in all their attempts to resist the Athenians; so now the disciplined troops of Peloponnesus under Gyliippus alone ventured to close with the enemy, while the Syracusans confined themselves to harassing them from a distance with their missiles.

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ποταμῷ μάλιστα ἔσφαζον. καὶ τὸ ὑδωρ εὐθὺς διέφθαρτο,
 ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ἥσσον ἐπίνετό τε ὁμοῦ τῷ πηλῷ, γῆματωμένου,
 καὶ περιμάχητον ἦν τοῖς πολλοῖς. LXXXV. τέλος δὲ
 are compelled to lay down their arms.
 5 Complete destruction of the Athenian army.
 ποταμῷ, καὶ διεφθαρμένου τοῦ στρατεύ-
 ματος τοῦ μὲν κατὰ τὸν ποταμὸν, τοῦ δὲ, καὶ
 εἴ τι διαφύγοι, ὑπὸ τῶν ἵππεων, Νικίας Γυλίππῳ ἐαυτὸν
 παραδίδωσι, πιστεύσας μᾶλλον αὐτῷ ἢ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις·
 καὶ ἐαυτῷ μὲν χρῆσθαι ἐκέλευεν ἐκεῖνόν τε καὶ Λακεδαιμο-
 νίους ὃ τι βούλονται, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους στρατιώτας παύσασθαι
 φονεύοντας. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος μετὰ τοῦτο ζωγρεῖν ἥδη ἐκέλευε·
 καὶ τούς τε λοιποὺς, ὅσους μὴ ἀπεκρύψαντο (πολλοὶ δὲ οὗτοι
 ἐγένοντο,) ξυνεκόμισαν ζῶντας, καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς τριακοσίους, οἱ
 τὴν φυλακὴν διεξῆλθον τῆς νυκτὸς, πέμψαντες τοὺς διωξο-
 μένους ξυνέλαβον. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἀθροισθὲν τοῦ στρατεύματος
 2. ἥσσον] om. f. τε] om. C.e. γῆματωμένω d.i. 3. δὴ e. 4. τε] om. d.i.
 ἥδη] om. G. διακειμένων P. 7. νικίας A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.c.d.e.
 f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὁ νίκιας. 8. τοῖς] om. K. 9. χρή-
 σασθαι B. 11. τοῦτο] τοῦ A.D.F. 12. τε] om. d. 13. ξυγκόμισας A.C.D.E.
 F.G.H.L.O.P.Q.T.d.e.g.i.k.m. ξυγκόμισαι N.V. ξυγκόμισαν K. 14. πέμψαντες
 δὲ τοὺς K. 15. ξυνέβαλον D.d.g.i. 17. διεπλήσθη A.B.C.D.F.H.L.N.O.P.
 R.T.V.b.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κατεπλήσθη. πᾶσα ἡ
 σικελία L.O. 18. τοῦ μετὰ T. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους i. 19. καὶ ante ἀπέθ.
 om. Q. 20. ἐλάσσω G. σικελικῷ] Ἑλληνικῷ Tusanus. σικελῷ R. 21. ἐσβολαῖς
 N.V. om. A.C.D.E.F.H.L.O.Q.T.d.e.g.i.k. γενομέναις συχναῖς e.

20. ἐν τῷ Σικελικῷ πολέμῳ] The Scholiast and Göller propose to read, ἐν τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ πολέμῳ, the former appealing to the words in ch. 87, 4. ἔργον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικόν. But Thucydides is comparing the loss of the Athenians at the Assinarus with their other defeats in Sicily; e. g. at Epipolæ, and in the naval engagements, as in the next line

he compares it indirectly with the loss sustained in the various partial actions during the retreat. It is as if an historian of the French campaign in Russia were to say of their loss at the Beresina, "that it was greater than on any other occasion throughout this Russian campaign."

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χραις γενομέναις οὐκ ὄλιγοι ἐτεθνήκεσαν. πολλοὶ δὲ ὅμως καὶ διέφυγον, οἱ μὲν καὶ παραυτίκα, οἱ δὲ καὶ δουλεύσαντες καὶ διαδιδράσκοντες ὕστερον τούτοις δ' ἦν ἀναχώρησις ἐς Κατάνην.

LXXXVI. Ξυναθροισθέντες δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμ-
μαχοι, τῶν τε αἰχμαλώτων ὅσους ἐδύναντο πλείστους καὶ τὰ
Nicias and Demosthe-
nes are put to death
by a decree of the Sy-
racusans, in spite of
the endeavours of Gy-
lippus to save them.
σκῦλα ἀναλάβοντες, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν.
καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμ-
μάχων, ὁπόσους ἔλαβον, κατεβίβασαν ἐς τὰς
λιθοτομίας, ἀσφαλεστάτην εἶναι νομίσαντες 10
[τὴν] τήρησιν, Νικίαν δὲ καὶ Δημοσθένην ἄκοντος τοῦ Γυ-
λίππου ἀπέσφαξαν. ὁ γὰρ Γύλιππος καλὸν τὸ ἀγώνισμα
ἐνόμιζεν οἱ εἶναι ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ τοὺς ἀντιστρατήγους
ζκομίσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις. Ξυνέβαινε δὲ τὸν μὲν πολεμιώτατον
αὐτοῖς εἶναι, Δημοσθένην, διὰ τὰ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ Πύλῳ, τὸν 15
δὲ διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ ἐπιτηδειότατον· τοὺς γὰρ ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἄνδρας
τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὁ Νικίας προύθυμήθη, σπονδὰς πείσας
τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ποιήσασθαι, ὥστε ἀφεθῆναι. ἀνθ' ὧν οἱ τε
Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἦσαν αὐτῷ προσφιλεῖς, κάκενος οὐχ ἥκιστα

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. ὅμως διέφυγον Ο. | 2. παραχρῆμα Q. | 5. Ξυναθροισθέντες B. Haack. |
| Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo συναθροισθέντες. | | 7. λαβόντες D.E.F.H.N.T.V.f.g. |
| 8. ἄλλους τῶν ἀθηναίων Q. | 11. τὴν] om. B.C.D.F.G.H.K.N.R.T.c.d.e.f.g. | |
| Bekk. ρῆσιν A. et γρ. N. | δὲ] τε d.i. | 12. κατέσφαξαν i. ἀπέσφαξεν T. |
| ό γν. T. vulgo ἄκοντος γυλίππου | 15. εἶναι τὸν δημοσθένην Q. | 13. οἱ] om. V. |
| τοὺς ἄλλους f.i. | τὰ] τὴν d. καὶ] | 16. αὐτὰ εἴναι ἐπιτηδειότατον K. |
| τῇ Q. | τοὺς μὲν γὰρ c. | 19. διὰ τοῦτο |
| post ἥκιστα ins. B. Bekk. Goell. | | post ἥκιστα ins. B. Bekk. Goell. |

10. λιθοτομ.] Notus de his Ciceronis locus, l. 5. in Verr. c. 27. BAUER.

11. [τὴν] τήρησιν] The article, which is wanting in the best MSS. should, I think, be omitted. Compare VII. 42, 5. ξυντομωτάτην ἥγειτο διαπολέμησον. "Thinking it the safest way of keeping "them."

12. καλὸν τὸ ἀγώνισμα ἐνόμιζεν οἱ εἶναι] Hoc ita effert Plutarchus, μέγα δὲ ἥγειτο πρὸς δόξαν. Etiam in eo, quod supra, III. 82, 14. dicit Thucydides, καὶ διτι, ἀπάγη περιγυνόμενος, ξυνέσεως ἀγώνισμα προσέλαμβανε, Scholiastes et Dionysius Halic. in Judic. de Thucydide,

p. 152. ἀγώνισμα interpretantur δόξαν, laudem, vel opinionem hominum alii gloriosam. "Ἐπαθλον, præmium, exponit Suidas apud Aristophanem Ran. v. 286. λαβεῖν τὸ ἀγώνισμα" ἀξιόν τε τῆς δόου. Habet hæc vox in universum significatiōnem laudis, et dicitur de omnibus præclaris studiis ac facinoribus, quæ gloria consequitur. Vid. Thucydidem, VII. 56, 2. 59, 2. et VIII. 17, 2. DUK.

19. οὐχ ἥκιστα] Bekker and Göller add διὰ τοῦτο, on the authority of the Vatican MS. B. But ἀνθ' ὧν πιστεύσας —παρέδωκεν, if not absolutely correct, as the better expression would have

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πιστεύσας ἔαυτὸν τῷ Γυλίππῳ παρέδωκεν. ἀλλὰ τῶν Συρά-
κοσίων τινὲς, ὡς ἐλέγετο, οἱ μὲν δείσαντες, ὅτι πρὸς αὐτὸν
ἐκεκοινολόγηντο, μὴ βασανιζόμενος διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτο ταραχὴν
σφίσιν ἐν εὔπραγίᾳ ποιήσῃ, ἄλλοι δὲ, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα οἱ
5 Κορίνθιοι, μὴ χρήμασι δὴ πείσας τινὰς, ὅτι πλούσιος ἦν,
ἀποδρᾶ καὶ αὖθις σφίσι νεώτερόν τι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ γένηται,
πείσαντές τε τοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἀπέκτειναν αὐτόν. καὶ ὁ μὲν 5
τοιαύτη ἡ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων αἰτίᾳ ἐτεθνήκει, ἥκιστα δὴ
ἄξιος ὡν τῶν γε ἐπ' ἐμοῦ Ἐλλήνων ἐς τοῦτο δυστυχίας
10 ἀφικέσθαι, διὰ τὴν πᾶσαν ἐς ἀρετὴν νενομισμένην ἐπιτή-
δευσιν. LXXXVII. τοὺς δὲ ἐν ταῖς λιθοτομίαις οἱ Συρα-
κόσιοι χαλεπῶς τοὺς πρώτους χρόνους μετεχείρισαν. ἐν γὰρ
The other Athenian
prisoners are confined
in the quarries of Sy-
racuse. Their various
15 sufferings during their
confinement there.
End of the Sicilian
expedition.
κοίλῳ χωρίῳ ὅντας καὶ ὀλίγῳ πολλοὺς οἵ τε
ῆλιοι τὸ πρῶτον καὶ τὸ πνῖγος ἔτι ἐλύπει διὰ
τὸ ἀστέγαστον, καὶ αἱ νύκτες ἐπιγιγνόμεναι
τούναντίον μετοπωριὰὶ καὶ ψυχρὰὶ τῇ μετα-
βολῇ ἐς ἀσθένειαν ἐνεωτέριζον, πάντα τε ποι-
ούντων αὐτῶν διὰ στενοχωρίαν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ, καὶ προσέτι τῶν
νεκρῶν ὅμοιοι ἐπ' ἄλλήλοις ξυννενημένων, οἱ ἐκ τε τῶν τραυ-
μάτων καὶ διὰ τὴν μεταβολὴν καὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον ἀπέθνησκον,

3. ἐκεκοινολόγητο L.O. τοιοῦτο A.B.D.E.F.H.K.N.f.g.i.m. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. ceteri τοιοῦτον. 4. δὲ, καὶ] δ. K. 5. δὴ receperunt ex B. Bekk. Poppo.
Goell. 6. γένοιτο d.i. 7. πείσαντές τε A.D.E.F.G. τε] om. B. et Bekker.
Poppo. Goell. 8. ἐγγύτατα A.B.C.D.F.G.H.K.N.Q.T.V.e.g.m. Haack. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. ἐγγύτατή i. vulgo ἐγγυτάτω. 9. ἐπ'] ἐπ' G. 10. πᾶσαν ἐς ἀρετὴν
recepereunt ex B.H.K.V.c.d.f.i. et recente γρ. A. et γρ. N. Bekk. Poppo. Goell.
om. A.D.E.F.G. ἐπιτήδευσιν A.B.C.D.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐς τὸ θεῖον ἐπιτήδευσιν. 12. μετεχείρησαν H.K.
13. καὶ ὀλίγῳ post ὅντας B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. A.D.E.F.G. 14. ἥλεῖοι d.i.
τὸ ante πρῶτον om. H.K.L.O.k. καὶ πνῖγος L.O.P.k. 15. ἀστέγατον B.
16. μεθοπωριὰὶ E. 17. ἐπ' ἀσθενεῖα B. 18. αὐτῶν] om. e. 19. ξυνε-
ημένων A.F.G.H.T.g. ξυνενηγμένων L.V.k. pr. G. ξυνενηγμένων B.O.Q.
ξυνηλεγμένων i. 20. τοιοῦτο A.D.E.F.G.H.R.T.f.g.k.m.

been δι' ἄ, is yet only a very slight instance of that common inaccuracy, by which a word or expression is applied to two clauses of a sentence when it can properly belong only to one of them. See III. 6, 2. ναύσταθμον πλοιῶν καὶ ἀγορᾶς. Again, a few lines below, Bekker, on the same authority, omitted the conjunction τε after πείσαντες. But

δείσαντες—πείσαντές τε, answer to one another: and δείσαντες must clearly be repeated after Κορίνθιοι.

19. ξυνενηγμένων] Id est: σεσωρευ-
μένων. Apud Herodotum plus semel
hoc vocabulum legitur; cuius loca in
Lexicon Ionicum contulit Portus. Add.
Eustathium ad Homer. Iliad. η'. p. 689.
Etym. M. et ad II. 52, 5. adnotata. Δυκ.

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καὶ ὄσμαὶ ἥσαν οὐκ ἀνεκτοὶ, καὶ λιμῷ ἅμα καὶ δίψῃ ἐπιέζοντο· ἐδίδοσαν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἑκάστῳ ἐπὶ ὅκτὼ μῆνας κοτύλην ὕδατος καὶ δύο κοτύλας σίτου. ἄλλα τε ὅσα εἰκὸς ἐν τοιούτῳ χωρίῳ ἐμπεπτωκότας κακοπαθῆσαι, οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ ἐπεγένετο αὐτοῖς. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν ἐβδομήκοντά τινας οὗτω διητήθησαν 5 ὕθροοι· ἔπειτα, πλὴν Ἀθηναίων καὶ εἴ τινες Σικελιωτῶν ἡ 3 Ἰταλιωτῶν ξυνεστράτευσαν, τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπέδοντο. ἐλήφθησαν δὲ οἱ ξύμπαντες, ἀκριβείᾳ μὲν χαλεπὸν ἐξειπεῖν, ὅμως 4 δὲ οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἐπτακισχιλίων. ξυνέβη τε ἔργον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικὸν τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τόνδε μέγιστον γενέσθαι, 10 δοκεῖν δ' ἔμοιγε, καὶ ὡν ἀκοῇ Ἑλληνικῶν ἴσμεν, καὶ τοῖς τε

1. ἀνεκταὶ Q.e. cum Suida, v. ξυνειημένοι. δίψῃ D.N.V.g. 2. αὐτῷ c. μῆνας]
 ἡμέρας N.V. sed V. alia manu γρ. μῆνας. sed N. prima manu γρ. μῆνας. 3. εἰκὸς
 ὅσα D.i. ἐν τοιούτῳ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.e.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo (et teste Bekk. B.) ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ. 5. μὲν] om. B. διετέλη-
 σαν Q. 6. οἱ ἀθρόοι R.d. εἴ] οἱ D.N.Q.V.g. 7. ἵταλιωτῶν] om. L.O.P.d.i.k.
 ἡ εἴ τινες ἰταλιωτῶν e. 8. δὲ καὶ οἱ B. εἰπεῖν B.
 10. τὸν] om. Q. 11. δοκεῖ d. δοκῇ i.

1. δίψῃ] Reg. [g.] δίψῃ. quomodo et IV. 35. 4. Marg. δίψης pro δίψοις. Δίψα, si Phavorino credimus, dicebat veteres, δίψος recentiores. Nam ita ille: Δίψα θηλυκοῦ γένους ἐστί, τὸ δὲ δίψος τῶν ὑστέρων ἐστίν. "Ομηρος δὲ δίψαν οἶδε. De Homero quod dicit, verum est; semper enim δίψα, nunquam δίψος, apud eum legitur. Nec refugiunt recentiores. Pollux, VI. 31. τὸ πρᾶγμα δίψα καὶ δίψος. Lucianus Dial. Mort. p. 301. τὴν δίψαν πεφοθημένος. Aristophanes Equit. v. 531. δίψῃ δὲ ἀπολωλώς. Sed proverbiorum Graecorum Scriptores, et Suidas in proverbio Δελφὸς ἀνήρ, ad quod respicit Comicus, habent δίψεα at Suidas in Κοννᾶς, Δίψῃ. In Polluce quoque I. 168. variat scriptura. Illud ex Homero constat, antiquius esse ἡ δίψα. DUK.

2. κοτύλην ὕδατος] The κοτύλη was the fourth part of the chœnix; so that the allowance of food was only half of that commonly given to a slave. See the note on IV. 16, 1. where I have erroneously followed Pollux in reckoning the cotyle as $\frac{1}{4}$ of the chœnix, instead of $\frac{1}{2}$. It should be observed that a cotyle of wine, a little more than half

an English pint, was the allowance made to the Helots in Sphacteria; the wine being supposed always to be drunk diluted with water, and water the Spartans had in the island. But here this half pint of water was the whole amount of liquid allowed to the Athenians for a day's consumption. Compare Boëckh Staatshaush. der Athener, I. p. 99, &c. [Eng. transl. I. p. 123.] and Mazocchi, Tabul. Heracleens. p. 175. The cotyle was equivalent to the Roman hemina, that is, to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a sextarius, or $\frac{1}{12}$ of the modius.

6. πλὴν Ἀθηναίων] The Athenians, as we may conclude from what is said a little above, were confined for nearly six months longer, and the survivors were then probably sold as the other prisoners had been sold before them.

9. ἔργον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικὸν] This seems to me somewhat suspicious, and the word Ἑλληνικὸν appears to be unnecessary, for what great events took place in the Peloponnesian war, in which Greeks were not the principal actors? Or is the meaning, "this action, in "which Greeks alone were concerned," &c., as if it were Ἑλληνικὸν ὅν?

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κρατήσασι λαμπρότατον καὶ τοῖς διαφθαρεῖσι δυστυχέστατον· κατὰ πάντα γὰρ πάντως νικηθέντες, καὶ οὐδὲν ὄλιγον ἐσ οὐδὲν κακοπαθήσαντες, πανωλεθρίᾳ δὴ, τὸ λεγόμενον, καὶ πεζὸς καὶ νῆες καὶ οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ ἀπώλετο, καὶ ὄλιγοι ἀπὸ 5 πολλῶν ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπενόστησαν. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ Σικελίαν γενόμενα.

2. πάντως] πάντες N.V. 3. δὴ τὸ] τὸ δὴ G. δὲ τὸ c. 4. ὅ τι] ὡς ὅτι
margo H. 5. πολλοῦ c. ἐπενόστησαν D.g. ἀπενοήσαντο Q. ἐπανέστησαν i.
τοιαῦτα d.i. μὲν] om. Q. περὶ σικελίαν A.B.C.D.F.G.H.L.N.O.T.V.c.e.g.i.k.
Poppo. Goell. vulgo περὶ τὴν σικελίαν. 6. λεγόμενα D.N.V.g.

2. οὐδὲν ὄλιγον ἐσ οὐδὲν κακοπαθήσαντες] Idem genus loquendi est supra cap. 59, 3. ὄλιγον οὐδὲν ἐσ οὐδὲν ἐπενόστησαν. D.U.K.

3. πανωλεθρίᾳ δὴ, κ. τ. λ.] The construction should either be νικηθέντων—κακοπαθησάντων καὶ ὁ πεζὸς καὶ αἱ νῆες, καὶ οὐδὲν ὅτι οὐκ ἀπώλετο, (in which case ἀπώλοντο would be instantly supplied as the verb to πεζὸς and νῆες,) or else it should be ἀπώλοντο instead of

ἀπώλετο, the expression, νικηθέντες καὶ πεζὸς καὶ νῆες καὶ οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ ἀπώλοντο, being similar to those already noticed in V. 59, I. αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλείους διεφθάρησαν. “They were ruined, “according to the proverb, horse and “foot and all.” That is, the words πεζὸς, νῆες, and οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ belong properly to the predicate of the proposition, and not to its subject.

ΘΟΤΚΤΔΙΔΟΤ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Θ.

EΣ δὲ τὰς Ἀθίνας ἐπειδὴ ἡγγέλθη, ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν ἡπίστουν καὶ τοῖς πάνυ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ
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Great consternation
at Athens on receiving

ἔργου διαπεφευγόσι καὶ σαφῶς ἀγγέλλουσι, μὴ οὕτω γε τὸν πασσοῦ διεφθάρθαι· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔγνωσαν, χαλεποὶ μὲν ἡσαν τοῖς ξυμπροθυμηταῖς

1. ἐσ] ὁ P. om. c. 2. καὶ] om. K. 3. ἐξ] καὶ ἐξ Q.R.Y. Taur. 4. ἀγγέλουσι K.c. 4. ἄγαν B. om. d.i. vulgo ἄν. Supra I. 75, 1. μὴ οὕτως ἄγαν ἐπιφθόνως Bekk. πασσοῦ f. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. πανσοῦ A.B.C.F.G.H.K. N.P.R.T.V.X.Y.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. Taur. vulgo πανσοῦται. ἐφθάρθαι E. δὲ] τε C.E.F.H.K.L.R.T.X.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Taur.

1. For an account of the behaviour of the Athenians on receiving the news of their defeat in Sicily, see Plutarch's Life of Nicias, chap. 30.

2. τοῖς πάνυ τῶν στρατιωτῶν] This expression occurs again, VIII. 89, 2. τῶν πάνυ στρατηγῶν. It means, "the most " respectable of the soldiers," as in the other passage it signifies, "the most " distinguished generals;" and as τοῦ πάνυ Περικλέους, in Xenophon, Memorab. III. 5, 1, is, "of the great Pericles." Properly, ὁ πάνυ στρατιωτὴς is, "one " who is completely a soldier," i. e. one of the most perfect specimens of a soldier that are to be found. And so, ὁ πάνυ Περικλῆς is, "the most famous " Pericles of the name," "he who was " thoroughly Pericles."

3. μὴ οὕτω γε τὸν πασσοῦ διεφθάρθαι] For ἄν, Bekker reads ἄγαν. Dindorf doubts whether ἄγαν πασσοῦ is not an inadmissible tautology, and proposes to read οὕτω γοῦν. Göller conjectures οὕτω γε πασσοῦ, but says that ἄγαν may be defended if it be taken

with οὕτω, and if πασσοῦ be considered as a sort of explanation of οὕτω ἄγαν. I think, with Poppe, that ἡπίστουν μὴ ἄν διεφθάρθαι is supported by the similar expression in II. 102, 8. ἐδοκει δὲ κεχώσθαι. "They did not believe that it could " have been so utterly destroyed," i. e. that it would have been so destroyed under any conceivable circumstances.

4. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔγνωσαν] Many of the MSS. read ἐπειδὴ τε, and τε in other passages is the corresponding particle to μέν. (II. 70, 2. III. 46, 2.) But this can only happen, as Poppe well observes, when distinction alone is signified, and not opposition. And here the violence of the Athenians when they were persuaded of the truth of the report is contrasted with their long unwillingness to believe it.

5. τοῖς ξυμπροθυμητοῖς—τὸν ἔκπλον] For the construction of the participle, compare V. 17, 1. προύθυμήθη τὴν ξύμβασιν, and the note there. Of the orators here alluded to, Plutarch has preserved the name of one, Demostratus, (Nicias,

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the tidings of the disaster in Sicily. Yet the people resolve not to yield, but to carry on the war at once economically, prudently, and vigorously.

Θεῖσι τῶν ῥητόρων τὸν ἔκπλουν, ὥσπερ οὐκ αὐτοὶ ψηφισάμενοι, ὠργίζοντο δὲ καὶ τοῖς χρησμολόγοις τε καὶ μάντεσι, καὶ ὅπόσοι τι τότε αὐτοὺς θειάσαντες ἐπήλπισαν ὡς λήψονται

Σικελίαν. πάντα δὲ πανταχόθεν αὐτοὺς ἐλύπει τε, καὶ περιειστήκει ἐπὶ τῷ γεγενημένῳ φόβῳ τε καὶ κατάπληξις μεγίστη δή. ἀμα μὲν γὰρ στερόμενοι καὶ ἴδιᾳ ἔκαστος καὶ ἡ πόλις ὄπλιτῶν τε πολλῶν, καὶ ἵππεων, καὶ ἡλικίας, οἵαν οὐχ ἔτέραν ἑώρων ὑπάρχουσαν, ἐβαρύνοντο· ἀμα δὲ ναῦς ιο οὐχ ὄρωντες ἐν τοῖς νεωσοίκοις ἰκανάς, οὐδὲ χρήματα ἐν τῷ κοινῷ, οὐδὲ ὑπηρεσίας ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἀνέλπιστοι ἦσαν ἐν τῷ παρόντι σωθῆσεσθαι· τούς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας πολεμίους εὐθὺς σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον τῷ ναυτικῷ ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλευσεῖσθαι, ἃλλως τε καὶ τοσοῦτον κρατήσαντας, καὶ τοὺς αὐτόθεν πολεμίους τότε δὴ καὶ διπλασίως πάντα παρεσκευασμένους, κατὰ κράτος ἥδη καὶ ἐκ γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ἐπικείσεσθαι, καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους σφῶν μετ' αὐτῶν, ἀποστάντας. ὅμως 3

2. δὲ] δέ τι G. 3. τι] om. G.L.O.P.k.m. 4. θειάσαντες Q. ἐπεισαν B. 7. στερούμενοι A.F.H.N.T.V.X.g. 8. πολλῶν ἵππεων R.i. ἡλικίαν k. om. e. 11. ὑπηρεσίαν Q. Taur. 15. πάντα] om. g. 16. καὶ ἐκ γῆς] om. e. ἐκ ante θαλ. om. Q.V.Y. Taur. θαλάττης B.

12.) and Androcles possibly was another. But all the popular orators of the time had probably encouraged the expedition, at once excited by and themselves exciting the general feeling in its favour.

4. θειάσαντες ἐπήλπισαν] The word θειάω seems here to be used contemptuously, as in Dion Cassius, LXII. 18. εἴτε καὶ ὡς ἀλλθῶς θεομαντείᾳ τινὶ προλεχθὲν, εἴτε καὶ τότε ὑπὸ τοῦ ὅμιλου πρὸς τὰ παρόντα θειασθέν. Ἐπήλπισαν signifies, as Dr. Bloomfield observes, “they put them on hoping.” Compare Appian, Mithridat. c. 68. περὶ τῆς Ἀσίας αὐτὸν ἐπελπίζοντες. The construction is, ὅπόσοι τι ἐπήλπισαν αὐτοὺς, θειάσαντες.

11. οὐδὲ ὑπηρεσία] See the note on VI. 31, 3.

13. εὐθὺς σφίσιν—ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλευσεῖσθαι] Compare VIII. 96. εὐθὺς σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν. The pas-

sages are exactly similar, and therefore Lobeck’s conjecture, that in VIII. 96, 3, we should read εὐθὺν for εὐθὺς, is unnecessary. The sense also is the same, that is, the pronouns σφίσιν, σφῶν, are in both cases added merely to shew that the action is described as referring to the Athenians, that they would suffer from the attack made on Piræus. Thus the present passage may be explained, according to the rule given III. 98, 1. “They thought that *they should have* ‘the enemy directly attacking the Pi-“ræus.’” In the other case, σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ resembles the expressions noticed III. 105, 2. note, and should be translated, “to sail to attack them in ‘Piræus :’” literally, “of what was ‘theirs, to sail especially against Pi-“ræus.’” Compare also V. 83, 4. κατέκλησαν καὶ Μακεδονίας Περδίκκαν, and the note there, which I am inclined to think is correct in its first interpretation.

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δὲ, ὡς ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, ἔδοκει χρῆναι μὴ ἐνδιδόναι, ἀλλὰ παρασκευάζεσθαι καὶ ναυτικὸν, ὅθεν ἀν δύνωνται, ξύλα ξυμπορισαμένους καὶ χρήματα, καὶ τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐσ ἀσφάλειαν ποιεῖσθαι, καὶ μάλιστα τὴν Εὔβοιαν, τῶν τε κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τι ἐσ εὐτέλειαν σωφρονίσαι, καὶ ἀρχήν τινα 5 πρεσβυτέρων ἀνδρῶν ἐλέσθαι, οἵ τινες περὶ τῶν παρόντων, 4 ὡς ἀν καιρὸς ἦ, προβούλεύσοντι. πάντα τε πρὸς τὸ παραχρῆμα περιδεῖς, ὅπερ φιλεῖ δῆμος ποιεῖν, ἐτοῖμοι ἥσαν εὐτακτεῖν. καὶ ὡς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐποίουν ταῦτα, καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

10

II. Τοῦ δὲ ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος πρὸς τὴν ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας τῶν Ἀθηναίων μεγάλην κακοπραγίαν εὑθὺς οἱ Ἑλληνες

SPARTA, &c. General feeling throughout Greece to πάντες ἐπηρμένοι ἥσαν, οἱ μὲν μηδετέρων ὄντες ξύμμαχοι ὡς ἦν τις καὶ μὴ παρακαλῆ σφᾶς,

2. ὅθεν] om. B. δύνωνται καὶ ξύλα K. 3. συμπορισαμένους C.e.h. πορτομένους d.i. 4. εἶνον e. 5. τὴν] om. Q. τι] τινας N.V. 6. θέσθαι ἀνδρῶν d.i. 7. βούλεύσοντι L.O.P. προβούλεύσωσι Q.Y.e. Taur. πάντας K.b. 8. ἐτοιμα H.T. 9. αὐτοῖς ἐποίουν K. 10. ἐτελεύτα τοῦτο B.

II. ἐπιγενομένου K.

4. τῶν τε κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τι ἐσ εὐτέλειαν σωφρονίσαι] Fiebant multi Athenis sumtus publici in sacra, in spectacula, et judices; quos minuere et in usum belli convertere volebant Athenienses. Ipse Thucydides interpres est verborum suorum infra cap. 4. καὶ τὰ ἄλλα, εἴπον τι ἔδοκει ἀχρείον ἀναλίσκεσθαι, ξυστελλόμενοι ἐσ εὐτέλειαν. DUKER.

7. ὡς ἀν καιρὸς ἦ] Prout tempus, vel occasio postularet. Vel, prout opportunum esset. STEPH. Palmerius in Exercitat. p. 765. sicut tempus requireret. Hæc veriora sunt, quam quod Scholiastes dicit, ὡς hic pro ἔως ponit: quod neque sententiae hujus loci convenit, et fortassis sine exemplo est. Auctor levius, qui varias significations vocabuli ὡς congescit, ὡς pro ἔως esse, dicit, in Homero Od. γ'. v. 301. ὡς δὲ μὲν ἵνθα πολὺν βίον καὶ χρυσὸν ἀγείρων. Sed apertum est, eum falli: ὡς δὲ μὲν, quod sæpe in Homero legitur, alias significations habet, de quibus Eustathius ad Odyss. Ζ. p. 1608. Nec recte Devarius in illo Demosthenis, γύναια ὡς τριάκοντα, ὡς pro ἔως ponit

dicit. Nam ὡς numeralibus adpositum aliud significat: nec ἔως est adverbium numeri, sed temporis. In Odyss. ρ'. v. 358. *parvus* Scholiastes ὡς ὅτε exponit μέχρις οὐ, et Eustathius ἔως ὅτου. Sed id huc non pertinet. DUKER.

προβούλεύσοντι] That is, no measure was to be submitted to the people till it had first been approved by this council of elders. Compare Aristot. Politic. IV. 14, 14. ἀρχεῖον, οἷον ἐν ἐνίαις πολιτείαις ἐστιν, οὓς καλοῦσι προβούλους—καὶ περὶ τούτων χρηματίζειν, [τὸν δῆμον] περὶ ὧν οὗτοι προβούλεύσωσιν.

13. οἱ μὲν μηδετέρων ὄντες ξύμμαχοι] Does not this passage contain a reason for writing μηδέτερων, instead of μηδετέρων? For it is evident that the μηδέτερων belongs properly not to ἐτέρων, but to the subject οἱ ὄντες ξύμμαχοι; and expresses no uncertainty or vagueness in the object, which refers definitely to the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, but in the subject; “those, whoever they “might be, who were not in alliance “with either side.”

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take part against Athens. The Athenian allies are all eager to revolt. The Lacedæmonians determine to exert themselves vigorously to finish the 5 war.

οὐκ ἀποστατέον ἔτι τοῦ πολέμου εἴη, ἀλλ' ἐθελοντὶ ἵτεον ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, νομίσαντες κὰν ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἔκαστοι ἐλθεῖν αὐτοὺς, εἰ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ κατώρθωσαν, καὶ ἄμα [ἡγούμενοι] βραχὺν ἔσεσθαι τὸν λοιπὸν πόλεμον, οὐ μετασχεῖν καλὸν εἶναι· οἱ δὲ αὖ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμμαχοι, ξυμπροθυμηθέντες ἐπὶ πλέον ἢ πρὶν ἀπαλλάξεσθαι διὰ τάχους πολλῆς ταλαιπωρίας. μάλιστα δὲ οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων 2 ὑπήκοοι ἔτοιμοι ἦσαν καὶ παρὰ δύναμιν αὐτῶν ἀφίστασθαι, 10 διὰ τὸ ὄργωντες κρίνειν τὰ πράγματα, καὶ μηδὲ ὑπολείπειν λόγον αὐτοῖς ως τό γ' ἐπὶὸν θέρος οἷοί τ' ἔσονται περιγενέσθαι. ἡ δὲ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων πόλις πᾶσί τε τούτοις ἐθάρσει, 3 καὶ μάλιστα ὅτι οἱ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας αὐτοῖς ξύμμαχοι πολλῇ δυνάμει, κατ' ἀνάγκην ἥδη τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προσγεγενημένου, 15 ἄμα τῷ ἥρι, ως εἰκὸς, παρέσεσθαι ἔμελλον. πανταχόθεν 4 τε εὐέλπιδες ὅντες ἀπροφασίστως ἀπτεσθαι διενοοῦντο τοῦ πολέμου, λογιζόμενοι, καλῶς τελευτήσαντος αὐτοῦ, κινδύνων τε τοιούτων ἀπηλλάχθαι ἀν τὸ λοιπὸν, οἷος καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν

2. ἐθελοντὴ Κ. ἵτεον] λέναι c. νομίζοντες B. 3. σφᾶς ως ἔκαστοι f. ἐλθεῖν ἀν αὐτοὺς B. εἴτα E. 4. τῇ] om. d.i. ἡγούμενοι] A.C.E.F.G. om. B. Bekk. 2. 6. αὖ τῶν B.C.X.Y.N. correct. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ed. 2. Bekk. vulgo αὐτῶν. 7. ξυμπροτιμηθέντες Q. ἀπαλλάξεσθαι A.B.C.F.H.T.V.b.c. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπαλλάξασθαι. 10. ὄργωντας B. κρίναι d.i. μῆ] Q. ὑπολείπειν A.E.g. ὑπολειπεῖν F.H.T. 11. λόγον] om. A.F.H.T.X.g. θέρος αὐτοὶ οἷοί B. 12. ἐθάρρει B. 13. αὐτῆς i. 15. τῷ om. N.V.g. εἰκὸς ἡν παρέσεσθαι B. 16. τε] δ' B.g. Bekk. 2. 17. διαλογιζόμενοι B. 18. τοῦ λοιποῦ e. οὐ] om. d.e.i.

10. διὰ τὸ ὄργωντες κρίνειν] This is exactly equivalent in sense to the expression, IV. 108, 4. βουλήσει κρίνοντες ἀσφεῖ. For ὄργωντες, like ὄργη, does not relate to anger only, but to strong feeling, of whatever kind, as distinguished from deliberate reason. “Because they judged of affairs under the influence of their feelings.”

μηδὲ ὑπολείπειν λόγον αὐτοῖς] “Nor did they in their estimate leave them a single chance of lasting out through the following summer.” Λόγον, as in the well known expressions, παρὰ λόγον, κατὰ λόγον, signifies “expectation,” or, “reckoning;” literally, “they did not allow them a word to say as to their

“holding out another summer.” Compare ἐς χρημάτων λόγον, III. 46, 3. and the note there.

14. κατ' ἀνάγκην ἥδη, κ. τ. λ.] “Their navy having been now of necessity added to their former resources.” The sense is, that the Sicilian Greeks, although nominally the allies of Lacedæmon, never had and never would have sent a fleet to aid her, had not the circumstances of the war with Athens obliged them to create a navy for themselves, and made them less fearful of sending a part of it to aid the Lacedæmonians.

18. ἀπηλλάχθαι ἀν τὸ λοιπὸν] [ἀπηλλάχθαι valet *liberos esse* (conf. Matth.

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Αθηναίων περιέστη ἀν αὐτοὺς, εἰ τὸ Σικελικὸν προσέλαβον,
καὶ καθελόντες ἐκείνους αὐτοὶ τῆς πάσης Ἑλλάδος ἥδη ἀσφα-
λῶς ἡγήσεσθαι. III. εὐθὺς οὖν Ἀγις μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν
They collect money
for their navy, and
resolve to build a fleet
of one hundred ships.
ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ ὄρμηθεὶς στρατῷ τινὶ ἐκ
Δεκελείας τά τε τῶν ξυμμάχων ἡργυρολόγησεν 5
ἐς τὸ ναυτικὸν, καὶ τραπόμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ Μηλιῶς
κόλπου, Οίταιών τε κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν ἔχθραν τῆς λείας τὴν
πολλὴν ἀπολαβὼν χρήματα ἐπράξατο, καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς τοὺς
Φθιώτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ταύτη Θεσσαλῶν ὑπηκόους,
μεμφομένων καὶ ἀκόντων τῶν Θεσσαλῶν, ὅμήρους τέ τινας 10
ἡνάγκασε δοῦναι καὶ χρήματα, καὶ κατέθετο τοὺς ὅμήρους ἐς
2 Κόρινθον, ἐς τε τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἐπειράτο προσάγειν. Λακε-
δαιμόνιοι δὲ τὴν πρόσταξιν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐκατὸν νεῶν τῆς
ναυπηγίας ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ἑαυτοῖς μὲν καὶ Βοιωτοῖς πέντε καὶ
εἴκοσιν ἐκατέροις ἔταξαν, Φωκεῦσι δὲ καὶ Λοκροῖς πεντεκαί- 15
δεκα, καὶ Κορινθίοις πεντεκαίδεκα, Ἀρκάσι δὲ καὶ Πελλη-
νεῦσι καὶ Σικυωνίοις δεκα, Μεγαρεῦσι δὲ καὶ Τροιζηνίοις καὶ
Ἐπιδαυρίοις καὶ Ἐρμιονεῦσι δέκα· τά τε ἄλλα παρεσκευά-
ζοντο ὡς εὐθὺς πρὸς τὸ ἔαρ ἔξόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου.

1. εἰ] om. B. προσέβαλον Α. 3. ἡγήσασθαι K. Taur. 4. στρατιᾶ K.
ἐκ τῆς δεκελ. Y. Taur. 6. τραπόμενοι R. μηλιῶς A.C.E.F.L.O.P.R.X.d.g.i.

Taur. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. μηλίως H. μηλιέως B. μηλιέον K. vulgo μηλιέως.
7. οἰτέων Taur. τὴν] om. e. 9. καὶ ante τοὺς om. Taur. 10. μεμφομένους B.
τῶν accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk. 13. εκατῶν E. 14. μὲν] om. E. 15. δέκα
πέντε e. 16. καὶ κορ. πεντ.] om. H.K.e. κορ. δὲ πεντ. B. ἀρκάσι—δέκα] om.
Q. Taur. ἀρκάσι δὲ καὶ καὶ ἀρκάσι δέκα B. παλληνεῦσι E. 17. μεγαρεῦσι—
δέκα] in margine ponit K. καὶ ante ἐπιδαυρίοις oīn. Taur. 19. ὡς] om.
F.H.i. ὡς—παρεσκευάζοντο om. B.

Gr. Gr. §. 500.) et addito ἀν liberis fore. POPPO.] Jelf, 399. Obs. 1, 2.

7. τῆς λείας τὴν πολλὴν] "The greater part of their pillageable property;" that is, of their cattle; which would be feeding still on the mountains; the "winter" of Thucydides embracing always a part of the autumn. By his unexpected inroad, Agis surprised the greater part of the cattle of the Εἵτεαns, before it could be driven off to a place of safety; and then made the owners pay him a

sum of money to induce him to give them their property back again. Compare for this use of the word λεία, Xenoph. Hellen. I. 3, 2, where the Chalcedonians, having notice of the approach of an enemy, τὴν λείαν ἀπασαν κατέθεντο ἐς τοὺς Βιθυνοὺς Θράκας. What is here called τὴν λείαν ἀπασαν is expressed in the next sentence by τὰ τῶν Χαλκηδονίων χρήματα.

9. Φθιώτας] Vide Euripidem Andromach. v. 723. WASS.

ATHENS, DECELEA, &c. A.C. 413—2. Olymp. 91. 4.

IV. Παρεσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥσπερ διενοήθησαν, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ τήν τε ναυπηγίαν, ξύλα ξυμπορι-

ATHENS.

The Athenians reduce all useless expenses, fortify Sunium, and prepare on their part to build a new fleet.

σάμενοι, καὶ Σούνιον τειχίσαντες, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ἀσφάλεια ταῖς σιταγωγοῖς ναυσὶν εἴη τοῦ περίπλου, καὶ τό τε ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τείχισμα ἔκλιπόντες, ὃ ἐνφοδόμησαν παραπλέοντες ἐς

Σικελίαν, καὶ τἄλλα, εἴ πού τι ἐδόκει ἀχρεῖον ἀναλίσκεσθαι, ξυστελλόμενοι ἐς εὔτελειαν, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων διασκοποῦντες, ὅπως μὴ σφῶν ἀποστήσονται.

10 V. Πραστόντων δὲ ταῦτα ἀμφοτέρων, καὶ ὅντων οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἡ ὥσπερ τάρχομένων ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου, †

DECELEA, &c.
Deputations from several of the Athenian allies to the Lacedæmonians, craving their aid in revolting from Athens. 1st, From Eubœa, to Agis at Decelea: 2nd, From Lesbos, supported by the Boeotian interest, to Agis:

πρῶτοι Εὐβοῆς ὡς Ἀγιν περὶ ἀποστάσεως τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπρεσβεύσαντο ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ. ὃ δὲ προσδεξάμενος τοὺς λόγους αὐτῶν μεταπέμπεται ἐκ Λακεδαιμονος Ἀλκαμένη τὸν Σθενελαῖδου καὶ Μέλανθον ἄρχοντας ὡς ἐς τὴν Εὔβοιαν· οἱ δὲ ἥλθον ἔχοντες τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν ὡς τριακοσίους, καὶ παρεσκεύαζεν αὐτοῖς τὴν διάβασιν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ Λέσβιοι 2

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. δὲ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι d.i. δὲ καὶ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι L.Q. Taur. | 2. τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ |
| B. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ. ξύλῳ d.i. συμπορισάμενοι e. 4. τοῖς d.g. | 5. τε] om. d.i. 7. τἄλλα B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τὰ ἄλλα. εἴ τι που B. 8. οἱ ξυστελλόμενοι B. τὰ] om. H.g. 9. διανοοῦντες L. ἀποστήσονται Q. Taur. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀποστήσωνται. 10. πραττόντων B. 11. ἐν κατασκευῇ B.C.F.H.N.Q.T.V.X.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. παρασκευῇ Taur. et prima manu Y. vulgo ἐν τῇ κατασκευῇ. 12. εὐβοιεῖς c. ὡς] ἐς e. om. Taur. 13. τῶν ἀθηναίων] om. i. ἐπρεσβεύοντο g. τῷ] om. G. 15. ἀλκαμένη A.C. E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.V.X.g.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀλκαμένην. 16. στενελαιδού K. μέλαθρον i. ὡς] om. H.L.O.P.e.m. ἐς] om. K.N.Q.V.X. Y.d.i.g. Taur. 17. νεοδαμῶν K.P. 18. ὡς] ὡς ἐς B. τοὺς c. 19. ἐς τοῦτο d. |

5. ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τείχισμα] Vide VII. 26. et 31, 1. DUKER.

11. τάρχομένων—τοῦ πολέμου†] Dobre proposes to strike out the word ἀρχομένων, as a gloss added to explain ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου. And we should expect παρασκευῇ, rather than κατασκευῇ, as in VIII. 14. ad fin.; and generally in Thucydides. But we have in Isocrates, Archidamus, p. 134. b, τὸν πολέμον εἰς ἄπαντα τὸν χρόνον κατασκεύαζοντες, where the sense is, “establishing war for ever:” and so, κατασκευῇ

τοῦ πολέμου may be used purposely to express that the preparation was made as for more than a short expedition, for a state of things that must last till Athens was put down. On the other hand, as the Peloponnesians expected that this would shortly happen, and as the expression ἐν παρασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου occurs under similar circumstances in ch. 14, 3, I should prefer the reading which is preserved in two MSS. ἐν παρασκευῇ.

15. Ἀλκαμένην] Sic cap. 8, 2. et 10, 2.

DECELEA, SPARTA, &c. A.C. 413—2. Olymp. 91. 4.

ἡλθον, βουλόμενοι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀποστῆναι. καὶ ξυμπρασσόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν, ἀναπείθεται Ἀγις ὥστε Εύβοίας μὲν πέρι ἐπισχεῖν, τοῖς δὲ Λεσβίοις παρεσκεύαζε τὴν ἀπόστασιν, Ἀλκαμένη τε ἀρμοστὴν διδοὺς, ὃς ἐς Εῦβοιαν πλεῦ ἔμελλε, 3 καὶ δέκα μὲν Βοιωτοὶ ναῦς ὑπέσχοντο, δέκα δὲ Ἀγις. καὶ ταῦτα ἄνευ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων πόλεως ἐπράσσετο· ὁ γὰρ Ἀγις, ὃσον χρόνον ἦν περὶ Δεκέλειαν, ἔχων τὴν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν, κύριος ἦν καὶ ἀποστέλλειν εἴ ποι τινα ἐβούλετο στρατιὰν, καὶ ξυναγείρειν καὶ χρήματα πράσσειν. καὶ πολὺ μᾶλλον, ὡς εἰπῖεν, κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν αὐτοῦ οἱ ξύμ- 10 μαχοὶ ὑπήκουον ἢ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει Λακεδαιμονίων· δύναμιν 4. ^{3d. From Chios and Erythrae to the government at Sparta, supported by the interest of TISSA-PHERNES, the Persian satrap of Lydia and Caria:} γὰρ ἔχων αὐτὸς ἐκασταχόστε δεινὸς παρῆν. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοῖς Λεσβίοις ἐπρασσε· Χῖοι δὲ καὶ Ἐρυθραῖοι, ἀποστῆναι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐτοῖμοι ὅντες, πρὸς μὲν Ἀγιν οὐκ ἐτράποντο, ἐς δὲ τὴν Λα- 15 κεδαίμονα. καὶ παρὰ Τισαφέρνους, ὃς βασιλεῖ Δαρείῳ τῷ Ἀρταξέρξου στρατηγὸς ἦν τῶν κάτω, πρεσβευ-

1. ξυμπρασσόντων B. 3. τὴν ἀπόστασιν] om. Q. Taur. 4. ἀλκαμένη A.C. E.H.K.L.N.O.V.X.e.g.i.m. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ἀλκαμένην B.F.Q.Y. Taur. Haack. vulgo ἀλκαμενει. ὃς ὡς B. ἐς τὴν εὐβοιαν i. 6. ἐπράσσετο B. 7. χρόνου C. μεθ'] καθ' g. μετ' αὐτοῦ B.K. 8. καὶ] om. Q. 10. αὐτοῦ] om. P. οἱ ξύμμαχοι] om. i. 11. ἐν] om. i. 12. αὐτὸς A.C.E.F.G. εἰθὺς B. Bekker. Poppe. [αὐτὸς Poppe in adnot. p. 622.] 13. ἐπράσσετο B. 14. καὶ αὐτοὶ] om. d. 15. μὲν τὸν ἄγνοιο g. τὴν] om. c. 16. τισαφέρνους B.C. τισα- φέρνα c. τισαφέρνους Taur. 17. ἀρτοξερξου C. Bekk. ceteri Ἀρταξέρξου.

Plerique MSS. hic Ἀλκαμένη. Utrumque recte: ut in aliis hujusmodi prius. DUKER.

4. Ἀλκαμένη τε ἀρμοστὴν διδοὺς] The conjunction *τε* refers to what follows about the ships. "Both giving them Alcamenes for a governor, and promising them ships, ten from himself, and ten which the Boeotians engaged to furnish." This is the sense, although the construction has been inverted: Ἀλκαμένη τε διδοὺς, καὶ ναῦς δέκα μὲν αὐτὸς ὑποσχόμενος δέκα δὲ οἱ Βοιωτοί. Such would be the sentence if the meaning had been expressed clearly.

11. δύναμιν ἔχων αὐτὸς] Αὐτὸς non eum παρῆν, verum cum ἔχων jungendum, et Agis exercitum dicitur ipse

paratum habuisse, non ab civitate Lacedæmoniorum demum arcessivisse. POPPO. Yet Poppe has followed Becker and Gölle in reading *εἰθὺς* instead of *αὐτὸς*, on the authority of the single manuscript B. Either reading furnishes a good and clear sense, but the weight of external testimony is in favour of *αὐτὸς*, and it was very much to the purpose to observe that Agis was feared because he was the actual commander of an army in the field, not like the government at home executing his designs through the medium of others.

17. στρατηγὸς — τῶν κάτω] Lower Asia, according to Herodotus, was divided by Darius the son of Hystaspes into three provinces or satrapies; one, containing the Hellespontine cities,

SPARTA. A. C. 413—2. Olymp. 91. 4.

τὴς ἄμα μετ' αὐτῶν παρῆν. ἐπήγετο γὰρ καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ⁵
 τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, καὶ ὑπισχνεῖτο τροφὴν παρέξειν. ὑπὸ⁵
 βασιλέως γὰρ νεωστὶ ἐτύγχανε πεπραγμένος τοὺς ἐκ τῆς
 ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς φόρους, οὓς δι' Ἀθηναίους ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων
 πόλεων οὐ δυνάμενος πράσσεσθαι ἐπωφείλησε. τούς τε οὖν
 φόρους μᾶλλον ἐνόμιζε κομιεῖσθαι, κακώσας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,
 καὶ ἄμα βασιλεῖ ἔνυμάχους Λακεδαιμονίους ποιήσειν, καὶ
 Ἀμόργην τὸν Πισσούθνου νὶὸν νόθον, ἀφεστῶτα περὶ
 Καρίαν, ὥσπερ αὐτῷ προσέταξε βασιλεὺς, ἡ ζῶντα ἄξειν ἡ
 ιο ἀποκτεῖναι. οἱ μὲν οὖν Χῖοι καὶ Τισσαφέρνης κοινῇ κατὰ τὸ
 αὐτὸν ἔπρασσον. VI. Καλλίγειτος δὲ ὁ Λαοφῶντος Μεγα-

1. ὑπήγετο ε. τισσαφέρνης C. 2. ὑπισχνεῖτο ἵκανην τροφὴν B. 3. πε-
 πραγμένος Q. 5. πράττεσθαι B. 6. μᾶλλον] om. A.E.F.H.R.V.X.i. 8. ἄμορ-
 γην K. ἄμοργην I. ἀφεστῶτα τὰ περὶ B. 9. ἄρξειν C. 10. ἀποκτεῖναι B.
 Bekk. 2. vulgo ἀποκτείνειν. II. ἔπραττον B.

Phrygia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Cappadocia; a second, consisting of Ionia, Æolis, Caria, Lycia, and Pamphylia; and a third, comprising only Mysia and Lydia. But the two last of these seem generally to have been united under one governor, who resided at Sardis, and was called the satrap of Lower Asia, (*τῶν κάτω*,) or "of the people on the sea coast," (*τῶν ἐπιθαλασσίων*.) The first was called the satrapy of Dascylium, from a small place so named on the shore of the Propontis, where the satrap usually resided. See I. 129, 1. and the note. The satraps of Dascylium, whose names are known, are as follows: Mitrobates, (Herodot. III. 120, 3.) Oroeetes, (Herod. III. 127, 2.) and Ebares, (Herod. VI. 33, 5.) in the reign of the first Darius; Megabates and Artabazus the son of Pharnaces, (Thucyd. I. 129, 1.) in the reign of Xerxes; Pharnaces, (Thucyd. II. 67, 1. V. 1.) in the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus; and Pharnabazus, the son of Pharnaces, in the reign of Darius Nothus. The other province or provinces appear sometimes to have had their civil and military governors distinct from each other; the governor of Sardis, who received the revenues of the satrapy, being a different person from the "commander of the sea coast."

See Herodot. V. 25. and perhaps VII. 135, 2. But generally the whole government, civil and military, where there was a satrap, was vested equally in him. (see Xenoph. Econom. IV. 11.) In the reign of Darius we read of Oroeetes, (Herodot. III. 127, 2.) Otanes, the son of Sisamnes, (Herodot. V. 25.) and Mardonius, (VI. 43.) as commanders of the sea coast, or satraps of Ionia, Lydia, &c. Hydarnes held this office in the reign of Xerxes: (Herod. VII. 135, 2.) and in the reign of Artaxerxes it was filled by Pissuthnes, (Thucyd. I. 115, 5.) who was succeeded by Tissaphernes.

ib. *τῶν κάτω*] Acacius bene *maritimæ oræ*. Contra τὰ ἄνω. Vide ad I. 120, 3. et II. 99, 1—3. DUKER.

3. ἐτύγχανε πεπραγμένος τοὺς φόρους] Recte Scholiastes ἀπηγμένος, et Acacius, ab Rege vecigal postulatus. Πράττομαι σε ἀργύριον, μισθὸν, φόρους est exigo, ἀπαιτῶ πράττομαι ὑπό σου, passivi forma, tu a me exiges, sive ego a te postulor, ἀπαιτοῦμαι. Prioris significatio nis ubique obvia sunt exempla. Vid. Thucyd. IV. 65, 3. et VI. 54, 5. et Aristoph. Nub. v. 244. De posteriore ex his verbis Thucydidis, et Thoma Magistro in πράττω, liquet. Nec aliter accipi potest πραχθῆναι μισθὸν apud Pollucem, IV. 46. DUKER.

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4th, From the cities of the Hellespont, supported by the interest of PHARNABAZUS, the Persian ~~in-~~^{trap} of Bithynia. ρεὺς καὶ Τιμαγόρας ὁ Ἀθηναγόρου Κυζικηνὸς, φυγάδες τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἀμφότεροι, παρὰ Φαρναβάζῳ τῷ Φαρνάκου κατοικοῦντες, ἀφικνοῦνται περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμονίαν πέμψαντος Φαρναβάζου, ὅπως ναῦς κομίσειαν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, καὶ αὐτὸς, εἰ δύναιτο, ἄπερ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης προύθυμεῖτο, τὰς τε ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ πόλεις ἀποστήσειε τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τοὺς φόρους, καὶ ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ βασιλεῖ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ποιήσειε. πρασσόντων δὲ ταῦτα χωρὶς ἑκατέρων, τῶν τε ἀπὸ τοῦ Φαρναβάζου καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους, πολλὴ ἀμιλλα ἐγίγνετο τῶν ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμονίᾳ, ὅπως οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Ιωνίαν καὶ Χίον, οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον πρότερον ναῦς καὶ στρατιὰν πείσουσι πέμπειν.

3 ^{The Chians are preferred through the interest of Alcibiades.} οἱ μέντοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ τῶν Χίων καὶ Τισσαφέρνους παρὰ πολὺ προσεδέξαντο μᾶλλον. 15 Ξυνέπρασσε γὰρ αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης, Ἐνδίῳ ἐφορεύοντι πατρικὸς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ξένος ὡν, ὅθεν καὶ τοῦνομα Λακωνικὸν ἡ οἰκία αὐτῶν κατὰ τὴν ξενίαν ἔσχεν. 4 Ἔνδιος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο. ὅμως δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι

1. κυζικυνὸς V. 2. φυγάδες—κατοικοῦντες] οἱ. N.V. 3. φαρναβάζου G. φαρνάκου B.L.O.Q.Y.g.i. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. φαρναβάζῳ K. vulgo (et teste Bekk. G.) φαρναβάκον, ἀφικνοῦντο d.i. 4. παρὰ e. ὑπέρ B. καιρὸν] οἱ. e. 5. φαρναζὸν L. φαρναβάζου τοῦ φαρναβάζικου, παρ' αὐτῷ γὰρ ἀμφότεροι φυγάδες ὄντες τῆς ἑαυτῶν κατώκουν N.V. 6. προεθυμεῖτο B. 7. ἀρχῇ αὐτοῦ K. ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.X.Y.c.g.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοῦ ἀρχῇ. ἀποστήσειν L. 8. βασιλεῖ] οἱ. e. 9. λακεδαιμονίων ποιήσειε A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.X.c.d.e.f.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. λακεδαιμονίων τὰ τῶν χίων ποιήσειε G.K.m. λακεδ. διὰ ταχίων ποιήσειν L. λακεδ. διὰ ταχίων e. vulgo λακεδαιμονίων διὰ ταχίων ποιήσειε. πραττόντων B. 10. ἀπὸ τισσαφέρνους C.K.e.i. 12. οἱ in litura F. ὁ μὲν B. ἐς μὲν X. correct. N. 13. πείσονται A.C.F.H.K.V.X.Y.c.f.g.i.k.m. Taur. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πείσουσι G. vulgo πείσωσι. πέμψειν Y. Taur. 14. μὲν τι λακεδαιμονίων d.i. 15. παρὰ] οἱ. e. 16. ξυνέπραττε B. ἐνδεῖφ E. 17. πατρικὸς καὶ ἐς B. 19. ἀλκιβιάδης A.E.F.H.N.R.X.c.d.f.g.i. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης Y. Taur. δὲ καὶ οἱ Q.

3. Φαρναβάζον] Palmerii sententiam. Φαρνάκον legentis ex Aristotele, confirming quidam MSS. et nonnihil etiam ipse Thucydides, II. 67, 1. Φαρνάκην τὸν Φαρναβάζου memorans. Nam probabile est, Pharnacem illum, more antiquis usitato, filio Pharnabaze nomen patris sui imposuisse. Nec improbat Palmerii emendationem Spanhemius Dissert. X.

de Præstant. et Usu Numism. p. 24. Pharnacem rursum nominat Thucydides, V. 1. DUKER.

19. Ἔνδιος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο] Non est habenda ratio librorum, qui habent Ἀλκιβιάδης. Nam, Endii ephori patri idem fuisse nomen, quod Alcibiadi Atheniensi, significat Thucydides. Nomen Alcibiadis, quod Laconicum

πρῶτον κατάσκοπον ἔστι τὴν Χίον πέμψαντες Φρῦνιν, ἄνδρα περίοικου, εἰ αἱ τε νῆσοι αὐτοῖς εἰσὶν ὅσας περ ἔλεγον καὶ τἄλλα ἡ πόλις ἵκανή ἔστι πρὸς τὴν λεγομένην δόξαν, ἀπαγγείλαντος αὐτοῖς ως εἴη ταῦτα ἀληθῆ ἀπέρ ἥκουν, τούς τε 5 Χίους καὶ τοὺς Ἑρυθραίους εὐθὺς ξυμμάχους ἐποιήσαντο, καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς ἐψηφίσαντο αὐτοῖς πέμπειν, ως ἐκεῖ οὐκ ἔλασσον ἡ ἔξηκοντα, ἀφ' ὧν οἱ Χῖοι ἔλεγον, ὑπαρχουσῶν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον δέκα τούτων αὐτοὶ ἔμελλον πέμπειν, 5 καὶ Μελαγκρίδαν, ὃς αὐτοῖς ναύαρχος ἦν· ἔπειτα σεισμοῦ 10 γενομένου ἀντὶ τοῦ Μελαγκρίδου Χαλκιδέα ἔπειπον, καὶ

1. φρύνην i. φρῦνιν Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo φρύνιν. 2. σκέψασθαι εἰ N.V. εἰσὶν] ἥσαν K. 3. τἄλλα B. Bekk. τἄλλα N.Q.V. Goell. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. ἥ] εἰ ἡ B. 5. εὐθὺς] om. Q. 6. τετταράκοντα B. 7. ἔλαττον B. 8. αὐτοὶ A.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.X.Y.g.i.k.m. Taur. et corr. G. Haack. Poppo in adnott. p. 627. Goell. ed. 2. vulgo et Bekk. αὐτοῖς. πέμπειν A.C.E.F.G. πέμψειν B. Bekk. 9. μελιγκρίδαν H. μελαγρίδαν P. μελυγβρίδαν F. μεγαγρίδαν k. μελυγκρίδαν X. 10. γεγονότος c. μελαγκρίδα R.f.i.

est, primum habuisse hujus, de quo hic sermo est, proavum, cuius pater hospitio Alcibiadis Lacedæmonii usus fuerit, ex hoc loco Thucydidis, et Harpocratiorne in Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου, ubi primus Alcibiades Atheniensis hujus πρόπαππος fuisse dicitur, disputat Meursius VI. Atticar. Lection. 12. Sed refellit eum, et in Harpocratiorne non πρόπαππος, sed πάππος legendum esse, ostendit Valesius in Notas Maussaci ad Harpocratiorinem. Recte tamen Meursius reprehendit Scholiasten, qui Cliniam, secundi hujus Alcibiadis patrem, filio hoc nomen ab Alcibiade Lacedæmonio, hospite suo, imposuisse, scribit. Nam et ante Cliniam hoc nomen inlatum erat in illius familiam, et jam avus Alcibiadis secundi hospitium Spartanis renunciaverat, teste Thucydide, V. 43, 2. quod a majoribus suis factum, dicit Alcibiades in Oratione ad Lacedæmonios VI. 89, 2. Hoc si animadvertisse Stephanus, et Portus, verba, quæ paullo ante leguntur, πατρικὸς ἔσται μάλιστα ξένος ὢν, non interpretati fuissent: erat arctissimo hospitalis amicitiae vinculo junctus, quæ a patre cœperat. Nam repugnat hæc interpretatio Thucydidi; et πατρικὸς non ad solum patrem coarctatur. Thucydides, VII. 69, 2. Ἀξιῶν —τὰς πατρικὰς ἀρετὰς, ὢν ἐπιφανεῖς ἥσαν οἱ πρόγονοι, μὴ ἀφανίζειν. Eadem

ratio est, quum πατρικὸς φίλος, πλοῦτος, et alia hujusmodi, dicuntur. DUKER.

ib. Ἐνδιος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο] That is, Alcibiades was the distinguishing family name of this Endius, borne by the members of his house in every alternate generation; so that Alcibiades was the surname to every Endius, and Endius the surname to every Alcibiades. Thus in Herodot. VI. 88, 2. Νικόδρομος Κνοίθου καλεόμενος, that is, Cnethus was the patronymic or family name which distinguished this Nicodromus from others who might bear the name of Nicodromus also: and in like manner in the alternate generations, Nicodromus would be the family name of each successive Cnethus.

8. αὐτοὶ ἔμελλον πέμπειν] That is, the Lacedæmonians intended at first to furnish themselves a fourth part of the whole number of ships; that is, ten: as they were to furnish 25 out of the 100 which were to be prepared by the whole confederacy for the general purposes of the war. See chap. 3, 2. But the earthquake having disheartened them, they diminished their quota by one half, and no more than five were made ready in the ports of Laconia.

9. σεισμοῦ γενομένου] See V. 45, 4. and the note.

SPARTA, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91.4.

ἀντὶ τῶν δέκα νεῶν πέντε παρεσκευάζοντο ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ, καὶ ὁ χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἐνὸς δέον εἰκοστὸν ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης ἔνεγραψεν.

VII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἐπειγομένων τῶν Χίων ἀποστεῖλαι τὰς ναῦς, καὶ δεδιότων μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ

A.C. 412. πρασσόμενα αἴσθωνται (πάντες γὰρ κρύφα
OL. 91. 4. αὐτῶν ἐπρεσβεύοντο), ἀποπέμπουσιν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐς Κόρινθον ἄνδρας Σπαρτιάτας τρεῖς,
A fleet is prepared at the isthmus of Corinth to sail to Chios.

ὅπως ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτέρας θαλάσσης ὡς τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὴν πρὸς Ἀθήνας ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ισθμὸν 10 κελεύσωσι πλεῦν ἐς Χίον πάσας, καὶ ἂς ὁ Ἀγις παρεσκεύαζεν ἐς τὴν Λέσβον καὶ τὰς ἄλλας. ήσαν δὲ αἱ ἔνυμπασαι τῶν ἔνυμπασαι τῆς αὐτόθι μιᾶς δέονσαι τεσσαράκοντα.

VIII. ὁ μὲν οὖν Καλλίγειτος καὶ Τιμαγόρας ὑπὲρ τοῦ Φαρναβάζου οὐκ τέκοινοῦντο τὸν στόλον ἐς τὴν Χίον, οὐδὲ τὰ

2. ἐτελεύτα τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ ὃν δ. τῷ π. τῷδε ἐτελεύτα ὃν ε. δίοντος A.B.Q.Y. Taur. 4. ἄμα δὲ τῷ ἥρι τοῦ δ' B. ἄμα δὲ τῷ ἥρι τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου Bekk. 2. ἐπιγενομένου O. ἐπειγόντων d. 5. οἱ] om. i. 6. πραττόμενα B. αἴσθονται C.

πάντως Q. πάντα N. πάντα Y. Taur. 7. ἐπορεύοντο A. 8. ἐς κόρινθον ἄνδρας σπαρτιάτας B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀ. σπ. ἐς κόρ. 9. θαλάττης B. 10. πρὸς ἀθήνας A.B.C.F.H.L.N.O.V.X. Y.c.d.e.g.i.k. Taur. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρὸς τὰς ἀθήνας. ὑπερενεγκόντας Q.e.k. Taur. 11. ἄς] om. A. 13. ἔνυμπασαι B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔνυμπασικῶν. 14. ὑπὸ e. 15. ἐκοινοῦντο G.K.e. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκοινωνοῦντο.

4. ἐπειγομένων—ἀποστεῖλαι] Ἀντὶ τοῦ, ἐπειγόντων. SCHOL. Nempe quia sensus postulat; urgentibus Chiiis, ut naves sibi mitterentur; non, “properantibus “Chiiis mittere naves.” GÖLLER. And see Poppo to the same effect, Prolegom. I. p. 188. The other passages referred to by Dobree, VIII. 9. init., and 82, 2. seem to me not to be parallel cases; for there ἐπειγομένων refers to something which the person spoken of was himself to execute. So also VI. 100, 1. The present passage then is a solecism, unless we understand τῶν Χίων as referring especially to the Chian ambassadors at Lacedæmon, who “exerted themselves to get the ships to sea,” in which sense ἀποστεῖλαι may be referred to the subject of ἐπειγομένων, although not with strict propriety.

10. ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ισθμὸν] Vide ad III. 81, 1. Infra cap. 8, 2. dicit διαφέρειν. DUKER.

15. οὐκ τέκοινοῦντο τὸν στόλον] This is a better reading perhaps than ἐκοινοῦντο, yet it is open itself to objections. Κοινοῦν, wherever it occurs in Thucydides, is always found in the active voice, and in the sense of “imparting information;” and κοινοῦσθαι τὴν τύχην, which occurs in Xenophon, Vectig. IV. 30, 32, is applied to two parties mutually giving a share of their chance to the other. The compound word ἔνυμπονθαι, however, occurs in Thucyd. VIII. 75, 3, in a sense resembling the present passage: τὰ πράγματα πάντα ἔνυμπονθαντο οἱ στρατιώται τοῖς Σαμίοις. And as those words may be interpreted, “the soldiers made common cause in all things with the Samians,” so the present passage may signify, “Calligitus and Timagoras, acting in “the name of Pharnabazus, did not “make common cause with the rest in “the expedition to Chios.”

SPARTA, &c. A.C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

It is resolved that, after Chios had been delivered, their second armament should be sent to Lesbos, and their third to the Hellespont.

5 μονίους ἐσ τὴν Χίον πρῶτον ὠρμημένους, οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἄλλο τι ἔγιγνωσκεν, ἀλλὰ ξυνελθόντες ἐσ Κόρινθον οἱ Ξύμμαχοι ἐβούλεύοντο, καὶ ἐδοξε πρῶτον ἐσ Χίον αὐτοῖς πλεῖν, ἀρχοντα ἔχοντας Χαλκιδέα, ὃς ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τὰς πέντε ναῦς † παρεσκεύαζεν, † ἔπειτα ἐσ Λέσβον, καὶ Ἀλκα-
15 μένην ἀρχοντα, ὅνπερ καὶ Ἀγις διενοεῖτο, τὸ τελευταῖον δὲ ἐσ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἀφικέσθαι προσετέτακτο δὲ ἐσ αὐτὸν ἀρχων Κλέαρχος ὁ Ραμφίου. διαφέρειν δὲ τὸν ίσθμὸν τὰς ἡμισείας τῶν νεῶν πρῶτον, καὶ εὐθὺς ταύτας ἀποπλεῖν, ὅπως μὴ οἱ Αθηναῖοι πρὸς τὰς ἀφορμωμένας μᾶλλον τὸν νοῦν
15 ἔχωσιν ἢ τὰς ὕστερον ἐπιδιαφερομένας. καὶ γὰρ τὸν πλοῦν ταύτη ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς ἐποιοῦντο, καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Αθηναίων ἀδυνασίαν, ὅτι ναυτικὸν οὐδὲν αὐτῶν πολύ πω ἐφαίνετο. ως δὲ ἐδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ διεκόμισαν εὐθὺς μίαν καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς. IX. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, ἐπειγομένων αὐτῶν τὸν

3. ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν Y. Taur. 7. ἐβούλοντο Y. prima manu Taur. αὐτοῖς A.B.F.K.X. c.f.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri αὐτούς. 8. ἀρχοντας F.Q.X.Y. Taur. 9. παρε-
σκεύαζεν A.B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo παρεσκεύασεν. λέσβον ἀλκαμένη L. ἀλκαμένη N. 10. ὅνπερ ἄγις H. ὅνπερ καὶ ὁ ἄγις g. τὸ] om. B. δὲ] om. i. 12. διαφέρειν] om. g. τὰς ἡμ. τὸν ίσθμὸν f. 13. ἡμισείας L.O.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἡμισεας. 14. οἱ] om. B. μᾶλλον τὸν νοῦν A.C.E.F.G. τὸν νοῦν μᾶλλον B. Bekk. 2. 15. ἐπιδιαφερομένας B. Goell. Bekk. [ἐπι]διαφερομένας Poppo. ἐπιφερομένας Q. ἐπιαφερομένας Taur. διαφερομένας A.C.E.F.G. 17. ἀδυνασίαν d.e.i. οὐθὲν B. et perinde capp. 15, 2. 40, 1. 43, 4. 48, 3. 51, 2. 70, 1. 87, 3. Idem οὐθὲν c. 27, 1. μηδὲν c. 37, 2. αὐτῶν οὐδὲν R.f. πω ἢ ίσχυρὸν ἐφαίνετο N.V. 18. ἐκόμισαν G. ἐκομίσθησαν e. εὐθὺς] αὐτοῖς Q.X. prima manu Taur. om. N.V.

1. ἐσ τὴν ἀποστολὴν] “To forward the sending the ships to sea”? or, “for the expedition,” taking expedition in the sense of armament? I think the former is the true translation, as in ch. 9, 3. τῆς ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν.

9. καὶ Ἀλκαμένην ἀρχοντα, i. e. ἀρ-
χοντα ἔχοντα] In the line above I have followed Bekker in reading παρεσκεύα-
ζεν, instead of παρεσκεύασεν, though I do not think it certain that the ships were not already completed, and that Chalcideus is not mentioned as “the

“man who got ready the five ships in “Laconia,” merely in order to give some information about him. A few lines below I have also followed Becker in reading ἐπιδιαφερόμενας, instead of διαφερόμενας. The compound participle is expressive, and in the manner of Thucydides, and is supported also by the corrupt reading of the Turin MS. ἐπιαφερόμενας.

16. καταφρονήσαντες—ἀδυνασίαν] “Im-
“puting weakness to the Athenians.” See the note on I. 95, 3.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

The Athenians get knowledge of what was going on, and call on the Chians to furnish them with ships, according to the terms 2 of their alliance. They thus get into their power seven of the ships of Chios.

πλοῦν, οὐ προυθυμήθησαν ξυμπλεῖν, πρὶν τὰ Ἰσθμια, ἀ τότε ἦν, διεορτάσωσιν. Ἀγις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἑτοῖμος ἦν, ἐκείνους μὲν μὴ λύειν δὴ τὰς Ἰσθμιάδας σπονδὰς, ἐαυτοῦ δὲ τὸν στόλον ἴδιον ποιήσασθαι. οὐ ξυγχωρούντων δὲ τῶν 5 Κορινθίων, ἀλλὰ διατριβῆς ἐγγιγνομένης, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἥσθοντο τὰ τῶν Χίων μᾶλλον, καὶ πέμψαντες ἔνα τῶν στρατηγῶν, Ἀριστοκράτην, ἐπηγιῶντο αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀρνουμένων τῶν Χίων, τὸ πιστὸν ναῦς σφίσι ξυμπέμπειν ἐκέλευν ἐς τὸ ξυμμαχικόν· οἱ δὲ ἐπεμψαν ἐπτά.¹⁰ 3 αἴτιον δὲ ἐγένετο τῆς ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ τῶν

1. προυθυμήθησαν Bekk. 2. προεθύμησαν V. vulgo προεθυμήθησαν. πλὴν i. τὰ] om. K.L.O.m. 2. τότε δὲ ἦν E. ἦν τότε αὐτοῖς G. 3. μὴ λύειν τὰς, omisso δὴ, N. ex rasura V. 4. τὸν] om. e. 6. γενομένης B. γενομένης K. 7. ἥσθαντο B. μᾶλλον—αὐτοὺς] om. B. 10. ἐπεμπον R.d.f.i. ἐπτὰ] αὐτοῖς e. 11. αἴτιοι Q.

I. τὰ "Ισθμια, ἀ τότε ἦν] This could not have been as late as Hecatombæon, or July; for immediately at the beginning of the summer, that is, according to Thucydides' way of reckoning, about April, the Lacedæmonians had sent messengers to Corinth to expedite the sailing of the fleet for Ionia, and we cannot suppose that three months would have been spent in doing nothing, and that the expedition which was to be hurried off in April, or the very beginning of May, should be still in harbour in July, without our hearing any thing of any loss of time, till we come to the Isthmian games, that is, according to Göller, to July. Besides, the Isthmian games preceded the Hyacinthia at Sparta; (Compare Xenophon Hellen. IV. 5, 1—4, and §. 7—11.) but the Hyacinthia were some time before the Olympic games; (Compare Thucyd. V. 41, 3. 44. 47, 10. 49, 1.) and these last took place in Hecatombæon. The Isthmian games therefore, at least in the year with which we are now concerned, must have been celebrated in Munychion, or Thargelion at the latest; that is, in May, or early in June.

3. μὴ λύειν δὴ τὰς σπονδὰς] "That according to the scruples which they professed, they should not break the

"truce." Δὴ, "accordingly," "agreeably to the language which they held."

10. ἐς τὸ ξυμμαχικόν] Portus utramque significationem, quam haec verba recipere putabat, in interpretatione Latina expresserat, e qua Hudsonus illa, Chios—in societatis officio constanter permanere, quæ verbis ad fidem faciendam addiderat Portus, detraxit. Probatum nimur priorem significationem, quemadmodum et Graevius ad Luciani Dial. Mort. p. 316. Mihi magis placet posterior: ναῦς τὸ πιστὸν εἰς τὸ συμμαχικόν, naves, quæ fidem facerent, vel, pignoris loco essent, eos in societate mansuros. Ita Thucydides, III. 11, 2. τὸ ἀντίπαλον δέος μόνον πιστὸν ἐς ξυμμαχίαν. Nam quod ibi συμμαχία, hic τὸ συμμαχικόν est, ut III. 91, 2. et ssepe alibi. Herodotus IX. 106, 5. Σαριόν—εἰς τὸ συμμαχικόν ἐποιήσαντο, πίστει τε καταλαζόντες καὶ δρκίσισι. Et κατὰ τὸ συμμαχικόν, nempe συμφώνημα, ut supplet alicubi Scholiastes Thucydidis, dicuntur fieri, vel postulari, quæ fiunt vel postulantur ex formula fœderis cum sociis initi: pro eo autem εἰς τὸ συμμαχικόν dici vix putem. DUKER.

11. αἴτιον δὲ ἐγένετο—οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ—οὐκ εἰδότες] Compare IV. 26, 5. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προειπόντες, and Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 307.

Χίων οὐκ εἰδότες τὰ πρασσόμενα, οἱ δὲ ὄλιγοι καὶ ξυνειδότες τό τε πλῆθος οὐ βουλόμενοί πω πολέμιον ἔχειν, πρίν τι καὶ ἴσχυρὸν λάβωσι, καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους οὐκέτι προσδεχόμενοι ἥξειν, ὅτι διέτριβον.

5 X. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τὰ Ἰσθμια ἐγίγνετο, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ) ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτὰ, καὶ κατάδηλα μᾶλ-

COAST OF CORINTH.

The Athenians watch
the enemy's fleet at
the isthmus, pursue it
when it puts to sea,
drive it on shore on
the Corinthian coast,
and blockade it there.

λον αὐτοῖς τὰ τῶν Χίων ἐφάνη. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἀνεχώρησαν, παρεσκευάζοντο εὐθὺς ὅπως μὴ λήσουσιν αὐτοὺς αἱ νῆσες ἐκ τῶν Κευχρειῶν ἀφορμηθεῖσαι. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τὴν ἑορτὴν ἀνήγοντο 2 μᾶ ἀλλὰ καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Χίον, ἀρχονταὶ Ἀλκαμένην ἔχοντες. καὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πρῶτον ἵσαις ναυσὶ προσπλεύσαντες ὑπῆγον ἐς τὸ πέλαγος. ὡς δὲ ἐπὶ πολὺ οὐκ ἐπηκολούθησαν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι 3 15 ἀλλ' ἀπετράποντο, ἐπανεχώρησαν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς γὰρ τῶν Χίων ἐπτὰ ναῦς ἐν τῷ ἀριθμῷ μετὰ σφῶν ἔχοντες οὐ πιστὰς ἐνόμιζον· ἀλλ' ὑστερον ἄλλας προσπληρώσαντες ἐπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα, παραπλέοντας αὐτοὺς καταδιώκουσιν

1. πραττόμενα B. ὄλιγοι καὶ συνειδότες B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὄλιγοι ξυνειδότες.
 3. ἔχυρὸν L. 6. ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ] ἐπειδὴ ἡγγέλθη e. Post γὰρ addidit ex B. αἱ σπονδαὶ Bekk. quæ inter uncos posuit Goell. αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον i. 9. λήσουσιν C.E.F.H.K.R.X.g.i. Poppo. Bekk. vulgo λήσωσιν. αὐτοῖς G.i.m. κευχρεῶν B. κευχρειῶν i. 10. ἀνήγον k. 12. ἀλκαμένη N.V. et sic infra. ἔχοντας f. 13. προσπλέοντες L. ὑπῆγον B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπεὶ i. vulgo ἐπῆγον. 14. ἐπηκολούθουν g. 15. ἐπετράποντο K.e.g. ἐτράποντο P.d.i. ἀνεχώρησαν d.i. 18. καταπλέοντας g. αὐτοῖς B.

6. ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ] Undoubtedly αἱ σπονδαὶ must be understood in τὰ Ἰσθμια, but surely it cannot be right to insert αἱ σπονδαὶ, as Bekker has done, on the single authority of the Vatican MS. B. Poppo properly compares the expressions, ἐπῆλθον Ὀλύμπια, I. 126, 5. and Κάρνεια ἐτύγχανον ὕντα, V. 75, 2.

ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτὰ] Vide ad III. 104, 6. DUKER.

13. ὑπῆγον ἐς τὸ πέλαγος] “Began to retreat towards the open sea.” Compare V. 10, 3. ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡιόνος, and the note on VII. 46.

17. ἄλλας προσπληρώσαντες ἐπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα] “Possuntne verba signifi-

“ care, ‘Aliis insuper impletis ut uniuersæ essent septem et triginta?’” POPPO. I have no doubt that this is the correct interpretation. For if the 37 ships are to be added to the 21, so as to make a total of 58, and if 27 ships were afterwards recalled, (c. 15.) and then others sent to supply their place, the number at last must have exceeded 21, which it is said to have been, c. 20, 1. But if the whole number were only 37, and after the recall of 27 “some others,” it is not stated how many, were sent to supply their places, the number so made up may very well have amounted to 21, and yet not have exceeded it.

COAST OF CORINTH, SPARTA, &c. A.C. 412. Olympr. 91. 4.

ἐς Πειραιὸν τῆς Κορινθίας· ἔστι δὲ λιμὴν ἔρημος καὶ ἐσχάτος πρὸς τὰ μεθύρια τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας. καὶ μίαν μὲν ναῦν ἀπολλύασι μετέωρον οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ἔνναγα-
4 γόντες ὄρμίζουσι. καὶ προσβαλόντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ κιτὰ θάλασσαν ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀποβάντων, θό- 5 ρυζός τε ἐγένετο πολὺς καὶ ἄτακτος, καὶ τῶν τε νεῶν τὰς πλείους κατατραυματίζουσιν ἐν τῇ γῇ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τὸν ἄρχοντα Ἀλκαμένην ἀποκτείνουσι· καὶ αὐτῶν τινὲς ἀπέθανον. XI. διακριθέντες δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὰς πολεμίας ναῦς
This check damps the
spirits of the Spartans;
yet at the earnest so-
licitation of Alcibiades,
they dispatch him and
Chalepus with five
ships to Chios.
(11, 12.)

ἐπέταξαν ἐφορμεῖν ίκανὰς, ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐς τὸ νησίδιον ὄρμίζονται, ἐν φῷ οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχοντι ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο, καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθίνας ἐπὶ βοήθειαν ἐπεμπον. παρῆσαν γὰρ καὶ τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἵ τε Κορίνθιοι βοηθοῦντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὑστερον
καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πρόσχωροι. καὶ δρῶντες τὴν φυλακὴν ἐν χωρίῳ ἔρημῳ ἐπίπονον οὖσαν ἡπόρουν, καὶ ἐπενόησαν μὲν κατακαῦσαι τὰς ναῦς, ἐπειτα δὲ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνελκύσαι καὶ τῷ πεζῷ προσκαθημένους φυλακὴν ἔχειν, ἕως ἃν τις παρατύχῃ διαφυγὴ ἐπιτηδεία. ἐπεμψε δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἀγισ, αἰσθόμενος

1. πειραιὸν H. ἔρημος καὶ ἐσχάτος] om. c. ἐσχάτος καὶ ἔρημος N.V.X.
2. ἀπολλύειντι L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.i. 4. προσβαλλόντων C. ἀθηναίων
κατὰ i. 5. θάλατταν B. 6. τῶν νεῶν i. 9. πολεμίους i. 11. ἀπέ-
χοντες G.i.m. 16. ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ L. 17. ἡρέμουν c. 18. δὲ in margine
ponit B. 20. διαφυγὴ ἐπιτηδείαι E.F.

I. ἐς Πειραιὸν] Müller (Dorier, II. p. 431.) wishes to read Σπείραιον, on the authority of Pliny and Ptolemy. But Stephanus Byzant. read Πειραιὸν, and Spiraeum is mentioned not as a harbour, but a headland. According to Col. Leake, Piraeum was the "land-locked harbour, now called Frango " Limiona." Travels in Morea, III. p. 313.

10. ἐς τὸ νησίδιον] "The island opposite to the entrance of the harbour was that which sheltered the squadron of the Athenians. It is now called Ovrio-nisi, or Ovriό-kastro, " Jew's Castle, which appellation is de-

rived from some ruins on the island, " but of what date or description I am not informed." Col. Leake, III. 313. 14. βοηθοῦντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς] "Going to the place where their ships were, " to protect them." Βοήθειν ἐπὶ, followed by the name of a person, signifies, "to carry aid against him;" but followed by the name of a place, it signifies, "to carry aid to it." Thus, III. 97. 4. βεβοηθηκότες ἐπὶ τῷ Αἴγιτον, and VIII. 15, fin. τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον. Chios being regarded as a part of the Athenian dominion, which the Athenians were trying to protect.

SPARTA, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

ταῦτα, ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην Θέρμωνα. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις 3 πρῶτον μὲν ἡγγέλθη ὅτι αἱ νῆσες ἀνηγμέναι εἰσὶν ἐκ τοῦ ἴσθμου (εἴρητο γὰρ, ὅταν γένηται τοῦτο, Ἀλκαμένει ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφόρων ἵππεα πέμψαι), καὶ εὐθὺς τὰς παρὰ σφῶν πέντε ναῦς 5 καὶ Χαλκιδέα ἄρχοντα καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐβούλοντο πέμπειν· ἔπειτα ὥρμημένων αὐτῶν τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ τῶν νεῶν καταφυγὴν ἡγγέλθη, καὶ ἀθυμήσαντες, ὅτι πρῶτον ἀπτόμενοι τοῦ Ἰωνικοῦ πολέμου ἔπταισαν, τὰς ναῦς τὰς ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτῶν οὐκέτι διενοοῦντο πέμπειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τινας 10 προανηγμένας μετακαλεῖν. XII. γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης πείθει αὖθις "Ενδιον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐφόρους μὴ ἀποκυῆσαι τὸν πλοῦν, λέγων ὅτι φθήσονται [τε] πλεύσαντες, πρὶν τὴν τῶν νεῶν ξυμφορὰν Χίους αἰσθέσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ὅταν προσβάλῃ Ἰωνίᾳ, ράδίως πείσειν τὰς πόλεις ἀφίστασθαι, τήν τε 15 τῶν Ἀθηναίων λέγων ἀσθένειαν καὶ τὴν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων προθυμίαν· πιστότερος γὰρ ἄλλων φανεῖσθαι. Ἐνδιώ τε 2 αὐτῷ ἰδίᾳ ἔλεγε καλὸν εἶναι δι' ἐκείνου ἀποστῆσαι τε Ἰωνίαν καὶ βασιλέα ξύμμαχον ποιῆσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ μὴ "Αγιδος τὸ ἀγώνισμα τοῦτο γενέσθαι· ἐπύγχανε γὰρ τῷ "Αγιδὶ 20 αὐτὸς διάφορος ὡν. καὶ ὁ μὲν πείσας τούς τε ἄλλους ἐφόρους 3 καὶ "Ενδιον, ἀνήγετο ταῖς πέντε ναυσὶ μετὰ Χαλκιδέως τοῦ Λακεδαιμονίου, καὶ διὰ τάχους τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιοῦντο.

3. εἴρηται i. ὅτε R. τοῦτο] om. i. ἀλκαμένη A.B.K.i. 4. ἵππεας Q. περὶ i. 5. μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀλκιβ. N.V. ἐβούλευοντο B.L. 6. τῷ] om. g.i. 12. ληφθήσονται R. τε accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk. πρὶν ἡ B. πρὸς K. 13. νεῶν] ἀθηναίων B. ξυμφορὰν A.B.E.F.H.V.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo συμφοράν. αἰσθέσθαι A.E. accentu caret F. αὐτὸς] αὖθις d.i. ὅταν —πείσειν A.C.E.F.G. ὅτι ἡ—πείσει B. Bekker. προβάλῃ k.m. 14. τε τῶν ἀθηναίων B.Q.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omittunt articulum. 15. λέγων ἀσθένειαν A.C.E.F.G. ἀσθένειαν λέγων B. Bekk. 2. τὴν ἐν τῶν d.i. 16. πιστότερος B. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πιστότεροι C. vulgo πιστότερον. 18. σύμμαχον K. μὴ] om. k. 19. τοῦτο τὸ ἀγώνισμα g.

6. ὥρμημένων αὐτῶν] "Recte versio, "cum ad profectionem animis essent propensis, et Chium petere properarent." Vide VIII. 40, fin. 47, fin. 60, 2. 73, 3. 86, 4. DOBREE. 13. ὅταν προσβάλῃ—πείσειν] Conf. III. 25, 2. ἔλεγε ὅτι—ἔσται—προαποπεμφθῇ ναί τε αὐτὸς, et Matthiae Gr. Gr. §. 53⁸, [Jelf, 804, 5.] et Thucyd. II. 80, 1. λέγοντες ὅτι—κρατήσουσι—καὶ ἔσοιτο—ἔλπιδα δὲ εἶναι. Vide Poppon. Prolegom. I. p. 270. Mox tamen recte πιστότερος editum ex B. pro vulgata πιστότερον. GÖLLER.

COAST OF ASIA. A.C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

XIII. Ἀνεκομίζοντο δὲ ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ
[ai] ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας Πελοποννησίων ἐκκαιδεκα νῆες αἱ

The Peloponnesian fleet which had fought at Syracuse returns home, with the loss of only one ship, taken by an Athenian squadron off Leucas.

μετὰ Γυλίππου ἔνδιαπολεμήσασαι· καὶ περὶ τὴν Λευκαδίαν ἀποληφθεῖσαι καὶ κοπεῖσαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀττικῶν ἐπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι νεῶν, ὡν ἥρχεν 5
‘Ιπποκλῆς Μενίππου, φυλακὴν ἔχων τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας νεῶν, αἱ λοιπαὶ, πλὴν μιᾶς, διαφυγοῦσαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους κατέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν Κόρινθον.

XIV. Ὁ δὲ Χαλκιδεὺς καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης πλέοντες, ὅσοις τε ἐπιτύχοιεν, ἔνιελάμβανον τοῦ μὴ ἔξαγγελτοι γενέσθαι· 10

COAST OF ASIA.

On the arrival of the Lacedaemonian squadron, CHIOS, ERYTHRÆ, and CLAZOMENÆ, revolt from Athena.

καὶ προσβαλόντες πρῶτον Κωρύκῳ τῆς ἥπειρον, καὶ ἀφέντες ἐνταῦθα αὐτοὺς, αὐτοὶ μὲν προξυγγενόμενοι τῶν ἔνμπραστόντων Χίων τισὶ, καὶ κελευόντων καταπλεῖν μὴ προειπόντας ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ἀφικνοῦνται αἰφνίδιοι τοῖς Χίοις. 15

καὶ οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ ἐν θαύματι ἤσαν καὶ ἐκπλήξει· τοῖς δὲ ὀλίγοις παρεσκεύαστο ὥστε βουλήν τε τυχεῖν ἔυλλεγομένην,

1. αὐτὸν] om. E.i. καὶ ἀπὸ A.B.F.H.N.V.X. Taur. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ C.E. 2. τῆς] om. Q. 3. μετὰ τοῦ γυλίππου O. ἔνδιαπολεμήσασαι B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἔνμπραστόντων. παρὰ e. 4. λευκάδα R.i. ἀπολειφθεῖσαι A.B.R. 6. ὑποκλῆς A.F.H.N.R.V.X.d. μενίσπου A.F. 7. τῆς] om. e. αἱ λοιπαὶ A.B.F.H.K.N.R.V.X. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αἱ λυπαὶ C. αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ i. vulgo αἱ γὰρ λοιπαὶ. 11. προσλαβόντες C.G.e.m. 13. προσξυγγενόμενοι K. ἔνμπραστόντων B. πρασσόντων d. 14. προειπόντες d.

1. καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας—νῆες] The article is explained by the clause following, αἱ μετὰ Γυλίππου ἔνδιαπολεμήσασαι. So again c. 26, 1. τὰς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ Σικελίας πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα ναῦς· τῶν τε γὰρ Σικελιωτῶν εἴκοσι νῆες Συρακοσίων ἥλθον, αἱ τε ἐκ Πελοποννήσου, κ. τ. λ. See the note on III. 22, 8.

4. κοπῖσαι] *Vexatae*, Demosthenes II. Olynth. p. 14. apud Stephanum: Κοπτόμενοι δὴ αἱ τὰς στρατείας ταύτας τὰς ἄνω καὶ κάτω, i. e. ut ibi Scholiastes: ταλαιπωρούμενοι. Hesychius: κοπτομένου, ταλαιπωρούμενου. DUKER.

10. τοῦ μὴ ἔξαγγελτοι γενέσθαι] The same construction occurs, I. 4. fin. I. 23. fin., and is noticed by Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 539. Obs. 1. Jelf, 492. But its

explanation is not so easy. “Because ‘of,’ seems to express the sense of the genitive in English. “They seized all ‘whom they fell in with, because of ‘not having their coming reported.’” So οἴκτείρω σε τοῦ πάθους, “I pity ‘thee, because of thy calamity.’” It seems to belong to that general property of the genitive case which explains or defines the nature of the preceding verb, as in the expression, καλῶς ἔχει βίον, &c., and thus in the exclamations, τῆς τύχης—τῆς ἀναιδείας, &c., the genitive in fact explains the inarticulate sound of grief, surprise, disgust, or any other feeling, which is supposed to have preceded it. “Alas! for my for-“tune!” “shame of thy impudence,” &c.

COAST OF ASIA. ATHENS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4.

καὶ λεγομένων λόγων ἀπό τε τοῦ Χαλκιδέως καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ώς ἄλλαι τε νῆσοι πολλαὶ προσπλέουσι, καὶ τὰ περὶ τῆς πολιορκίας τῶν ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ νεών οὐ δηλωσάντων, ἀφίστανται Χῖοι καὶ αὖθις Ἐρυθραῖοι Ἀθηναίων. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τρισὶ ναυσὶ πλεύσαντες καὶ Κλαζομενὰς ἀφιστᾶσι. διαβάντες δὲ οἱ Κλαζομένιοι εὐθὺς ἐς τὴν ἥπειρον, τὴν Πολίχναν ἐτείχιζον, εἴ τι δέοι, σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς νησῖδος, ἐν ᾧ οἰκοῦσι, πρὸς ἀναχώρησιν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀφεστῶτες πάντες ἐν τειχισμῷ ἦσαν καὶ παρασκευῇ πολέμου.

10 XV. Ἐς δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας ταχὺ ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου ἀφικνεῖται· καὶ νομίσαντες μέγαν ἥδη καὶ σαφῆ τὸν κίνδυνον σφᾶς

ATHENS.

On the news of the revolt of Chios, the Athenians resolve to use the ships and money set apart for the greatest emergencies. They send off twenty ships to Chios.

περιεστάναι, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ξυμμάχους οὐκ ἔθελήσειν τῆς μεγίστης πόλεως μεθεστηκύιας ἡσυχάζειν, τά τε χίλια τάλαντα, ὃν διὰ παντὸς τοῦ πολέμου ἐγλίχοντο μὴ ἄψεσθαι, εὐθὺς ἔλυσαν τὰς ἐπικειμένας ζημίας τῷ εἰπόντι ἡ ἐπιψηφίσαντι, ὑπὸ τῆς παρούσης ἐκπλήξεως, καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο κινεῖν, καὶ ναῦς πληροῦν οὐκ ὀλίγας, τῶν τε ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ ἐφορμουσῶν τὰς μὲν ὀκτὼ ἥδη πέμπειν, αἱ 20 ἀπολιποῦσαι τὴν φυλακὴν, τὰς μετὰ Χαλκιδέως διώξασαι

I. λεγομένων A.C.E.F.G. γενομένων B. Bekk. τε τοῦ] om. Q. 3. πειραιεῖ E.e. ἀφιστᾶσιν i. 4. ἀθηναίων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Q. 6. τε B. Bekker. Goell. εὐθὺς οἱ κλαζομένιοι B. 7. εἴ τι] ὅτι H. 8. ἐν τειχισμῷ τε πάντες B. Bekk. Goell. 10. ἀγγελία ἐκ τῆς i. 11. τὸν κίνδυνον καὶ σαφῆ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς c. 12. περιεστάναι Q. 13. μεγάλης P. ἀφεστηκύιας B. 15. μὴ] om. g. ἄψεσθαι E. Bekk. 18. οὐκ B. Bekk. 2. vulgo μή. 19. τὰς] om. G.L.O.P.e.k.m. 20. ἀπολιποῦσαι X.

I. λεγομένων λόγων] The reading γενομένων, which Bekker has adopted from B, is right enough in itself, but need not be preferred to λεγομένων. Compare VI. 32, 4, quoted by Poppe, ἐλέχθησαν λόγοι ἀπὸ ἀλλων.

6. τὴν Πολίχναν] This is a general name which has become a proper one by usage, like Ham, Kirby, &c. in English; or more like "Borgo" in Italian, the full name of the place being properly, τὴν Πολίχναν τῶν Κλαζομενίων, Borgo dei Clazomeni; and thence in common speech, simply τὴν Πο-

λίχναν, Borgo. It occurs as a proper name in Argolis; (Polybius, IV. 36.) in Crete; (Herodot. VII. 170, 2.) and in Troas; (Strabo, XIII. 1, 45.) Πόλισμα also occurs as a proper name in Strabo, XIII. 1, 42.

10. ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου] Nuncius de Chio. Sophocles Ajac. v. 221. οἴαν ἐδήλωσις ἀνδρὸς αἴθωνος ἀγγελίαν. Et v. 1017. ὁξεῖα γάρ σου βάξις ως θεοῦ τινὸς διῆλθ' Ἀχαιοὺς πάντας. Confer supra II. 45, 4. Duk. And I. 61, 1. ἀγγελία τῶν πόλεων.

16. τῷ εἰπόντι ἡ ἐπιψηφίσαντι] Seil. κινεῖν. Compare for the story, II. 24.

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91.4.

καὶ οὐ καταλαβοῦσαι ἀνακεχωρήκεσαν (ἥρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Στρομβιχίδης Διοτίμου), ἄλλας δὲ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον βοηθεῖν δώδεκα μετὰ Θρασυκλέους, ἀπολιπούσας καὶ ταύτας τὴν ἐφόρμησιν. τάς τε τῶν Χίων ἐπτὰ ναῦς, αἱ αὐτοῖς ξυνεπολιόρκουν τὰς ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ, ἀπαγαγόντες, τοὺς μὲν δούλους 5 ἔξ αὐτῶν ἐλευθέρωσαν, τοὺς δὲ ἐλευθέρους κατέδησαν. ἐτέρας δὲ ἀντὶ πασῶν τῶν ἀπελθουσῶν νεῶν ἐς τὴν ἐφόρμησιν τῶν Πελοποννησίων διὰ τάχους πληρώσαντες ἀντέπεμψαν, καὶ ἄλλας διεροῦντο τριάκοντα πληροῦν· καὶ πολλὴ ἦν [ἡ] προθυμία, καὶ ὀλίγον ἐπράσσετο οὐδὲν ἐς τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν 10 ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον.

XVI. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Στρομβιχίδης ταῖς ὁκτὸν ναυσὶν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Σάμον, καὶ προσλαβὼν Σαμίαν μίαν ἐπλευστεν ἐς

COAST OF ASIA.

Progress of the revolt.
TEOS joins the Peloponnesians;

Τέων καὶ ἡσυχάζειν ἡξίου αὐτούς. ἐκ δὲ τῆς Χίου ἐς τὴν Τέων καὶ ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς μετὰ τριῶν 15 καὶ εἴκοσι νεῶν ἐπέπλει, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἅμα ὁ τῶν Κλαζομενίων καὶ Ἐρυθραίων παρήει. προαισθόμενος δὲ ὁ Στρομβιχίδης προανήγετο· καὶ μετεωρισθεὶς ἐν τῷ πελάγει, ὡς ἔώρα τὰς ναῦς πολλὰς τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς Χίου, 20 3 φυγὴν ἐποιεῖτο ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου· αἱ δὲ ἐδίωκον. τὸν δὲ πεζὸν οἱ Τήιοι τὸ πρῶτον οὐκ ἐσδεχόμενοι, ὡς ἔφυγον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐπηγάγοντο. καὶ ἐπέσχον μὲν οἱ πεζοὶ, καὶ Χαλκιδέα ἐκ τῆς

2. στρομβιχίδης B. ut sol. t. στρομβιχίδης Q. 4. ἐφόρμησιν e. 6. ἡλευθεροῦσιν N. Bekk. 7. τῶν ἐφόρμησιν om. G. 8. ἀπελθουσῶν A.B.E.F.H. N.R.V.X.f.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπελθουσῶν. ἀφόρμησιν Q. 9. ἡνὶ ἡ προθυμία B.Q. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. sed ille incis inclusum. προϊρ προθυμία g. vulgo ἡ προθυμία. 10. ἐπράττετο B. ἐπεπράσσετο i. οἰδίρ B. 11. ἐπὶ τῇ] om. A.E.F.X. et N. sed hic margine adscript. habet. χιον Λ. τῶν χιον γρ. B. χιον N. 12. στρομβιχίδης B. ἀφικεῖτο i. παραλαζόρ Q. 14. τεω c. καὶ ἡσυχάζειν τέων om. E. ἡξίουν Λ.F. 15. τεον L.O. 16. ὁ τῶν B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ δ. 17. καὶ ὁ ἐρυθραῖον Q.i. 18. προανήγετο A.C.E.F.G. ἐξανήγετο B. Bekk. προανηγάγετο N.V. 19. πολλὰς τὰς ναῦς τὰς g. ἀποὶ ἐπὶ L.O.P.g. 20. ἐπὶ ἀπὸ c. om. K. 21. τέω e. 22. ἐπηγάγοντο L.O.d.i. ἀμηγάγοντο e. πεζοὶ B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. N. ex rasura et vulgo πολλοί.

17. παρήει] “Moved along the shore.”
For Chalcideus having run over from
Chios to the main land, then sailed
along under the land to Teos; and the
land forces moved along the shore in

the same direction to cooperate with them.

19. ὡς ἔώρα τὰς ναῦς πολλὰς] scil.
οῖσας. “On seeing their ships to be
“so numerous.”

διώξεως περιμένοντες· ώς δὲ ἐχρόνιζε, καθήρουν αὐτοὶ τὸ τεῖχος, ὃ ἀνωκοδόμησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς Τηῖων πόλεως τὸ πρὸς ἥπειρον, ξυγκαθήρουν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐπελθόντες οὐ πολλοὶ, ὡν ἥρχε Στάγης, ὑπαρχος Τισ-
5 σαφέρνους.

XVII. Χαλκιδεὺς δὲ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ώς κατεδίωξαν ἐς Σάμον Στρομβιχίδην, ἐκ μὲν τῶν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νεῶν τοὺς ναύτας ὀπλίσαντες ἐν Χίῳ καταλιμπάνουσιν, ἀντιπληρώσαντες δὲ ταύτας τε ἐκ Χίου καὶ ἄλλας εἴκοσιν, ἔπλεον ἐς Μίλητον ώς ἀποστήσοντες. ἐβούλετο γὰρ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὡν ἐπιτήδειος τοῖς προεστῶσι τῶν Μιλησίων, φθάσαι τάς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ναῦς προσαγαγόμενος αὐτοὺς, καὶ τοῖς Χίοις καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ Χαλκιδεῖ 15 καὶ τῷ ἀποστέλλαντι Ἐνδίῳ, ὥσπερ ὑπέσχετο, τὸ ἀγώνισμα προσθεῖναι, ὅτι πλείστας τῶν πόλεων μετὰ τῆς Χίων δυνάμεως καὶ Χαλκιδέως ἀποστήσας. λαθόντες οὖν τὸ πλεῖστον 20 τοῦ πλοῦ, καὶ φθάσαντες οὐ πολὺ τόν τε Στρομβιχίδην καὶ τὸν Θρασυκλέα, ὃς ἔτυχεν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν δώδεκα ναυσὶν ἕρτι παρὼν καὶ ξυνδιώκων, ἀφιστᾶσι τὴν Μίλητον. καὶ οἱ 25 Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ πόδας μιᾶς δεούσαις εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐπιπλεύσαντες, ώς αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἐδέχοντο οἱ Μιλήσιοι, ἐν Λάδῃ τῇ

1. αὐτὸ i. αὐτοί τε B. Bekk. Goell. 2. οἱ] om. K. πόλεως τὸ πρὸς B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri πόλεως πρός. 4. ὁ τάγις A. ὁ τάνης d. ὁ πάγης L.O.e.k. ὁ πάγης C. ὁ γάγης γρ. B. στάγης B. Poppo. Goell. ὁ τάγης N. Bekk. ὁ τάγης corr. G. ὁ τάγης E.F. vulgo ὁ Τάγης. 7. σάμου C. τῶν μὲν K. 9. ταύτας ἐκ χίου τε i. 10. ἐσ] ως K.Q. ἀποστήσαντες C. 12. φθάσας i. 13. τὰς B. Bekk. Goell. ceteri τὰς τε. τῆς] om. i. προσαγαγόμενος G.L.O.d.i.m. προσαγαγόμενας e.k. 14. καὶ τοῖς χίοις A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.V.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo omitunt articulum. 16. πόλεων] πολεμίων P. 17. χαλκιδέων K. 19. τὸν] om. g. φασικλέα K. 21. δεούσης G.L.O.P.Q. f.i.k.m. δὲ οὔσαις E.

12. φθάσαι τὰς τε—ναῦς, κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction is misplaced, as we have often seen it before; the construction being, φθάσαι τε τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὸ ἀγώνισμα προσθεῖναι.

22. ἐν Λάδῃ τῇ ἐπικειμένῃ νήσῳ] “This island, like many others, has been joined to the continent by the mud of the Maeander; and its place

“is only marked now by a hill, and village named Bautenau. The mouth of the river, according to Chandler, is distant about eight miles; the plain smooth and level as a bowling-green, except certain knolls extant in it, near midway before Miletus.” Cramer’s Asia Minor, vol. I. p. 389.

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 412. Olymp. 91. 4. 92. 1.

4 ἐπικειμένη νήσῳ ἐφώρμουν. καὶ ἡ πρὸς βασιλέα ξυμμαχία
Λακεδαιμονίοις ἡ πρώτη, Μιλησίων εὐθὺς ἀποστάντων, διὰ
Τισσαφέρνους καὶ Χαλκιδέως ἐγένετο ἦδε.

XVIII. “ΕΠΙ τοῖσδε ξυμμαχίαν ἐποίησαντο πρὸς βα-
“σιλέα καὶ Τισσαφέρνην Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι. 5
Treaty between the king of Persia and the Lacedemonians.
“ ὅπόσην χώραν καὶ πόλεις βασιλεὺς ἔχει καὶ
“ οἱ πατέρες οἱ βασιλέως εἰχον, βασιλέως ἔστω·
“ καὶ ἐκ τούτων τῶν πόλεων ὅπόσα Ἀθηναίοις
“ ἐφοίτα χρήματα ἡ ἄλλο τι, κωλυόντων κοινῇ βασιλεὺς καὶ
“ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, ὅπως μήτε χρήματα λαμ- 10
2 “ βάνωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι μήτε ἄλλο μηδέν. καὶ τὸν πόλεμον τὸν
“ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους κοινῇ πολεμούντων βασιλεὺς καὶ Λακε-
“ δαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι· καὶ κατάλυσιν τοῦ πολέμου
“ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐξέστω ποιεῖσθαι, ἵν μὴ ἀμφοτέροις
3 “ δοκῆ, βασιλεῖ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. ἵν 15
“ δέ τινες ἀφιστῶνται ἀπὸ βασιλέως, πολέμοιο ἔστωσαν καὶ
“ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. καὶ ἵν τινες ἀφιστῶ-
“ ται ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, πολέμοιο ἔστω-
“ σαν βασιλεῖ κατὰ ταῦτα.”

XIX. Ἡ μὲν ξυμμαχία αὕτη ἐγένετο. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ 20
Χῖοι εὐθὺς δέκα ἑτέρας πληρώσαντες ναῦς ἔπλευσαν ἐς Ἄναια,

A Chian squadron defeated by an Athenian one, just sent from Athens. Revolt of LEBEDUS & ERE.
βουλόμενοι περί τε τῶν ἐν Μιλήτῳ πυθέσθαι
καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἄμα ἀφιστάναι. καὶ ἐλθούσης
παρὰ Χαλκιδέως ἀγγελίας αὐτοῖς ἀποπλεῖν
πάλιν, καὶ ὅτι Ἀμόργης παρέσται κατὰ γῆν 25

3. ἐγεγένητο B. ἥδη d.i. 4. ξυμμαχίας i. 5. τισσαφέρνην i. 7. πατέρες
βασιλέως e.g. πατέρες οἱ βασιλέων i. 8. ἀθηναίους B.C.e. ἀθηναίους ξυμμαχεῖ καὶ
φόρους διδωσι V. N. sed vulgat. in marg. habet. 9. βασιλεὺς τε καὶ οἱ λακεδαιμό-
νιοι L.O. βασιλεῖς καὶ οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι e.g.k. 10. λαμβάνωσιν οἱ ἀθηναίοι L.N.O.g.
11. μήτε ἄλλην ξυμμαχίαν τιὰ V.N. sed vulgat. in marg. habet. τὸν πρὸς ἀθη-
ναίους] om. c. 14. πρὸς τοὺς (τοὺς πρὸς teste Bekk.) ἀθηναίους B. 15. δοκεῖ Q.
16. ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως N.V. 18. καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων] om. c. ἔστωσαν βασιλεῖ.
κατὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἡ ξυμμαχία N.V. 19. ταῦτα A.B.E.F.K.N.m. 20. ταῦτα
A.C.E.F.G. τούτο B. Bekk. 2. 21. ἄναι A.C.F.G.H.K.X.d.f.i. et prima
manu N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. ἄναι B. ἄναιαν L.O.V.g.m. corr. E. vulgo ἄναιαν.
Conf. III. 19, 2. 32, 2. IV. 75, 1. 23. ἀφεστάναι Q. 25. ἀβμόργης f.
παρεστάναι i.

στρατιᾶ, ἔπλευσαν ἐς Διὸς ἱερὸν· καὶ καθορῶσιν ἑκκαιδεκα ναῦς, ἃς ὕστερον ἔτι Θρασυκλέους Διομέδων ἔχων ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν προσέπλει. καὶ ὡς εἶδον, ἔφευγον μιᾶς μὲν νηὶ ἐς 3 "Εφεσον, αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ ἐπὶ τῆς Τέω. καὶ τέσσαρας μὲν κενὰς 5 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι λαμβάνουσι, τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν φθασάντων· αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι ἐς τὴν Τηῖων πόλιν καταφεύγουσι. καὶ 4 οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου ἀπέπλευσαν· οἱ δὲ Χῖοι ταῖς λοιπαῖς ναυσὶν ἀναγαγόμενοι, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς μετ' αὐτῶν, Λέβεδον ἀπέστησαν καὶ αὐθις Ἐράς. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἔκαστοι ἐπ' 10 οἴκου ἀπεκομίσθησαν, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς καὶ αἱ νῆσες.

XX. *"Υπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους αἱ ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ εἰκοσι νῆσες τῶν Πελοποννησίων, καταδιωχθεῖσαι τότε καὶ*

A. C. 412.
Olymp. 92. 1.
COAST OF
CORINTH.
15
The Peloponnesian ships blockaded on this coast break out, defeat the blockading squadron, and prepare to sail for Ionia.

ἐφορμούμεναι ἵσῳ ἀριθμῷ ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ἐπέκπλουν ποιησάμεναι αἱφνίδιον καὶ κρατήσασαι ναυμαχίᾳ, τέσσαράς τε ναῦς λαμβάνουσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἀποπλεύσασαι ἐς Κεγχρειὰς τὸν ἐς τὴν Χίον καὶ τὴν Ιωνίαν πλοῦν αὐθις παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ ναύαρχος αὐτοῖς ἐκ Λακεδαιμονος Ἀστύοχος ἐπῆλθεν, φέρετε ἐγίγνετο 20 ἥδη πᾶσα ἡ ναυαρχία. ἀναχωρήσαντος δὲ τοῦ ἐκ τῆς Τέω

2. *αἱς* correctus i. *ἔχων]* om. i. 3. *ἀθηναίων* b. *ἔφυγον* i. 4. *τήω* L. *τῆου* O. *τέτταρας* B. *τέσσαρες* d.i. *κανὰς* k. 5. *τηὶ]* om. K. *γῆν]* φυγὴν A. 8. *ναυσὶν* accessit ex B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.X.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. *ἀναγόμενοι* F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.X.d.e.g.i.k.m. λεβέδὸν Q. 12. *καὶ]* om. i. 13. *ἐφορμώμεναι* e. 15. *τέτταράς* B. 16. *κεγχρεὰς* e. 19. *ἀπῆλθεν* Q. 20. *ἡ ναυαρχία πᾶσα* Q. *πᾶσα ἡ ναυμαχία* B. *ἡ πᾶσα ναυμαχία* d.f.i. *τῆου* L.O. qui et mox *τήφ.*

1. *Διὸς ἱερὸν]* Πολίχνιον Ιωνίας, μεταξὺ Λεβέδου καὶ Κολοφῶνος, Stephan. Byzant. A small town grew up probably around the temple, as at the more famous *Διὸς ἱερὸν*, near the mouth of the Bosphorus. The Chians were returning from Anaea along the coast, and when they saw the Athenian fleet coming towards them from the open sea, one of their number turned about and escaped to Ephesus; the others continued their course along the shore, and most of them reached Teos in

safety. The “land forces” mentioned a little below, were those of the Clazomenians and Erythræans already mentioned in ch. 16, 3. as having been admitted into Teos.

20. *πᾶσα ἡ ναυαρχία]* That is, he was to have the command not only over the squadron with which he sailed, but over all the naval forces of the Lacedæmonians and their allies on the coast of Asia, as being the regular *ναύαρχος*, or high admiral, of Sparta.

SAMOS. Δ. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

πεζοῦ, καὶ Τισταφέρνης αὐτὸς στρατιὰ παραγενόμενος, καὶ ἐπικαθελὼν τὸ ἐν τῇ Τέῳ τεῖχος, εἰ τι ὑπελείφθη, ἀνεχώρησε. καὶ Διομέδων ἀπελθόντος αὐτοῦ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον δέκα ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφικόμενος, ἐσπείσατο Τηῖοις ὥστε δέχεσθαι καὶ σφᾶς. καὶ παραπλεύσας ἐπὶ Ἐρᾶς καὶ προσβαλὼν, ὡς οὐκ ἐλάμβανε τὴν πόλιν, ἀπέπλευσεν.

XXI. Ἐγένετο δὲ κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ ἡ ἐν Σάμῳ ἐπανάστασις [ὑπὸ] τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς μετὰ Ἀθηναίων,

SAMOS.
Popular revolution in
Samos, by which the
island is firmly secured
to the alliance of A-
thena.

οἱ ἔτυχον ἐν τρισὶν ναυσὶ παρόντες. καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁ Σαμίων ἐσ διακοσίους μέν τινας τὸν πάντας τῶν δυνατῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τετρακοσίους δὲ φυγὴν ζημιώσαντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν καὶ οἰκίας νειμάμενοι, Ἀθηναίων τε σφίσιν αὐτονομίαν μετὰ ταῦτα ὡς βεβαίοις ἥδη ψηφισαμένων, τὰ λοιπὰ διώκουν τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τοῖς γεωμόροις μετεδίδοσαν οὕτε ἄλλου οὐδενὸς, 15

1. παραγενάμενος E.	2. ὑπελήφθη H.	4. ἀφίκομ. ἀθηναίων N.V.X.	
τῆος B.	5. ἔρας E.	προσλαβῶν R.	8. ὑπὸ] om. Γ. H. N. V. X. Poppo.
10. δέ] τῶν d.i.		ἐσ διακοσίους A. B. C. E. F. H. K. L. N. O. P. V. c. d. e. f. g. i. k. m.	Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐσ διακοσίων i. vulgo omittunt præpositionem.
11. δυνατωτάτων B.	ἀπέκτειναν d.i.	13. νειμάμενοι κατέχον ἀθηναίων B.	
15. γεωμόροις E.	οὕτε ἄλλου οὐδενὸς]	καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν Q.	

7. ἡ ἐν Σάμῳ ἐπανάστασις, κ. τ. λ.] The preposition *ὑπὸ* should certainly, I think, be omitted: for the words *τοῦ δήμου* belong to *ἐπανάστασις*, not to *ἐγένετο*, and *ἡ ἐπανάστασις ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου* cannot be a correct expression.

8. ἐπανάστασις ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς] Stephanus monet, adnotandum esse, verbale hic retinere casum verbi sui. Hoc crebrum est in Thucydide. VI. 18, 6. διάστασις τοῖς νεοῖς ἐσ τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους. VI. 76, 4. περὶ δὲ οἱ μὲν σφίσιν ἀλλὰ μὴ ἑκεινῷ καταδουλώσεως (τῷ Μήδῳ ἀντιστοσαν). Adde quæ ad V. 46, 4. dicta sunt. DUK.

10. ἐσ διακοσίους μέν τινας τὸν πάντας] "Amounting in all to some two hundred." Compare I. 100, 1. εἴλον τριήρεις—τὰς πάσας ἐσ διακοσίους. And III. 68, 4. ἐπιαντὸν μέν τινα, "about a year;" and also VII. 34, 5. ἐπτά τινες, "some seven," i. e. about seven.

15. τοῖς γεωμόροις] The γεωμόροι, or "landlords," were the highest class in

all the colonial aristocracies, where the ascendancy of the ruling party was founded on wealth, not on birth. Thus at Syracuse, as at Samos, we read of the γεωμόροι as forming the aristocracy; but in the old constitution of Athens, persons so called formed only the second class; the εὐπατρίδαι, or aristocracy of birth, forming the first class. See Pollux, VIII. 111. The term is in itself ambiguous, according to the various relations in which the landholders stood to other parts of the community, in different times and places. In the Suppliants of Æschylus, the citizens of Argos are called γαμέραι; but the Doric form of the word shews that it refers to a period subsequent to the Dorian conquest; and denotes the allodial proprietors, the free Dorians, who had divided amongst themselves the soil of the conquered country. On the other hand, in Callimachus, Hymn. in Jov. 74, it denotes merely a peasant, "Bauer,"

LESBOS. A.C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

οῦτε ἐκδοῦναι οὐδ' ἀγαγέσθαι παρ' ἐκείνων οὐδ' ἐς ἐκείνους οὐδενὶ ἔτι τοῦ δήμου ἐξῆν.

XXII. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους οἱ Χῖοι, ὥσπερ ἥρξαντο, οὐδὲν ἀπολείποντες προθυμίας, ἀνευ τε Πελοπον-

5 LESBOS. A Chian squadron sails to Lesbos, and induces first METHYMNA and then MYTILENE to revolt from Athens. νησίων πλήθει παρόντες ἀποστῆσαι τὰς πόλεις, καὶ βουλόμενοι ἀμα ὡς πλείστους σφίσι ξυγκινδυνεύειν, στρατεύονται αὐτοί τε τρισκαΐδεκα ναυσὶν ἐπὶ τὴν Λέσβον, (ὥσπερ εἴρητο ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων δεύτερον ἐπ' αὐτὴν ιέναι, καὶ

10 ἐκεῖθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον,) καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἀμα Πελοποννησίων τε τῶν παρόντων καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων παρήι ἐπὶ Κλαζομενῶν τε καὶ Κύμης· ἥρχε δ' αὐτοῦ Εὐάλας Σπαρτιάτης, τῶν δὲ νεῶν Δεινιάδας περίοικος. καὶ αἱ μὲν νῆες καταπλεύσασαι Μήθυμναν πρῶτον ἀφιστᾶσιν, καὶ καταλείπονται 15 τέσσαρες νῆες ἐν αὐτῇ· καὶ αὐθις αἱ λοιπαὶ Μυτιλήνην ἀφιστᾶσιν.

XXIII. Ἀστύοχος δὲ ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ναύαρχος τέσσαρι ναυσὶν, ὥσπερ ὥρμητο, πλέων ἐκ τῶν Κεγχρειῶν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Χίον. καὶ τρίτην ἡμέραν αὐτοῦ ἥκοντος αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐπλεον ἐς Λέσβον, ὡν ἥρχε Λέων καὶ Διομέδων· Λέων γὰρ ὕστερον δέκα ναυσὶ προσεβοήθησεν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν. ἀνα-

ASTYOCHEUS, the Spartan high-admiral, arrives on the coast of Asia to take the command. The Athenians attack Lesbos, and recover the whole island. They also recover Clazomenæ.

1. οὐδ' ἀγαγέσθαι] οὔτε ἀγαγέσθαι plerique. 3. ὥσπερ οἱ χῖοι d.e.i. 4. ἀπολείποντες K. ἀπολιπόντες i. 7. δέκα καὶ τρισὶ e. 8. λέσσαν F. εἴρηται d.i. 10. ἀμα τῶν πελοποννησίων K. 11. αὐτῶθεν F. περιήι g. 12. κύβης B.

λας εὐάδας B. βάλας d.i. 13. δεινάδας e. δεινάδης d. 14. μήθυμναν Q. καὶ καταλείπονται—ἀφιστᾶσιν] Hæc Latine dedit Valla, Græca unus servavit B. qui τέτταρες et μυτιλήνην. Habent Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 16. λακεδαιμονίων N.V. 17. τέτταρι B. ὥρμητο F.H.T. et prima manu N. 18. τῶν] om. d.i. κεγχρεων B. 21. γὰρ] δὲ Q. 22. ἀγαγόμενος G.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.g.k.m.

the mere cultivator of the soil under a noble proprietor. In Egypt the *γεωμόροι*, or *γεωργοὶ*, stood towards the priests in something of the same relation as the Dorians to the Heraclidæ in Lacedæmon, in the period following the conquest: that is, they were allodial free proprietors, but not enjoying po-

litical power, because their blood was not sacred. And this seems to have been the relation intended to subsist between the *γεωργοὶ* and the *φύλακες*, in the imaginary commonwealths of the philosophers.

17. ὥρμητο] See ch. 20, 1.

LESBOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

γαγόμενος δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἀστύοχος τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐς ὄψè, καὶ προσλαβὼν Χίαν ναῦν μίαν, ἔπλει ἐς τὴν Λέσβον, ὅπως ὠφελοίη, εἴ τι δύναιτο. καὶ ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὴν Πύρραν, ἐκεῖθεν δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐς Ἐρεσον· ἐνθα πυνθάνεται ὅτι ἡ Μυτιλήνη 3 ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων αὐτοβοὲ ἐάλωκεν. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι, 5 ὕσπερ ἔπλεον, ἀπροσδόκητοι κατασχόντες ἐς τὸν λιμένα τῶν τε Χίων νεῶν ἐκράτησαν, καὶ ἀποβάντες, τοὺς ἀντιστάντας 4 μάχῃ νικήσαντες, τὴν πόλιν ἔσχον. ἀ πυνθανόμενος ὁ Ἀστύοχος τῶν τε Ἐρεσίων καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Μηθύμνης μετ' Εύβούλου Χίων νεῶν, αἱ τότε καταλειφθεῖσαι, καὶ ὡς ἡ 10 Μυτιλήνη ἐάλω φεύγουσαι, περιέτυχον αὐτῷ τρεῖς (μία γὰρ ἐάλω ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων), οὐκέτι ἐπὶ τὴν Μυτιλήνην ὥρμησεν, ἀλλὰ τὴν Ἐρεσον ἀποστήσας καὶ ὀπλίσας, καὶ τοὺς 15 ἀπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ νεῶν ὀπλίτας πεζῇ παραπέμπει ἐπὶ τὴν

1. καὶ] om. i. ἀστύμαχος A.C.F.G.R.T.c.i.m. 2. ναῦν] om. Q. post μίαν ponunt B.i. ναυμαχίαν, omisso μίαν, A.E.F.X. γρ. B. ναῦμίαν G. ἐς] ἐπὶ L.O. P.e.k. 4. ἐρεσον Bekk. 5. ἀπὸ A.E.F.G.X. τῶν] τῆς i. αὐτοβοῆ E. ἐάλω B.Q. 7. νηῶν B. ἀντιστάτας C.K.k. 9. ἀστύμαχος i. ἐρεσον Bekk. τῶν τε] μετὰ τῶν τε Tusanus. 10. καταλειφθεῖσαι A.B.C.E.F.H.L. O.R.T.V.X.g.i.k.m. N. correct. Taur. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καταληφθεῖσαι. 11. μία μὲν Q. 13. ἐρεσον ut solet Bekk. 14. πεζῇ καὶ ἄρχοντα N. παραπέμπει B. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. quod conjectura præcepit Wassius, collato c. 61, 1. et dudum ante Acacius. παράπεμπε τε X. παρέπλει A.C.E.F.G.

13. ἀλλὰ τὴν Ἐρεσον ἀποστήσας, κ. τ. λ.] The whole of this sentence is more or less corrupted in all the MSS., and it seems very doubtful how it should be restored. 'Οπλίσας, however, must refer to Ἐρεσον, and not to τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ νεῶν: for the seamen of the ships were not sent to Antissa and Methymna by land, as the very next clause shews that they carried their ships thither by sea; and the ἐπιβάται must have had arms already. But τὴν Ἐρεσον ὀπλίσας means, that the inhabitants, who under the Athenian dominion had had little opportunity of serving as heavy armed soldiers, were ill provided with arms, and were glad to get a supply from Astyochus. Compare the conduct of Salathus at Mytilene, III. 27, 2. The words ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀγρισσαν καὶ Μήθυμναν, must be omitted either in the first clause or in the second; it is difficult to say in which, as

one MS. (B.) omits them in the latter; and two others, (N.V.) in the former. The reading of these two last MSS. is possibly the true one, although it offers an incomplete grammatical construction, for the words τοὺς ἀπὸ—οπλίτας have nothing to govern them. Yet, as Haack has observed, the verb may be supplied from the context, τοὺς ὀπλίτας πεζῇ—καὶ αὐτὸς ταῖς ναυσὶ παρέπλει, the word παραπέμψε, or παραπέμπει, or something of a similar meaning, being almost necessarily implied. And thus the reading in B, παραπέμπει, may be only a correction; but as it gives the sense which is wanted, and as undoubtedly this MS. has in many places in the eighth book either preserved or successfully restored the true text, I have thought it best, with Bekker, Poppe, and Göller, to follow it on the present occasion also.

MILETUS, CHIOS. A.C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

"Αντισσαν καὶ Μήθυμναν, ἄρχοντα Ἐτεόνικον προστάξας·
καὶ αὐτὸς ταῖς τε μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ ναυσὶ καὶ ταῖς τρισὶ ταῖς Χίαις
παρέπλει [ἐπὶ τὴν "Αντισσαν καὶ Μήθυμναν,] ἐλπίζων τοὺς
Μηθυμναίους θαρσήσειν τε ἵδόντας σφᾶς, καὶ ἐμμενεῖν τῇ
5 ἀποστάσει. ως δὲ αὐτῷ τὰ ἐν τῇ Λέσβῳ πάντα ἡναντιοῦτο,
ἀπέπλευσε τὸν ἑαυτοῦ στρατὸν ἀναλαβὼν ἐς τὴν Χίον.
ἀπεκομίσθη δὲ πάλιν κατὰ πόλεις καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς,
ὅς ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐλλήσποντον ἐμέλλησεν ιέναι. καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν
Κεγχρειᾷ ξυμμαχίδων Πελοποννησίων νεῶν ἀφικνοῦνται
10 αὐτοῖς ἔξι μετὰ ταῦτα ἐς τὴν Χίον. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τά τε ἐν
τῇ Λέσβῳ πάλιν κατεστήσαντο, καὶ πλεύσαντες ἔξι αὐτῆς,
Κλαζομενίων τὴν ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Πολίχναν τειχιζομένην
έλόντες, διεκόμισαν πάλιν αὐτοὺς ἐς τὴν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πόλιν,
πλὴν τῶν αἰτίων τῆς ἀποστάσεως οὗτοι δὲ ἐς Δαφνοῦντα
15 ἀπῆλθον. καὶ αὖθις Κλαζομεναὶ προσεχώρησαν Ἀθηναίοις.

XXIV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους οἵ τ' ἐπὶ Μιλήτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι
ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐν τῇ Λάδῃ ἐφορμοῦντες, ἀπόβασιν ποιη-

MILETUS,
CHIOS. σάμενοι ἐς Πάνορμον τῆς Μιλησίας, Χαλ-

The Athenians make
a descent on the coast
20 of Miletus, in which κιδέα τε τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ἄρχοντα μετ'
δλίγων παραβοηθήσαντα ἀποκτείνουσι, καὶ

I. ἄρχοντα τούτοις ἐτεόνικον προστάξας, αὐτὸς, κ. τ. λ. N.V. ἐπεόνικον L.
ἐτεόνιον g. τε ξύνοικον f. τούτοις N. 2. αὐτοῦ E.F. ταῖς τρισὶ] om. L.
3. ἐπὶ—μήθυμναν] om. B. Bekk. 2. habent A.C.E.F.G. τὴν accessit ex A.C.E.
F.G.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.X.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. 4. θαρρήσειν B. ἐμμέ-
νειν A.E.K.N.O.T.V. 5. πάντως g. ἡναντιοῦντο i. 6. τὸν αὐτοῦ N.
στρατὸν] στρατηγὸν i. πεζὸν post στρατὸν B. Bekk. Goell. om. A.C.E.F.G.
7. ὁ] om. g. 10. τὴν] om. Q.g. τὰς τ' F. ταῦτ' ἐν R. 12. κλαζομε-
νίων—τειχιζομένην] κλαζομένην E. τὴν τ' ἐν i. πολίχνην g. πολίχνειαν d.i.
13. διεκομίσαντο e. 14. αἰτιῶν A.F. τῆς] om. K. 15. ἀθῆναις K.
16. μιλήτῳ] μιτυλήνην d.i. 19. τε] om. L.O.g.k. 20. δλίγον i. παρ-
βοηθήσοντα C.c.

7. ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς] That is, the forces of the Asiatic cities, τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων, who, together with the Peloponnesian land forces, had accompanied the Chian fleet in its expedition to Lesbos. After the failure of this expedition, Astyochus embarked the Peloponnesians on board his ships, and carried them back to Chios, whilst the Asiatics dispersed to their respective

cities. He says, ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς, because it is clearly implied in the narrative, that the soldiers had been carried over to Lesbos to cooperate with the fleet there, and now after the victory of the Athenians were again carried back to the main land.

17. ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσὶν] Compare c. 15,
1. 17, 3.

CHIOS. A.C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

Chalcideus, the Lacedæmonian commander, is killed. They attack Chios, defeat the Chians in several battles, shut them up within their walls, and lay waste the whole island.

τροπαιὸν τρίτη ἡμέρᾳ ὑστερον διαπλεύσαντες ἔστησαν, ὃ οἱ Μιλήσιοι ὡς οὐ μετὰ κράτους τῆς γῆς σταθὲν ἀνεῖλον. καὶ Λέων καὶ Διομέδων ἔχοντες τὰς ἐκ Λέσβου Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, ἐκ τε Οίνουσσῶν, τῶν πρὸ Χίου νήσων, καὶ ἐκ Σιδούσσης καὶ ἐκ Πτελεοῦ, ἀ ἐν τῇ Ἐρυθραίᾳ εἶχον τείχη, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου ὄρμώμενοι, τὸν πρὸς τὸν Χίους πόλεμον ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐποιοῦντο· εἶχον δὲ ἐπιβάτας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστούς. καὶ ἐν τε Καρδαμύλῃ ἀποβάντες καὶ ἐν Βολίσσῳ, τὸν προσβοηθήσαντας τῶν Χίων μάχῃ νικήσαντες καὶ πολλοὺς διαφθείραντες, ἀνάστατα ἐποίησαν τὰ ταύτη χωρία. καὶ ἐν Φάναις αὐθις ἄλλῃ μάχῃ ἐνίκησαν, καὶ τρίτη ἐν Λευκωνίῳ. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Χῖοι ἥδη οὐκέτι ἐπεξήσαν, οἱ δὲ τὴν χώραν, καλῶς κατεσκευασμένην καὶ ἀπαθῆ οὖσαν ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν μέχρι τότε, διεπόρθησαν. Χῖοι γὰρ μόνοι μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίους ὡν ἐγὼ ἥσθόμην, εὐδαιμονήσαντες ἀμα καὶ ἐσωφρονησαν, καὶ ὅσῳ ἐπεδίδου ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὸ μεῖζον, τόσῳ καὶ ἐκοσμοῦντο ἔχυρώτερον. καὶ οὐδ' αὐτὴν τὴν ἀπόστασιν, εἰ τοῦτο δοκοῦσι παρὰ τὸ ἀσφαλέστερον πρᾶξαι, πρότερον

1. τῇ τρίτῃ Q.R.d.i.

2. ἔστησαν] ὑστερον B.

4. ἐκ τῆς λέσβου B.

5. οίνουσσῶν E. οίνουσσῶν G.g.m. οίνουσσὸν V. πρὸς C.T. 6. σιδούσσης A.F.H.K.N.T.g.i.k. πτελέον G. πτελέον F.H. 7. εἶχον] καθεῖλον margo i.

τείχη ἀπῆραν καὶ B. 10. βολίσκωι B. Θουκυδίδης Βολίσκον αὐτὴν καλεῖ ἐν ὁγδῷ Steph. Βyz. 12. ἀναστ.—χωρίᾳ] ἀνεχώρησαν Q.i. φάναις A.E.P.H.L N. O.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo φαναῖς. 13. νικήσαντες P. λευκωνίᾳ e. τλευκωνίῳ g. 17. ἡ δαιμόνησαν τε B. εἰδαμονίσαντες R. καὶ ἀμα Q. καὶ om. R. 18. ἀπεδίδου V. αἴτοις ἡ πόλις Q.R.i. τόσον K. τοσῷδε B. τοσούτῳ e. 19. καὶ] om. d.i. ἐκοσμοῖτο E.N.T.V. et γρ. G. σημειώσαι δὲ τοῦτο margo G. καὶ ισχυρώτερον T. 20. εἰ] ἐs B. περὶ d. τό] om. Q. ἀσφαλέστερον A.C.E.F.G. ἀσφαλέστατον B. Bekk.

8. ἐπιβάτας ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστούς] The ἐπιβάται were usually drawn from the fourth class, or Thetes; although on some occasions men of the higher classes seem to have volunteered to serve amongst them. See III. 98, 3. note. Now however the citizens of the higher classes were actually compelled to serve as ἐπιβάται, owing to the peculiar exigency of the crisis.

12. ἀναστάτα—χωρίᾳ] Agnoscit Pol-

lux, III. 91. Herodotus, p. 31. I. 76, 2. ἀναστάτους ἐποίησε Συρίους. ἀναστατοῦντας, ἀνατρέποντας Hesych. v. Etymologum et Suidam. Auctor nescio quis πᾶν Μέλαθρον ἀρδην ἐκ βάθρων ΑΝΑΣΤΑΤΟΝ. WASS.

ἐν Φαναῖς] Φάναι, ἀκρωτήριον τῆς Χίου, Stephanus. Vide ibi Holstenium. DUK.

13. ἐν Λευκωνίῳ] Polyzenus lib. VIII. cap. 66. Χῖοι πρὸς Ἐρυθραίους πόλεμος ἦν Λευκωνίας πέρι. DUK.

ΣΠΙΟΣ. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

έτόλμησαν ποιήσασθαι ἡ μετὰ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν ξυμμάχων ἔμελλον κινδυνεύσειν, καὶ τὸν Ἀθηναίους ἥσθανοντο οὐδὲ αὐτοὺς ἀντιλέγοντας ἔτι μετὰ τὴν Σικελικὴν ξυμφορὰν ὡς οὐ πάνυ πόνηρα σφῶν βεβαίως τὰ πράγματα εἴη· εἰ δέ 5τι ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρωπείοις τοῦ βίου παραλόγοις ἐσφάλησαν, μετὰ πολλῶν, οἷς ταύτα ἔδοξε, τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ταχὺ ξυναιρεθῆσεσθαι, τὴν ἀμαρτίαν ξυνέγνωσαν. εἰργομένοις οὖν 6 αὐτοῖς τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ κατὰ γῆν πορθουμένοις ἐνεχείρησάν τινες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἀγαγεῖν τὴν πόλιν· οὓς αἰσθόμενοι οἱ 7 ιοἱ ἀρχοντες αὐτοὶ μὲν ἡσύχασαν, Ἀστύοχον δὲ ἐξ Ἐρυθρῶν τὸν ναύαρχον μετὰ τεσσάρων νεῶν, αἱ παρῆσαν αὐτῷ, κομίσαντες, ἐσκόπουν ὅπως μετριώτατα, ἡ ὄμήρων λήψει ἡ ἄλλῳ

1. κάγαθῶν K. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. ξυμμάχων μεθ ὧν ἔμελλον ξυγκινδυνεύειν B. 2. κινδυνεύσειν A.C.E.F. et corr. G. [ξυγκινδυνεύσειν Bekk. 2 4. ὡς] καὶ ὡς i. οὐ] om. g.i. πονηρὰ A.B.H.K.T. Haack. accentu nullo E.F. εἴτε F. δέ τι] δέ τι F. teste Bekk. 6. τὰ αὐτὰ A.B.C.F.H.V.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. ταύτα Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ταῦτα. τὰ] om. B. ξυναναιρεθ. B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. [A.C.E.F.G. et Poppo in adnott. p. 659. ξυναιρεθῆσεσθαι.] 7. εἰργομένης c. γοῦν B. “Quidni δ' οὖν?” Bekk. 2. 8. αὐτῆς c. θαλάττης B. ἐνεχείρισάν A.F.G.H.K. 9. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους B. αἰσθανόμενοι Q. 11. τὸν] om. Q. 12. μετριότητα c.

1. μετὰ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν] Becker, Poppo, and Göller, read κάγαθῶν. It is manifest that the expression καλοὶ κάγαθοὶ proves nothing, for there the two words have become one, and express together one idea, so that the crasis there is natural enough. But κακῶν τε κάγαθῶν, II. 41, 4, referred to by Poppo in his remarks on my note on III. 90, 5, is certainly, if the text be correct, an authority in favour of Becker's correction. However, as even there several MSS. read κακῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν, as all read καὶ ἀγαθῶν in the present case, with one single exception, and as there seems no reason why the crasis should be admitted, as the words πολλοὶ and ἀγαθοὶ are not habitually taken together so as to form one single expression, I have chosen to keep the common reading.

6. ξυναιρεθῆσεσθαι] The objection to Becker's reading ξυναναιρεθῆσεσθαι is this, that as ἀναιρεθῆσεσθαι by itself would signify, “to be destroyed,” so with the preposition ξὺν it must signify, “to be destroyed together with,” as in Lycurgus, (Leocrates, p. 180. Reiske)

τελευτήσαντι συναναιρεῖται πάντα. But ξυναρεῖν is, “corripere,” “conficere,” as II. 51, 5, τὸ νόσημα πάντα ξυνήρει, so that in this place τὰ τῶν Ἀθην. ξυναιρεθῆσεσθαι seems to signify, “that ‘the power of the Athenians would ‘speedily be cut short or destroyed.’” See Dion Cassius, XXXVII. 13, where, speaking of Mithridates, he says, τὸ φάρμακον οὐ συνειλεν αὐτόν. “Did not ‘dispatch him.’” Where ἀνεῖλεν, and συνανεῖλεν, are both, I think, unnecessary corrections.

7. εἰργομένοις οὖν αὐτοῖς—ἐνεχείρησάν] This use of the dative may be referred to the rule given in the note on III. 98, 1, that it expresses the action spoken of as relating to the feelings or conduct of the party concerned in it. Thus the attempt to surrender the city is spoken of as affecting the Chians, that is, the ruling party in Chios, who are the principal subject of the greater part of the chapter. “While then the Chians were thus situated, their city was attempted to be betrayed to the Athenians; but they discovered it in time,” &c.

MILETUS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

τῷ τρόπῳ, καταπαύσουσι τὴν ἐπιβολήν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα ἔπρασσον.

XXV. Ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος χίλιοι ὀπλῖται Ἀθηναίων, καὶ πεντακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι

MILETUS.
The Athenians land
on the coast of Miletus, defeat the Milesians and their allies
in a general battle,
and prepare to besiege
Miletus.

Ἄργείων (τοὺς γὰρ πεντακοσίους τῶν Ἀργείων 5 ψυλοὺς ὅντας ὥπλισαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι) καὶ χίλιοι τῶν ξυμμάχων, ναυσὶ δυοῖν δεούσαις πεντήκοντα, ὡν ἦσαν καὶ ὀπλιταγωγοὶ, Φρυνίχου καὶ Ὄνομακλέους καὶ Σκιρωνίδου στρατηγούντων κατέπλευσαν ἐς Σάμον, καὶ διαβάντες ἐς Μίλητον ἐστρα-

τοπεδεύσαντο. Μιλήσιοι δὲ ἔξελθόντες αὐτοί τε, ὀκτακόσιοι ὀπλῖται, καὶ οἱ μετὰ Χαλκιδέως ἐλθόντες Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ Τισσαφέρους τι ξενικὸν ἐπικουρικὸν, καὶ αὐτὸς Τισσαφέρης παρὼν καὶ ἡ ἵππος αὐτοῦ, ξυνέβαλον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι τῷ σφετέρῳ αὐτῶν κέρᾳ 15 προεξάξαντες καὶ καταφρονήσαντες, ὡς ἐπὶ Ἰωνάς τε καὶ οὐ

1. τῷ] om. c.d.e.i. τῷ g. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῷ. καταπαύσουσι A.B.C.F.H.K.N.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. καταπαύσωσι T. qui mox ἐπιβολήν. vulgo καταπαύσωσι. 2. ἔπραττον B. 3. ἀθηναίων E.F.N.T.V. 4. ὀπλῖται ἀθηναίων A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.V.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὀπλῖται τῶν ἀθηναίων. 7. δὲ οὐσιας E. 9. κιρωνίδου B. σκυρωνίδου c.e. σκινωνίδου i. 11. αὐτοί τε καὶ Q. 12. καὶ τισσαφ.—ἐπικουρικὸν] om. G. 13. τισσαφ.—αὐτὸς] om. L.O.P.e.g.k.m. τι Λ.B.C.E.F.N.T.V.e.i. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τό. ξενικὸν] Delet Schaefer ad Bos. Ellips. p. 451. uncis inclusus Bekk. τισσαφέρης K. 14. καὶ τοῖς

ξυμμάχοις B. Bekker 2. vulgo καὶ ξυμμάχοις. 16. προεξάξαντες B. προεξάξαντες C.G.L.O.P.Q.k. cuius verbi exempla ponit Lobeckius ad Phrynic. p. 257, petita illa a Syntipa et Anna Comnena: προεξέρξαντες G. προεξάξαντες Bekk.

13. τι ξενικὸν ἐπικουρικὸν] The authority of the best MSS. is in favour of this reading; but the common text, τὸ ξενικόν, is intelligible enough in itself, as there is no reason to suppose that Tissaphernes' ordinary establishment of foreign mercenaries was very numerous. It is a question whether these mercenaries were Greeks or Barbarians; probably however they were Greeks.—Arcadians, we may suppose, from Peloponnesus;—and the word ξενικόν describes them in relation to Tissaphernes, and not to the historian himself. The “Peloponnesians who came “with Chalcideus” must have been too few to offer any effectual resistance to 1000 heavy armed Athenians,

being only the ἐπιβάται of five ships; but the Peloponnesian mercenaries of Tissaphernes added considerably to their strength. Ξενικόν and ἐπικουρικὸν are often used as synonymous; but here the first expresses that the men were not Asiatics, i. e. were foreigners to Tissaphernes; the second describes the tenure of their service, i. e. that they were mere mercenaries. Poppe well refers to III. 109, 2. τὸν μισθοφόρον ὄχλον τὸν ξενικόν, and to Xenoph. Hell. VI. 1, 4. μισθοφόρους ὥχω ξένους. Perhaps these mercenaries, like those of Pisuthnes spoken of III. 34, 2. may have been partly Greek and partly Barbarian.

16. προεξάξαντες] Another instance

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δεξομένους ἀτακτότερον χωροῦντες, νικῶνται ὑπὸ τῶν Μιλησίων, καὶ διαφθείρονται αὐτῶν ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσοντι τριακοσίων ἀνδρῶν· Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τούς τε Πελοποννησίους πρώτους νικήσαντες, καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ τὸν ἄλλον ὅχλον ὡσάμενοι, 5 τοὺς Μιλησίους οὐ ξυμμίξαντες, ἀλλ' ὑποχωρησάντων αὐτῶν ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Ἀργείων τροπῆς ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ὡς ἔωρων τὸ ἄλλο σφῶν ἡσσώμενον, πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν τῶν Μιλησίων κρατοῦντες ἥδη τὰ ὄπλα τίθενται. καὶ ξυνέβη ἐν τῇ 4 μάχῃ ταύτῃ τοὺς Ἰωνας ἀμφοτέρων τῶν Δωριέων κρατῆσαι· 10 τούς τε γὰρ κατὰ σφᾶς Πελοποννησίους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνίκων, καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους οἱ Μιλήσιοι. στήσαντες δὲ τροπαῖον, τὸν 5 περιτειχισμὸν ἴσθμῳδους ὄντος τοῦ χωρίου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρεσκευάζοντο, νομίζοντες, εἰ προσαγάγοιτο Μίλητον, ῥᾳδίως ἀν σφίσι καὶ τἄλλα †προσχωρήσειν. †

15 XXVI. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ περὶ δείλην ἥδη ὄψιαν ἀγγέλλεται αὐτοῖς τὰς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ Σικελίας πέντε καὶ πεν-

A large Peloponnesian
and Sicilian fleet ar-
rives just at this time
on the coast, and pre-
pares to relieve Mi-
letus.

τήκοντα ναῦς ὅσον οὐ παρεῖναι. τῶν τε γὰρ Σικελιωτῶν, Ἐρμοκράτους τοῦ Συρακοσίου μάλιστα ἐνάγοντος ξυνεπιλαβέσθαι †καὶ † τῆς ὑπολοίπου Ἀθηναίων καταλύσεως, εἴκοσι νῆες

1. δεξαμένους P. ἀτακτώτερον T. 2. αὐτῶν] om. N.V. ὀλίγον g. ὀλίγοι C.E.F.G.K.L.O.T.c.d.e.i.m. ἐλάττους B. τριακοσίων] τῶν c. 3. οἱ ἀθηναῖοι c.e. τοὺς πελοποννησίους πρώτα e. 6. τῶν] τῶν ἐν G. 7. ἥττωμένων K.i. 9. ταύτῃ] om. c.e. ἀμφοτέρων A.C.E.F.G. ἀμφοτέρωθεν B. Bekk. 2. δωριῶν C. Bekk. 12. ἴσθμῳδους E. οἱ] om. d.i. 13. προσάγοιτο e. 14. τἄλλα B. Bekk. τἄλλα L.O.d.e.k.m. Poppe. Goell. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. προσχωρήσαι G. προσχωρήσαι m. 15. δείλην ὄψιαν d. 16. τὰς ἀπὸ σικελ. καὶ πελοπονν. Bekk. 2. πέντε καὶ] om. K. 17. οὐ] οὕπω G.L.O.P.Q.c.e.g.m. 19. καὶ accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk. et uncis inclusum Poppe.

of the first aorist form *ἥξα*. See II. 97, 3.
προσῆξαν. The sense is “advancing
“from the line before the rest.” See
VII. 37, 2. 70, 1.

14. †προσχωρήσειν†] Dobree would
read *προσχωρήσαι*. *Ἀν *προσχωρήσειν*
occurs however again in II. 80. ad fin.
But the question is merely as to the
truth of the rule, “that *ἀν* is not to be
“joined with the future tense,” on
other grounds: for our MSS. of Thucydides
are of very little authority
against it.

16. τὰς—πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα ναῦς]
The article is explained by what fol-
lows, (see III. 22, 8. note,) “the five
“and fifty ships; that is, 22 from Si-
“cily, and 33 which had been got ready
“for sea in Peloponnesus.” These 33
are not easily to be accounted for.
Forty had been ordered to be sent from
Peloponnesus, over to the Asiatic coast,
ch. 6, 4; and of these ten were to be
furnished by the Lacedæmonians, but
they afterwards reduced their number
to five, which were sent off with Chal-

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Συρακοσίων ἥλθον καὶ Σελινούντιαι δύο, αἱ τε ἐκ Πελοπον-
νήσου, ἃς παρεσκευάζοντο, ἔτοιμαι ἥδη οὖσαι· καὶ Θηραμένει
τῷ Λακεδαιμονίῳ ξυναμφότεραι ὡς Ἀστύοχον τὸν ναύαρχον
προσταχθεῖσαι κομίσαι, κατέπλευσαν ἐς Λέρον πρῶτον, τὴν
πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσον. ἕπειτα ἐκεῖθεν, αἰσθόμενοι ἐπὶ Μιλήτῳ 5
οὗτας Ἀθηναίους, ἐς τὸν Ἰασικὸν κόλπον πρότερον πλεύ-
σαντες ἐβούλοντο εἰδέναι τὰ περὶ τῆς Μιλήτου. ἐλθόντος δὲ
Ἀλκιβιάδου ἵππῳ ἐς Τειχιοῦσσαν τῆς Μιλησίας, οἵπερ τοῦ
κόλπου πλεύσαντες ηὔλισαντο, πυνθάνονται τὰ περὶ τῆς
μάχης. παρὴν γὰρ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης καὶ ξυνεμάχητο τοῖς Μιλη- 10
σίοις καὶ Τισσαφέρνει, καὶ αὐτοῖς παρήνει, εἰ μὴ βούλονται
τά τε ἐν Ἰωνίᾳ καὶ τὰ ξύμπαντα πράγματα διολέσαι, ὡς
τάχιστα βοηθεῖν Μιλήτῳ καὶ μὴ περιδεῖν ἀποτειχισθεῖσαν.
XXVII. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄμα τῇ ἐῳ ἔμελλον βοηθήσειν· Φρύ-

1. σελινούντιαι B. ἐκ τῆς πελοποννήσου g. 2. ἔτοιμαι A.C.E.F.N.T.V.
Poppo. Goell. ἔτοιμαι Bekk. vulgo ἔτοιμοι. θηραμένει] θηραμ. hic omnes. Infra
VIII. 29, 2. 31, 1. 38, 1. 43, 3. 52. solus B. θηραμ. A. Bekk. consentiente c. 38,
1. F. 3. ξυναμφότερα L.O. ξυναμφότεροι B.G.m. 4. λέρον B. Goell. Bekk. ἐλεόν
E.H.T. vulgo ἐλεόν. 6. ιασιακὸν g. ἰασιακὸν B. 8. τειχιοῦσσαν K.L.N.O.V.g.
οἵπερ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i. οἵπερ G.N. Bekker 2. vulgo ὑπερ. οὐ
ἴπερ B. 10. γὰρ ὁ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.c.e.f.i.m Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo
γὰρ καὶ ὁ. 11. τισσαφέρνη c. 12. διολέσας c. ὡς τάχιστα] αἰσχιστα A.
14. βοηθῆσαι i.

cideus. Thirty would then remain to be sent by the other Peloponnesian states, and to these the Spartans may perhaps have added three of their own, one for every ten of their allies.

4. ἐς Δέρον] Poppo objects to this reading that Lerus is 350 stadia distant from Miletus, and could scarcely therefore be called ἡ πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσος. And he supposes that Eleus, the old reading, may have been one of the small and unnoticed islands which lie just in front of Miletus. But in defence of Bekker's correction may be urged, first, the passage in the following chapter, §. 1. ὡς απὸ τῆς Δέρον ἐπίθετο, κ. τ. λ.; secondly, the nearness of Lerus to the mouth of the gulf of Iasus; thirdly, that as the Athenians were at Lade, at the mouth of the harbour, the Peloponnesians could not have advanced to any of the small islands close to Lade without being seen by the

whole Athenian armament; whereas the words ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Δέρον ἐπίθετο, κ. τ. λ. imply that they had not come *within sight* of the Athenians, but had been only *heard of* by them: fourthly, Herodotus describes Lerus as lying sufficiently near to Miletus to furnish the Milesians with a point of refuge, and a point from which they might easily return to their country. (Herodot. V. 125.) The expression then, ἡ πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσος, must be taken generally, just as the Isle of Man may be called "the Island off Whitehaven," although it be not immediately near to it. It was an island immediately in the way to Miletus; and to a fleet which had crossed over the Aegean from Peloponnesus, an island within sight of the point which it was bound for, might well be considered as "lying before it," even though there was a distance of more than thirty miles between them.

νιχος δὲ ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς, ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Λέρου
επύθετο τὰ τῶν νεῶν σαφῶς, βουλομένων τῶν
ξυναρχόντων ὑπομείναντας διαναυμαχεῖν, οὐκ
ἔφη οὔτ' αὐτὸς ποιήσειν τοῦτο οὔτ' ἔκείνοις
οὐδ' ἄλλως οὐδενὶ ἐς δύναμιν ἐπιτρέψειν. ὅπου
5 εμβάσις απόστησις, σαφῶς εἰδότας πρὸς
δόποσας τε ναῦς πολεμίας καὶ ὅσαις πρὸς αὐτὰς ταῖς σφε-
τέραις, ίκανῶς καὶ καθ' ἡσυχίαν παρασκευασμένοις ἔσται
ἀγωνίσασθαι, οὐδέποτε τῷ αἰσχρῷ ὅνείδει εἴξας ἀλόγως δια-
10 κινδυνεύσειν. οὐ γὰρ αἰσχρὸν εἶναι Ἀθηναίους ναυτικῷ μετὰ
καιροῦ ὑποχωρῆσαι, ἄλλὰ καὶ μετὰ ὄτουοῦν τρόπου αἰσχιον
ξυμβήσεσθαι, ἵνα ἡσσηθῶσι· καὶ τὴν πόλιν οὐ μόνον τῷ
αἰσχρῷ ἄλλὰ καὶ τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ περιπίπτειν, ἢ μόλις
ἐπὶ ταῖς γεγενημέναις ξυμφοραῖς ἐνδέχεσθαι μετὰ βεβαίου

1. λέρου L.P.Q. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. λέρου B. δέρου F. λέσβου O. vulgo δέρου.
 2. βουλευομένων i. 3. ξυνπαρχόντων e. 5. οὐδ' Goell. Bekk. Libri οὔτ'.
 οὐθενὶ B. 7. ὅσαις] ὅσα G.L.O.f.k.m. 8. καὶ] om. L.O.P.k. παρεσκευ-
 ασμένοις B.N.V. παρασκευασμένοις K. ἔσται uncis inclusit Bekk. ἔξεσται
 ἀγωνίσασθαι ὅποι τε βούλονται οὐδέποτε B. 9. ἀλόγως] δλίγωι B. om. K.
 10. κινδυνεύσειν c. ἀθηναίους] om. K. 11. καιρὸν F.H.T.f.i. et γρ. G.
 καὶ] om. Q. 12. ἥττασθῶσι B. 13. παραπίπτειν O. ἡ K. μόλις F.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μόγις. 14. ἐπὶ] περὶ i. ἐνδέχεται d.

5. ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν, κ. τ. λ.] The simplest way of explaining this passage is to suppose, with the Scholiast, that *ἔσται* is added unnecessarily, the writer having forgotten that *ἔξεστιν* had already preceded it. So that the sentence would run, *ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἀγωνίσασθαι*, or *ὅπου γὰρ ἔσται ἀγωνίσασθαι*. Another mode of interpreting it would repeat *ἀγωνίσασθαι* twice; *ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἐν ὑστέρῳ ἀγωνίσασθαι, εἰδότας πρὸς δόποσας ναῦς ἔσται ἀγωνίσασθαι*.

13. ἡ μόλις ἐπὶ ταῖς γεγενημέναις, κ. τ. λ.] "For after its late disasters, the state could hardly venture to act on the offensive of its own free will, even when its force might reasonably promise success; or even when driven to do so from utter necessity: how then could it, without any such necessity, rush upon a self-chosen danger?" Such seems the sense of this passage. The words, *μετὰ βεβαίου παρασκευῆς*, refer to the actually inferior force of

the Athenians on the present occasion. "They might act on the offensive of their own choice, if they had a force such as could ensure victory; or they might act on the offensive, if they could do no otherwise; but even under such circumstances it was hardly to be thought of: how then could they think of it now, with an inferior force, and when under no necessity of fighting?" The words, *ποὺ δὴ*, have been variously corrected. Schneider proposes *σπουδῆ*, in the sense of *σχολῆ*, that is, "scarcely," "hardly," "it will be long before it happens." (Schneider Ind. Xenoph. Memorab. in *σχολῆ*.) Two MSS., N. and V., read *ποὺ δεῖ*, that is, "how can it be made out to be right?" Compare Sophocles, Ajax, v. 1100. *ποὺ σὺ στρατηγεῖς τοῦδε*; and Hermann's note on v. 1237. of the same play. But then *βιαζομένη* would be required instead of *βιαζομένη*. Others correct *ἥπου δὴ*, an expression

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παρασκευῆς καθ' ἔκουσίαν, ἡ πάνυ γε ἀνάγκη, προτέρᾳ ποι ἐπιχειρεῖν ποῦ δὴ, μὴ βιαζομένη γε, πρὸς αὐθαιρέτους 4 κινδύνους οἴναι; ὡς τάχιστα δὲ ἐκέλευε τούς τε τραυματίας ἀναλαβόντας καὶ τὸν πεζὸν καὶ τῶν σκευῶν ὅσα ἥλθον ἔχοντες, ἢ δὲ ἐκ τῆς πολεμίας εἰλήφασι καταλιπόντας, ὅπως 5 κοῦφαι ὡσιν αἱ νῆσες, ἀποπλεῖν ἐς Σάμου, κάκεῖθεν, ἥδη ξυναγαγόντας πάσας τὰς ναῦς, τοὺς ἐπίπλους, ἥν που καιρὸς ἦ, 5 ποιεῖσθαι. ὡς δὲ ἐπειστε, καὶ ἐδρασε ταῦτα· καὶ ἐδοξεν οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα μᾶλλον ἦ ὑστερον, οὐκ ἐς τοῦτο μόνον ἀλλὰ 6 καὶ ἐς ὅσα ἄλλα Φρύνιχος κατέστη, οὐκ ἀξύνετος οἴναι. καὶ 10 οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἀφ' ἐσπέρας εὐθὺς τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἀτελεῖ τῇ νίκῃ ἀπὸ τῆς Μιλήτου ἀνέστησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι κατὰ τάχος καὶ πρὸς ὁργὴν τῆς ξυμφορᾶς ἀπέπλευσαν ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ἐπ' οἴκου. XXVIII. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἄμα τῇ

Upon their retreat, the Peloponnesians co-operate with Tissaphernes in reducing Iasus, held by Amorges, a rebel Persian. 15 ἔω ἐκ τῆς Τειχιούσσης ἄραντες ἐπικατάγονται, καὶ μείναντες ἡμέραν μίαν, τῇ ύστεραί καὶ τὰς Χίας ναῦς προσλαβόντες τὰς μετὰ Χαλκιδέως τὸ πρῶτον ξυγκαταδιωχθείσας, ἐβούλοντο

I. καθ'] καὶ καθ' F.H. κατ' ἔξουσίαν L.O.P.b.g. om. C.K. c.e.f. ἀνάγκη] om. B. πρότερα E. ποι] πον B. πη N.V. om. b.c.d.f.i. 2. ποῦ δὴ] πῶς δὴ d. σπουδὴ b.c.f. σπουδὴ Schneiderus indic. Xenophont. Memor. v. σχολή. om. pr. manu N. sed suprascriptum habet, et in marg. ascriptum γρ. ποῦ δεῖ. Mox idem οἴναι ex rasura. σπουδὴ T. ποῦ δεῖ V. αἰθερέτους E. 4. τῶν πεζῶν C.G.L.O. d.e.g.k.m. 7. ἦ B. Goell. Dobræus. Bekk. Poppo. in adnott. p. 666. vulgo εἶη. 8. ἐδοξαν e. 10. φρύνιχος ἄλλα i. 12. καὶ] om. d.i. 13. συμφορᾶς c. ἐπέπλευσαν i. ἐπ' οἴκοι ἐκ τ. σάμου N.V. 15. τειχιούσης V.k. 16. ἡμέρα μᾶ i. 17. χαλκιδίας F.

used by Thucydides in other places, I. 142, 3. VI. 37, 2. If we retain ποῦ δὴ, we must repeat ἐνδέχεσθαι, " how then can it be shewn to be allowable to incur self-chosen dangers, without necessity?" Compare Herodot. II. 11, 5. κοῦ γε δὴ—οὐκ ἀν χωσθείη κόλπος; where Reizius and Valckenaer propose to read ἦ κού γε δὴ, but Bähr, in his recent edition, rightly retains the old reading. And so, I think, we may safely do in the present passage of Thucydides.

7. ἦν που καιρὸς ἦ] Hermann defends the optative after ἦν, where the words are another's sentiments, expressed in the oratio obliqua. See his notes on

Viger, 256, 291. And so Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 144. But the language throughout this speech of Phrynicus is suited to the oratio recta, rather than obliqua. We have ἔξεστιν, ξύται,—ὅσα ἥλθον ἔχοντες,—εἰλήφασι, and above all, ἦν ἡσσηθώσι, not ἡσσηθείεν. So that Hermann's rule, whether true or not, does not seem applicable to the present case; and I have therefore followed Bekker and Dobree in reading ἦ.

15. ἐπικατάγονται] Post profectionem Atheniensium ad Miletum appellunt. PORTUS.

18. τὰς—ξυγκαταδιωχθείσας] See ch. 17, 3.

They then establish
their head quarters at
Miletus.

πλεῦσαι ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη ἀ ἔξείλοντο ἐς Τειχιοῦσ-
σαν πάλιν. καὶ ως ἥλθον, Τισσαφέρνης τῷ²
πεζῷ παρελθὼν πείθει αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ Ἱασον, ἐν ᾧ Ἀμόργης
πολέμιος ὃν κατεῖχε, πλεῦσαι. καὶ προσβαλόντες τῇ Ἱάσῳ
5 αἰφνίδιοι, καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένων ἀλλ' ἡ Ἀττικὰς τὰς ναῦς
εἶναι, αἴρονται· καὶ μάλιστα ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπη-
νέθησαν. καὶ τὸν τε Ἀμόργην ζῶντα λαβόντες, Πισσούθνου³
νόθον νιὸν, ἀφεστῶτα δὲ βασιλέως, παραδιδόσιν οἱ Πελο-
ποννήσιοι Τισσαφέρνει ἀπαγαγεῖν, εἰ βούλεται, βασιλεῖ,
10 ὁσπερ αὐτῷ προσέταξε· καὶ τὴν Ἱασον διεπόρθησαν, καὶ
χρήματα πάνυ πολλὰ ἡ στρατιὰ ἔλαβε· παλαιόπλουτον γὰρ
ἥν τὸ χωρίον. τούς τ' ἐπικούρους τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀμόργην⁴
παρὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς κομίσαντες καὶ οὐκ ἀδικήσαντες ξυνέτα-
ξαν, ὅτι ἥσαν οἱ πλεῖστοι ἐκ Πελοποννήσου· τό τε πόλισμα
15 Τισσαφέρνει παραδόντες καὶ τὰ ἀνδράποδα πάντα, καὶ δοῦλα
καὶ ἐλεύθερα, ὃν καθ' ἔκαστον στατῆρα Δαρεικὸν παρ' αὐτοῦ
ξυνέβησαν λαβεῖν, ἐπειτα ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον. καὶ⁵
Πεδάριτόν τε τὸν Λέοντος ἐς τὴν Χίον ἄρχοντα Λακεδαιμο-
νίων πεμψάντων, ἀποστέλλουσι πεζῇ μέχρι Ἐρυθρῶν, ἔχοντα
20 τὸ παρὰ Ἀμόργου ἐπικουρικὸν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ
Φίλιππον καθιστᾶσι. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

2. πόλιν Q. om. d.i.k.	3. ἐπὶ τὴν ἴασον N. τὴν Ἱασον V.	ἀμοργις d.
5. ἀττικὰς τὰς ναῦς B. Poppo. Goell. ceteri ἀττικὰς ναῦς.	6. εἶναι καὶ	
αἴρονται c.	7. λαβόντες ζῶντα Q.R.f.	9. βούλοιτο i.
13. περὶ i.	15. τισσαφέρνη E.K.	12. ἀμόργην τὸν πισ- σούθνου B.
15. τισσαφέρνη E.K.	παραδιδόντες A.	16. ὃν
παρ' αὐτοῦ δωρικὸν N.V.	δαρειακὸν E. δαρειακὸν c. δωρικὸν	ἔκαστα c. δωρικὸν
A.F.H.T.	δωρικὸν N.V.	17. τὴν] om. Q.
παρὰ Ἀμόργου	18. παιδάριτον c. πεδά- ρητον E.	18. παιδάριτον c. πεδά- ρητον E.
τὸν] om. H.	19. πέμψαντες N.V.	ρητον] om. Q.

I. ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη] That is, the masts, sails, and rigging, which as usual had been left on shore, when the fleet sailed in expectation of going into action. Compare Xenoph. Hellen. I. 1, 13. VI. 2, 27.

3. ἐν ᾧ—κατεῖχε] This is an unusual expression: ἦν κατεῖχε, on the other hand, would be common enough. It means, however, “kept or maintained himself,” “kept his ground,” like δ λόγος κατέχει, I. 10, 1. Τῶν σεισμῶν κατεχόντων, III. 89, 2. Com-

pare also IV. 32, 2. VIII. 100, 2. and Theognis, 261. Or is ἐν ᾧ κατεῖχε the same in meaning with ἐν ᾧ καταστᾶς κατεῖχεν αὐτήν?

16. στατῆρα Δαρεικὸν] Εἰσὶ μὲν χρυσοὶ στατῆρες οἱ Δαρεικοί. Δέγουσι δέ τινες δύνασθαι τὸν δαρεικὸν ἀργυρᾶς δραχμᾶς εἴκοσι. Harpoeration in Δαρεικός. That the Daric stater was equivalent to twenty Attic drachmæ appears also from Xenoph. Anab. I. 7, 18.

20. ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ] Compare V. 83, 1. note. The word αὐτοῦ is

XXIX. Τοῦ δὲ ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος, ἐπειδὴ τὴν Ἱασον κατεστήσατο ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἐς φυλακὴν, παρῆλθεν ἐς τὴν

Disputes and subsequent arrangement between Tissaphernes and the Peloponnesians, as to the amount of the monthly subsidy which he was to furnish for the payment of their 2 seamen.

Μίλητον, καὶ μηνὸς μὲν τροφὴν, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη ἐν τῇ Λακεδαιμονί, ἐς δραχμὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐκάστῳ πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ διέδωκε, τοῦ δὲ λοιποῦ 5 χρόνου ἐβούλετο τριώβολον διδόναι, ἕως ἣν βασιλέα ἐπέρηγται. ἦν δὲ κελεύη, δώσειν ἔφη ἐντελῆ τὴν δραχμήν. Ἐρμοκράτους δὲ ἀντειόντος τοῦ Συρακοσίου στρατηγοῦ (οὐ γὰρ Θηραμένης οὐ ναύαρχος ὅν, ἀλλ' Ἀστυόχῳ παραδοῦναι τὰς ναῦς ἔνυπλέων, 10 μαλακὸς ἦν περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ) ὅμως δὲ παρὰ πέντε ναῦς πλέον

2. κατεστήσατο E.F. 4. ἐς] καὶ e. 5. δέδωκε V.c.d. 6. τριώβ. ἐβούλετο e. 7. βασιλέως P. δώσειν ἔφη B. Bekk. 2. ceteri ἔφη δώσειν. 9. οὐκέτι B. οὐ om. R. 11. παρὰ πέντε] παραπέμπεται A. παραπέμπετε F. παρὰ πέντε ναῦς ex rasura N. qui olim πεντήκοντα habuisse videtur.

in contrast with ἀποστέλλονται, “they appoint Philippus to remain on the spot as governor of Miletus.”

11. παρὰ πέντε ναῦς, κ. τ. λ.] Palmer, who is followed by Dobree, retains the words καὶ πεντήκοντα, and reads τριάκοντα instead of τρία. “Nevertheless he agreed to give over and above five ships’ pay for every fifty-five;” i. e. to pay for fifty-five as if they were sixty; for thirty talents a month were the regular pay for sixty ships, reckoning the pay of each seaman at three oboli a day. To this it may be objected, over and above the alteration of the text, that the proportion of reckoning every eleven ships as twelve does not seem a very obvious one to adopt as a general standard, neither eleven, nor any of its multiples, except fifty-five, being a number of ships likely to be often fixed on to form a fleet. Nor do I see how the words παρὰ πέντε ναῦς can signify either in themselves, or considering their position in the sentence, “five ships’ pay.” I prefer therefore Gölle’s interpretation, who follows Bekker and others in inclosing the words καὶ πεντήκοντα in brackets, supposing the copyists to have bethought themselves unseasonably of the total amount of the fleet, instead of that portion of it which was considered in fixing the rate

of pay. The sense then will be, “for every five ships the pay was fixed at something more than after the rate of three oboli a man per day. For whereas, according to that rate, five ships should have received 2½ talents per month, Tissaphernes agreed to give them three talents a month; and he agreed further to give according to this advanced rate to every squadron of more than five ships that might hereafter be put to sea by the Peloponnesians.” But still the question remains, why the ships should be taken in divisions of five, and what is meant by τοῖς ἄλλοις ὅσῳ πλείονς νῆσοις ἡσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ? Was it intended to exclude any state from the higher rate of pay, whose contingent fell short of five ships, in order to encourage the allies to greater exertions? And does τοῖς ἄλλοις refer to those other states who had no ships at the present moment afloat, but who might at any instant be supposed ready to send some. Nor is it very easy to find instances in which παρὰ bears the signification here attached to it. It is true that we have in Schäfer’s edition of Herodotus, VII. 103, 5. πλεῖνες παρὰ ἑκαστον γινόμεθα ἡ χίλιοι; but all the MSS. read περὶ ἑταῖρα, and such is the reading in Schweighæuser’s edition.

SAMOS, &c. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἀνδρὶ ἑκάστῳ ἡ τρεῖς ὄβολοὶ ὀμολογήθησαν. ἐς γὰρ πέντε ναῦς [καὶ πεντήκοντα] τρία τάλαντα ἐδίδου τοῦ μηνός· καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὅσῳ πλείους νῆσον ἦσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον τοῦτον ἐδίδοτο.

5 XXX. Τοῦ δὲ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθηναῖοις, προσαφιγμέναι γὰρ ἦσαν καὶ οἴκοθεν ἄλλαι νῆσοι

SAMOS, &c. πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ στρατηγοὶ Χαρμῖνος καὶ Στρομβιχίδης καὶ Εὔκτήμων, καὶ τὰς ἀπὸ Χίου καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πάσας ἔνναγαγόντες, ἐβούλοντο διακληρωσάμενοι ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ Μιλήτῳ τῷ ναυτικῷ ἐφορμεῖν, πρὸς δὲ τὴν Χίον καὶ ναυτικὸν καὶ πεζὸν πέμψαι. καὶ ἐποίησαν

The Athenians divide their forces, and send one part of them to carry on hostilities against Chios, while the other remains at Samos to watch the enemy in Miletus.

1. ἡ] οἱ i. 2. ναῦς καὶ πεντήκοντα codices. καὶ πεντήκοντα] om. Bekk. 2. τρία] om. B. 4. ἐδίδοντο c.f. 5. τοῖς—ἀθηναῖοις] οἱ—ἀθηναῖοι B.N.V. 6. προσαφιγμέναι A.B.c.e. 8. στρομβιχίδης B. ἀπὸ τῆς χίου f. τε χίου R. 9. καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πάσας B. Bekk. 2. ceteri πάσας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας. 10. ἐβούλευντο c. 11. χίου ναυτικὸν Q.

But however I do not doubt that the interpretation “for every five ships” may be sufficiently defended; the notion being, “accompanying,” or “along with five ships.” On the other hand, the words *τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ* would certainly be expected to refer to the whole actual fleet; and so far the reading *ἐς πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα* seems the preferable one. Nor is it impossible to retain them, and yet not to adopt the correction *τριάκοντα* for *τρία*. The sense may be this, “for every five ships a higher rate per man was fixed on; for up to fifty-five ships, (the actual number of the fleet,) he was to give for every five ships three talents a month; and to the seamen generally, in proportion as the ships at sea exceeded the present number, the same rate was to be allowed also.”

[Hermann’s explanation of this passage, as given by Poppe, is as follows: The sum of three talents a month paid to five ships, would have made each man receive an awkward fraction. Accordingly, four ships drew their pay at the old rate, i. e. each man received $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachma per day; and the fifth thus received a whole talent per month;

which gives 1 drachma per day to each seaman. Παρὰ πέντε ναῦς Hermann interprets, “for every fifth ship,” and he supposes that each of the five ships drew this higher rate of pay by turns.]

5. τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθηναῖοις] The construction is again confused between *τοῖς Ἀθηναῖοις*—*ἔδοξεν ἐφορμεῖν*, and *οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι*—*ἐβούλοντο*. See I. 72, 2. The step here resolved on had been recommended by Phrynicus, ἀποπλεῖν ἐς Σάμον, κάκείθεν, ἥδη ἔνναγαγόντας πάσας τὰς ναῦς, τοὺς ἐπίπλους ποιεῖσθαι, 27, 4. With regard to the number of ships here mentioned, 104 in all, it appears that nineteen (ch. 17, 3.) or twenty ships (ch. 24, 1.) were first employed against Miletus; and had been afterwards joined by forty-eight from Athens. (ch. 25, 1.) Twenty-five had been recalled from Chios, (ch. 23, 1. 24, 2. 30, 1.) and thirty-five had just arrived from Athens. This gives a sum total of 128 ships. But some of these are described as being only troop-ships, (25, 1.) and some must have been detached to carry home the Argive auxiliaries; (27, 6.) so that only 104 were left disposable; and of these, thirty were sent to Chios, and seventy-four were left at Samos.

SAMOS. CLAZOMENÆ. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

² οὗτω. Στρομβιχίδης μὲν γὰρ καὶ Ὀνομακλῆς καὶ Εὔκτήμων τριάκοντα ναῦς ἔχοντες, καὶ τῶν ἐς Μίλητον ἐλθόντων χιλίων ὀπλιτῶν μέρος ἀγαγόντες ἐν ναυσὶν ὀπλιταγωγοῖς, ἐπὶ Χίου λαχόντες ἐπλεον· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι ἐν Σάμῳ μένοντες τέσσαροι καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ναυσὶν ἐθαλασσοκράτουν, καὶ ἐπίπλουν τῇ⁵ Μιλήτῳ ἐποιοῦντο.

XXXI. 'Ο δ' Ἀστύοχος, ὡς τότε ἐν τῇ Χίῳ ἔτυχε διὰ τὴν προδοσίαν τοὺς ὁμήρους καταλεγόμενος, τούτου μὲν CLAZOMENÆ. ἐπέσχεν, ἐπειδὴ ἥσθετο τὰς τε μετὰ Θηραμέ- Fruitless attempt of Astyochus to retake Pteleum and Clazomenæ. νους ναῦς ἡκούσας καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ιο- βελτίω ὅντα, λαβὼν δὲ ναῦς, τὰς τε Πελοπον- νησίων δέκα καὶ Χίας δέκα, ἀνάγεται, καὶ προσβαλὼν Πτε- λεῷ καὶ οὐχ ἐλὼν παρέπλευσεν ἐπὶ Κλαζομενᾶς, καὶ ἐκέλευεν αὐτῶν τοὺς τὰ Ἀθηναίων φρονοῦντας ἀνοικίζεσθαι ἐς τὸν Δαφνοῦντα καὶ προσχωρεῖν σφίσι· ξυνεκέλευε δὲ καὶ Ταμῶς,¹⁵ ² Ιωνίας ὑπαρχος ὡν. ὡς δὲ οὐκ ἐσήκουον, † ἐσβολὴν † ποιη- σάμενος τῇ πόλει οὕσῃ ἀτειχίστῳ, καὶ οὐ δυνάμενος ἐλεῖν, ἀπέπλευσεν ἀνέμῳ μεγάλῳ, αὐτὸς μὲν ἐς Φώκαιαν καὶ Κύμην, αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι νῆες κατῆραν ἐς τὰς ἐπικειμένας ταῖς

1. οὗτως C.F.H.N.V.g.m. γὰρ ὀνομακλῆς i. 2. χιλίων ἐλθόντων c. 3. ἀπο- λιπόντες ναυσὶν B. 4. λαβόντες B.Q.f. μελλοντες d.i. τέτταροι B. qui et πολιχειραντοράτουν. 5. ἐπίπλουν] ἐπίπλους cap. 38, 5. et 44, 3. ΒΕΚΚ. 7. ἐτύγ- χανεν ἐν τῇ χίῳ Q. ἔτυχε ἐν τῇ χίῳ R. 9. ἐπεὶ δὲ Κ.ε. ἐπειδὴ δὲ Q. τὰς τε] τότε K. μετὰ] μὲν B.C. θηριμένους Bekk. 11. δέ] om. E. 12. χίων d. δέκα χίας V. προσλαβὼν G.g.m. πτελέφ F.H.T. 13. ἐκέλευσεν A.F.H.P.Q.T.

Poppo. Goell. 14. αἵτοις T. ἐνοικίζεσθαι e. 15. ταμῶς E. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ταμῶς T. vulgo τάμως. 17. οὐκ ἀτειχίστῳ R. 19 ἐπικειμένας κατῆραν N.V.

7. ὡς τότε—ἔτυχε] Compare ch. 24, 6.

11. τὰς τε Πελοποννησίων δέκα] That is, four which he had brought with him from Erythræ, (24, 6.) and six others which had sailed from Cenchreæ, and made their way over to Chios, 23, 5.

14. ἀνοικίζεσθαι ἐς τὸν Δαφνοῦντα] Daphnus was probably, as Dr. Cramer thinks, the place mentioned by Strabo, (XIV. 1, 36. p. 645.) as a "temple of Apollo." Even if it were at no great distance from the sea, still as being on the main land, and therefore

much more within the power of the Persians, and out of the reach of the naval force of Athens, the term ἀνοικί- ζεσθαι implying, "a removal inland," may properly be used, to describe the change of abode from Clazomenæ.

16. ἐσβολὴν] I agree with Poppo that we should rather expect προσβολήν. It can hardly be Greek to say ἐσβαλὼν τῇ πόλει, or ἐσβολὴν ποιησάμενος τῇ πόλει. Ἐσβολὴ, in Thucydides, always signifies either "a pass into a country," or, "an inroad," "an invasion," and never "an attack or assault."

CLAZOMENAE, CHIOS, &c. A.C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

Κλαζομεναῖς νήσους, Μαράθουσσαν καὶ Πήλην καὶ Δρύμουσσαν. καὶ ὅσα ὑπεξέκειτο αὐτόθι τῶν Κλαζομενίων, ἡμέ- 3
ρας ἐμμείναντες διὰ τὸν ἀνέμους ὀκτὼ, τὰ μὲν διήρπασαν
καὶ ἀνάλωσαν, τὰ δὲ ἐσβαλόμενοι ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Φώκαιαν
5 καὶ Κύμην ὡς Ἀστύοχον. XXXII. ὅντος δ' αὐτοῦ ἐνταῦθα,

The Lesbians apply to him for aid, wishing again to revolt from Athens. But finding the allies unwilling to risk another attempt, after the failure of the first, he goes to Miletus, and there assumes the command of the grand Peloponnesian fleet.

(32, 33.)

Λεσβίων ἀφικνοῦνται πρέσβεις βουλόμενοι αὐθις ἀποστῆναι· καὶ αὐτὸν μὲν πείθουσιν, ὡς δ' οἱ τε Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι ἀπρόθυμοι ἦσαν διὰ τὸ πρότερον σφάλμα, ἥρας ἔπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Χίου. καὶ χειμασθεισῶν τῶν νεῶν ὕστερον ἀφικνοῦνται ἄλλαι ἄλλοθεν ἐς τὴν Χίουν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο Πεδάριτος, τότε 2

παριὰν πεζῇ ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου, γενόμενος ἐν Ἐρυθρᾶς διαπεραιοῦνται αὐτός τε καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ ἐς Χίουν. 15 ὑπῆρχον δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ ἐκ τῶν πέντε νεῶν στρατιῶνται ὑπὸ Χαλκιδέως ὡς ἐς πεντακοσίους ξὺν ὅπλοις καταλειφθέντες. ἐπαγγελλομένων δέ τινων Λεσβίων τὴν ἀπόστασιν, προσ- 3 φέρει τῷ τε Πεδαρίῳ καὶ τοῖς Χίοις Ἀστύοχος λόγον ὡς χρὴ παραγενομένους ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀποστῆσαι τὴν Λέσβον. ἡ 20 γὰρ ξυμμάχους πλείους σφᾶς ἔξειν, ἢ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἢν τι

1. μαράθουσσαν A.C.F.H.Q. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μαράθουσσαν. πόλην H.Q.T. πέλην c. δρύμουσσαν Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δρύμουσσαν B. δρί-

μυσσαν c. δρύμυσσαν N. δρύμυσσαν A.E.F.H.N.Q.T.V. vulgo δρύμυσσαν. 2. κλα-

ξομενῶν K. 4. τὰς F.g. ἐσβαλόμενοι A.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.i.k.m. Haack.

Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τὰς δὲ F. ceteri ἐσβαλλόμενοι. ἐπέπλευσαν i. ἐς τὴν

φώκαιαν Q. 5. ὡς] καὶ L.O.P.T. 6. ἀφικνοῦνται πρέσβεις B. Goell. Bekk.

ceteri πρέσβεις ἀφικνοῦνται. ἀθις accessit ex B. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. 7. μὲν]

om. Q. 8. οἱ ξύμμαχοι οἱ ἄλλοι N.V. 10. χειμ. καὶ πλανηθεισῶν τῶν B.

11. ἀφικνοῦνται post ἄλλοθεν ponit c. ἄλλοι B. αἱ ἄλλαι K. 12. τὴν] om. O.

τότε] τε i. 13. ἐν] om. e. 14. διαπεραιοῦνται K.c.e. 16. χαλκιδέως B.

Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo χαλκιδέων. ὡς] om. B. ἐς] om. T.i.

17. ἐπαγγειλαμένων L.O.g. 18. τε] om. H. χίοις ὁ ἀστύοχος τὸν λόγον B.

Bekk. 2. λόγους N. 19. παραγενομένοις F.H. ταῖς] om. Q.

20. "Immo σφεῖς" Bekk. 2.

12. τότε παριὰν, κ. τ. λ.] See ch. 28, 5; and a little below, with regard to the soldiers left on shore at Chios by Chalcideus, see ch. 17, 1. The number of men left on shore must have exceeded 500, as it consisted of the entire crews of five ships, ἐκ μὲν τῶν νεῶν τοὺς

ναύτας ὄπλισαντες, not simply ναύτας: but several must have fallen in the various defeats sustained by the Chians from the Athenians, ch. 24, 3.

15. στρατιῶται] See ch. 17, 1.

20. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους—κακώσειν] Compare I. 33, 3. VI. 18, 4. ἢν τι σφάλλωνται.

CHIOS. MILETUS. A.C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1

σφάλλωνται, κακώσειν. οἱ δὲ οὐκ ἐσήκουον, οὐδὲ τὰς ναῦς ὁ Πεδάριτος ἔφη τῶν Χίων αὐτῷ προήσειν, XXXIII. κάκεῖνος λαβὼν τὰς τε τῶν Κορινθίων πέντε καὶ ἕκτην Μεγαρίδα καὶ μίαν Ἐρμιονίδα καὶ ἄς αὐτὸς Λακωνικὰς ἥλθεν ἔχων, ἔπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Μιλήτου πρὸς τὴν ναυαρχίαν, πολλὰ ἀπειλήσας τοῖς 5 Χίοις, ἢ μὴ μὴ ἐπιβοηθήσειν, ἦν τι δέωνται. καὶ προσβαλὼν 2 Κωρύκῳ τῆς Ἐρυθραίας ἐνηνδίσατο. οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Σάμου 3 'Αθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον πλέοντες τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ τοῦ 4 ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου διείργοντο· καὶ καθωρμίσαντο, καὶ 5 ἐλελήθεσαν ἀλλήλους. ἐλθούσης δὲ παρὰ Πεδαρίτου ὑπὸ 10 νύκτα ἐπιστολῆς, ὡς Ἐρυθραίων ἄνδρες αἰχμάλωτοι ἐκ Σάμου ἐπὶ προδοσίᾳ ἐστοκουσιν ἀφειμένοι, ἀνάγεται ὁ 6 'Αστύοχος εὐθὺς ἐσ τὰς Ἐρυθρὰς πάλιν, καὶ παρὰ τοσοῦτον 7 ἐγένετο αὐτῷ μὴ περιπεσεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. διαπλεύσας δὲ 8 καὶ ὁ Πεδάριτος παρ' αὐτὸν, καὶ ἀναζητήσαντες τὰ περὶ τῶν 15

- | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. σφάλλωνται i.m. | καὶ κακώσειν K. | 2. πεδαρῆτος E. | προσήκειν Q. |
| 3. τῶν] om. B.c.e. | πέντε] om. d.i. | 4. ἄς] om. P. | ἔχων
ἥλθεν B. |
| 5. πρὸς] ἐσ i. | ναυμαχίαν B. | 7. κωρύκῳ T. | ἐνηνδίσαντο F.H. |
| 8. πλεύσαντες Q. | ἐκ τοῦ] om. L. | 9. διείργοντο ἐλθόντες καὶ N.V. | K.T.c. |
| 10. ἀληθίθεσαν A. | ὑπὸ νύκτα accessit ex B. Bekker. Poppe. Goell. | 12. ἥκον Q. | |
| ἀφιγμένοι L.N.O.P.Q.V.c.d.e. | ἀφιγμένοι G. | ἀφειγμένοι k. et prima manu C. | |
| ό] δέ Q. | 13. εὐθὺς] om. K. et prima manu N. | εὐθὺς δ ἀστύοχος V. | |
| 15. παρ' αὐτὸν N.R.V. recens A.G.H.m. Haack. Poppe. | πρὸς αὐτὸν B. Bekk. Goell. vulgo et pr. A.G. παρ' αὐτῶν. | παρὰ αὐτὸν B. | παρὰ B. |

"Should they fail in their attempt to "recover Lesbus," still they might do the Athenians a mischief at little risk to themselves. Dobree proposes to read *ην τι καὶ σφάλλωνται*, which would be clearer and more emphatic; but the language in this eighth book is often careless and disjointed, and the fault cannot always be ascribed to the copyists.

3. τὰς τε τῶν Κορινθίων, κ. τ. λ.] He alludes to the six ships already mentioned as having run across from Cenchrea to Chios, 23, 5. The ship of Hermione had perhaps been sent over singly, so that her arrival on the coast of Asia had not been previously noticed.

8. καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου, κ. τ. λ.] There seems to me no such inversion of the order of the words in this passage as Göller supposes. "The "Athenians also were only parted from

"them by being on the other side of a "hill; and they took up their stations "for the night, and neither party ob- "served the other." 'Ἐκ τοῦ—διείρ- γοντο, if put out at length would be, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου ὅντες οὗτοι διείργοντο. The variation of the tenses shews that καθωρμίσαντο re- sumes, as it were, the narrative from ἐνηνδίσατο, the intermediate sentence with the imperfect tense being almost parenthetical, "now the Athenians were "only parted from them by a hill;" and καθωρμίσαντο, as well as ἐλελή- θεσαν, seems to refer equally to both parties.

13. παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἐγένετο] See note on IV. 106, 3.

15. παρ' αὐτῶν] Non dubitem prae- ferre αὐτὸν, quemadmodum alios hic legisse scribit Portus, et emendatum erat in Cass. (H.) DUKER.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

δοκούντων προδιδόναι, ώστε εὑρον ἄπαν ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐκ τῆς Σάμου προφασισθὲν, ἀπολύσαντες τῆς αἰτίας ἀπέπλευσαν, ὁ μὲν ἐς τὴν Χίον, ὁ δὲ ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἐκομίσθη, ὥσπερ διενοεῖτο.

5 XXXIV. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατιὰ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκ τοῦ Κωρύκου περιπλέουσα κατ’ Ἀργίνον ἐπι-

CHIOS.

An Athenian squadron loses some ships, which are driven by a storm into the harbour of Chios.

τυγχάνει τρισὶ ναυσὶ τῶν Χίων μακραῖς, καὶ ώστε εἶδον ἐδίωκον· καὶ χειμών τε μέγας ἐπιγίγνεται, καὶ αἱ μὲν τῶν Χίων μόλις καταφεύγουσιν ἐς τὸν λιμένα, αἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, αἱ μὲν

μάλιστα ὄρμήσασαι τρεῖς διαφθείρονται καὶ ἐκπίπτουσι πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Χίων, καὶ ἄνδρες οἱ μὲν ἀλίσκονται οἱ δὲ ἀποθνήσκουσιν, αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι καταφεύγουσιν ἐς τὸν ὑπὸ τῷ Μίμαντι λιμένα, Φοινικοῦντα καλούμενον. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ὕστερον ἐς τὴν Λέσβον καθορμισάμενοι παρεσκευάζοντο ἐς τὸν τειχισμόν.

2. προφασισθῆναι d.e. ἀπολύσαντες τοὺς κρατηθέντας τῆς N.V. 3. δέ] καὶ δι. οἱ μὲν R. τὴν] om. g. 4. διενοήθη L. 6. πλέοντα L.O.P.g. κατὰ ρηγίνων A.B. καταργενον c. κατ’ ἀργίνον E.F.H.L.O.P.g. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. κατ’ ἀργινὸν V. vulgo κατ’ ἀργίνον. 7. τισὶ d. 8. ὡς εἶδον B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὥσπερ ἰδόντες. ἐδίωκον B. Bekk. 2. ἐπεδίωκον A.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack.

Poppe. Goell. ἐπεδίωκον G. vulgo αὐτὰς ἐπεδίωκον. 9. μόγις A.E.F. 11. ὅρμίσασαι A.E.F.H.L.P.T.e.g.m. ἐσπίπτουσι Q. 12. τῶν] om. Q. 13. ἐπὶ d.e. τὸν μίμαντα L.O.d.i. τὸν μίδαν P.k. 14. καλούμενον] om. B. 15. καθορμισάμεναι g.

6. περιπλέουσα] “Vel παραπλέουσα “vel πλέοντα.” DOBREE. Both conjectures are alike unnecessary; it need hardly be said that περιπλέουσα refers to the sailing round or doubling the headland of Arginus.

κατ’ Ἀργίνον] Ἀργεννον, Straboni XIV. 644. μετὰ δὲ Κώρυκον Ἀλόνησος ηγίσιον εἴτα τὸ Ἀργεννον, ἄκρα τῆς Ἐρυθραίας, πλησιάζοντα μάλιστα τῷ Χίων Ποσειδίῳ. Stephanus quoque τὸ Ἀργεννον ἀκρωτήριον. Et Ptolemæus p. 118. Κλαζομεναι, Ἀργεννον ἄκρον. DUKER.

14. Φοινικοῦντα] Livius XXXVI. 45. apud Pinedo: Romani Chium petentes Phœnicuntem primum portum Erythræa terræ prætervecti. Add. XXXVII. 16. DUKER.

15. ἐς τὸν τειχισμὸν] “Quem τειχισμόν? nam Lesbo potiebantur. Lege

“ἐς τὴν Χίον, nisi forte oportet ὡς ἐς Χίον.” DOBREE. It is strange that Dobree should have been in doubt as to the meaning of τειχισμὸν, for it appears from ch. 38, 2, that the first operation of the Athenians in Chios was to fortify Delphinium: and the “preparations for the work of fortification” here spoken of were such as were mentioned in IV. 69, 2. σιδηρός τε καὶ λιθουργὸν καὶ τὰλλα ἐπιτήδεια.

[Bishop Thirlwall observes, “It is far from clear why the Athenians should have gone to Lesbos for building tools, instead of bringing them from Samos.” Vol. IV. p. 22. note. Supposing that they were to be had equally well at Lesbos, there would be the advantage of not encumbering their ships with any superfluous weight before it was absolutely necessary.]

COAST OF CNIDUS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

XXXV. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Πελοποννήσου τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Ἰπποκράτης ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐκπλεύσας δέκα μὲν Θουρίαις

COAST OF CNIDUS. ναυσὶν, ὃν ἦρχε Δωριεὺς ὁ Διαγόρου τρίτος

A Peloponnesian squadron, cruising off Triopium, is cut off by the Athenians. αὐτὸς, μιᾶ δὲ Λακωνικῆ, μιᾶ δὲ Συρακοσίᾳ, καταπλεῖ ἐς Κνίδον· ή δ' ἀφεστήκει ἥδη ὑπὸ 5

² Τισσαφέρνους. καὶ αὐτὸς οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ, ὡς ἥσθοντο, ἐκέλευον ταῖς μὲν ἡμισείαις τῶν νεῶν Κνίδον φυλάσσειν, ταῖς δὲ περὶ Τριόπιον οὖσαις τὰς ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου ὄλκάδας προσβαλλούσας ἔνταξιν ἔστι δὲ τὸ Τριόπιον 3 ἄκρα τῆς Κνιδίας προῦχονσα, Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερόν. πυθόμενοι 10 δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ πλεύσαντες ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, λαμβάνουσι τὰς ἐπὶ τῷ Τριοπίῳ φρουρούσας ἔξ ναῦς· οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες ἀποφεύγοντιν ἔξ αὐτῶν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς τὴν Κνίδον καταπλεύσαντες, καὶ προσβαλόντες τῇ πόλει ἀτειχίστῳ οὕσῃ, 4 ὄλιγον εἶλον. τῇ δὲ ὑστεραίᾳ αὐθις προσέβαλλον, καὶ ὡς, 15 ἅμεινον φραξαμένων αὐτῶν ὑπὸ νύκτα, καὶ ἐπεισελθόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Τριοπίου ἐκ τῶν νεῶν διαφυγόντων, οὐκέθ' ὅμοίως ἔβλαπτον, ἀπελθόντες καὶ δηώσαντες τὴν τῶν Κνιδίων γῆν ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἀπέπλευσαν.

5. ἀφεστήκει B.Q.T. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀφιεστήκει F. ceteri ἀφειστήκει. ὑπὸ Palmerius. Poppo. Dobree. Bekk. vulgo ἀπό. 6. τῇ] om. H. 8. φυλάττειν B. οὖσαις—τριόπιον] om. P. ἐπ' e. 9. προσβαλούσας B.C.G.c.d. e.k.m. 11. καὶ πλεύσαντες] κατέπλευσαν H. 12. ἐπὶ τῷ τριοπίῳ B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐπὶ τριοπίῳ. 14. καὶ προσβαλόντες] om. Q. 15. ὄλιγον Q. προσέβαλλον K.N.Q.V.e.f. 16. ἐπεισελθόντων Bekk. 17. τοῖ] om. Q. 18. ἀπελθόντες B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπελθόντες. καὶ] δε και Q.c.d.e.

5. ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους] This is a necessary correction of the old reading ἀπὸ, as the meaning is, not that Cnidus had revolted from Tissaphernes, but that it had revolted from the Athenians owing to Tissaphernes. In another place also, VII. 78. fin., the old reading was ἀποχωρεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν Ιππίων, where all the later editions rightly read ὑπὸ τῶν Ιππίων.

7. ταῖς ἡμισείαις τῶν νεῶν] Vid. cap. 8. DUKER.

8. τὰς ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου ὄλκάδας] The Athenian corn ships are probably meant, Egypt being one of the principal countries from which the Athenians imported their corn. It was at this time

either wholly or in part in a state of revolt from the Persian king; and two years later, A. C. 410, we read of a "king of the Egyptians," powerful enough to threaten the Persians with an invasion of Phœnicia. See Diodorus, XIII. p. 355.

15. ὄλιγον] Sic Ιππεῖς ὄλιγον ἐς χιλίους alibi. vid. Priscianum p. 1192. Plutarch. Pomp. ὥστε δπαξ ΜΙΚΡΟΥ συντριβῆναι. WASS. Aristophanes Nubibus v. 720. ὄλιγον φροῦρος γεγένημα. Vesp. v. 825. ὡς ὄλιγον μ' ἀπώλεσας. Lucianus Tim. p. 79. καὶ αὐτὸς ὄλιγον δεῖν συνετριψῃ. Et sæpe apud omnes. DUKER.

ὄλιγον εἶλον] Compare IV. 124, 1. note.

MILETUS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

XXXVI. Ὅπο δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Ἀστυόχου ἥκοντος
ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἐπὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν, οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι εὐπόρως

MILETUS.
A second treaty is concluded between the 5 king of Persia and the Peloponnesians.

ἔτι εἶχον ἀπαντα τὰ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον. καὶ γὰρ μισθὸς ἐδίδοτο ἀρκούντως, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Ἰάσου μεγάλα χρήματα διαρπασθέντα ὑπῆν τοῖς στρατιώταις, οἵ τε Μιλήσιοι προθύμως τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἔφερον. πρὸς δὲ τὸν Τισσαφέρινην ἐδόκουν ὅμως τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις αἱ πρῶται ξυνθῆκαι, αἱ πρὸς Χαλκιδέα γενόμεναι, ἐνδεεῖς εἶναι καὶ οὐ πρὸς σφῶν μᾶλλον, καὶ ἄλλας ιο ἔτι Θηραμένους παρόντος ἐποίουν· καὶ εἰσὶν αἱδε.

XXXVII. “ΞΥΝΘΗΚΑΙ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμ-
“μάχων πρὸς βασιλέα Δαρεῖον καὶ τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασι-
Terms of the treaty.
“ λέως καὶ Τισσαφέρινην, σπουδὰς εἶναι καὶ
“ φιλίαν κατὰ τάδε. ὅπόση χώρα καὶ πόλεις
15 “ βασιλέως εἰσὶ Δαρείου ἢ τοῦ πατρὸς ἡσαν ἢ τῶν προγό-
“ νων, ἐπὶ ταύτας μὴ ιέναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ μηδὲ κακῷ μηδενὶ
“ μήτε Λακεδαιμονίους μήτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους τοὺς Λακεδαι-

1. δὲ] om. L.O.P.k. 2. εἰς B.c. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εἰς e. ceteri ὡς. ἔτι εὐπόρως ἔτι f. 3. τὰ] om. d.i. 4. ἐδέδοτο e. 5. λάστον L. 6. Insignem varietatem scripturæ hoc loco præbet codex N. quam tamen corrector quædam deiendo, et nova quædam adscribendo, obscuriorem reddidit. Fuerat autem quantum videtur prima libri scriptura hujusmodi τοῖς στρατιώταις. αἱ δὲ ξυνθῆκαι, αἱ πρὸς Χαλκιδέα καὶ οὐ πρὸς σφῶν μᾶλλον, δειλίαν αὐτοῖς παρέιχον μὴ ἐνδεεῖς εἶναι· διὸ καὶ ἄλλας, κ. τ. λ. 7. ὄμοιος f. 9. γινόμεναι e. καὶ οὐ—μᾶλλον] om. V. 10. ἔτι B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐπί. 12. πρὸς παῖδας N.V. τοὺς βασιλέως Bekk. 2. Libri τοῦ βασιλέως. 14. ὅπόσαι χώραι c.e. βασιλέως καὶ πόλεις L.O.P. καὶ πόλις βασιλέως F. 17. μήτε λακεδ.—λακεδαιμονίων] om. T. τοὺς λακ.] τῶν λακ. F.H.K.N.P.V.g. Haack. λακεδαιμονίους E.

12. τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως] “The “sons of the king” must be Artaxerxes and Cyrus, and as Cyrus was sent five years afterwards to hold a high command in Western Asia, he, and still more his elder brother, may have been grown up at this time. Artaxerxes died about fifty years later, and was then a very old man, so that he must have been above twenty now. “The king’s “sons” were probably named in the treaty in order to make them parties to it, and so bound by it after their father’s death; for it appears that a new king was not thought to be bound by his predecessor’s acts, unless he had

himself accepted them; and thus the treaties concluded with Philip and Antiochus were solemnly renewed with their successors, as if they were not necessarily binding in themselves. See Livy, XL. 58. XLII. 6. Bekker, in his last edition, reads τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως instead of τοῦ βασιλέως, because βασιλεὺς, when it signifies the king of Persia, is usually found without the article. And so zealous is Bekker in enforcing this rule, that in Demosth. de Rhodior. Libert. p. 193, where every MS. reads ἀφεστῶτα τοῦ βασιλέως, he omits the article.

CHILOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

“ μονίων, μηδὲ φόρους πράσσεσθαι ἐκ τῶν πόλεων τούτων
 “ μήτε Λακεδαιμονίους μήτε τοὺς ἔνυμάχους τῶν Λακεδαι-
 “ μονίων· μηδὲ Δαρεῖον βασιλέα, μηδὲ ὅν βασιλεὺς ἄρχει,
 “ ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους μηδὲ τοὺς ἔνυμάχους οὐνται ἐπὶ πολέμῳ
 3 “ μηδὲ κακῷ μηδενί. ἦν δέ τι δέωνται Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἢ οἵ
 “ ἔνυμάχοι βασιλέως, ἢ βασιλεὺς Λακεδαιμονίων ἢ τῶν
 “ ἔνυμάχων, ὃ τι ἀν πείθωσιν ἄλλήλους, τοῦτο ποιοῦσι
 4 “ καλῶς ἔχειν. τὸν δὲ πόλεμον τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς
 “ ἔνυμάχους κοινῇ ἀμφοτέρους πολεμεῖν· ἦν δὲ κατάλυσιν
 “ ποιῶνται, κοινῇ ἀμφοτέρους ποιεῖσθαι. ὅπόση δ' ἀν στρα- 10
 “ τιὰ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῇ βασιλέως ἥ μεταπεμψαμένου βασιλέως,
 5 “ τὴν δαπάνην βασιλέα παρέχειν. ἦν δέ τις τῶν πόλεων,
 “ ὅπόσαι ἔνυθεντο βασιλεῖ, ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλέως ἵη χώραν, τοὺς
 “ ἄλλους κωλύειν καὶ ἀμύνειν βασιλεῖ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. καὶ
 “ ἦν τις τῶν ἐν τῇ βασιλέως χώρᾳ, ἢ ὅστης βασιλεὺς ἄρχει, 15
 “ ἐπὶ τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων ἵη ἢ τῶν ἔνυμάχων, βασιλεὺς κω-
 “ λυέτω καὶ ἀμυνέτω κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.”

XXXVIII. Μετὰ δὲ ταύτας τὰς ἔνυθήκας Θηραμένης μὲν, παραδοὺς Ἀστυόχῳ τὰς ναῦς, ἀποπλέων ἐν κέλητι

2 CHILOS.

The Athenians reduce the Chians to great distress by overrunning their island. The Chians apply to Astyochus for aid, which he refuses.

ἀφανίζεται. οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου Ἀθηναῖοι ἥδη 20 διαβεβηκότες ἐς τὴν Χίον τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ κρατοῦντες γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης, Δελφίνιον ἐτείχιζον, χωρίον ἄλλως τε ἐκ γῆς καρτερὸν καὶ λιμένας ἔχον καὶ τῆς τῶν Χίων πόλεως οὐ πολὺ

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. μηδὲ Poppo. Goell. Bekk. Libri μήτε. πράττεσθαι B. | 2. μήτε—λακεδαιμονίων] om. II. λακεδαιμονίους—μηδὲ] om. B. τῶν] om. I. | 3. μήτε ὁν B. βασιλεὺς B.N.Q. Goell. Bekk. ceteri δ. βασιλεύειν. |
| 4. μήτε ante τοὺς B.Q. τοὺς] om. L.O.P. οὖν] om. d.i. | 5. μηδενὶ B. δέ τι] om. A. δέωνται οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι B. | 6. ἔνυμάχοι] om. R. ἢ τῶν] καὶ τῶν K. |
| 7. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους K. | 8. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους K. | 9. τῇ βασιλέως A.B.C.E.F.H.I.N.O.Q.T.V.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τοῦ βασιλέως. |
| 10. 12. βασιλέα] βασιλεύειν f. | 11. τῇ βασιλέως N.V. ἢ F. ἢ T. | 13. ὅπόσαι λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ἔνυμάχους ἔνυθεντο ἐπὶ N.V. εἴη i. |
| 14. ἄλλοις] ἐκείνους N.V. | 15. δέ] om. B. | 16. διαβεβηκότες i. διαβεβληκότες margo i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Präpositionem addidit Dukerus. |
| 17. εν] om. II. εν μέλλητι Q. | 18. δέ] om. B. | 19. μὲν] om. C.e. εν] om. II. εν μέλλητι Q. |
| 20. διαβεβηκότες i. διαβεβληκότες margo i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Präpositionem addidit Dukerus. | 21. διαβεβηκότες i. διαβεβληκότες margo i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. καὶ γῆς B. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῆς γῆς. | 22. γῆς A.E.F.G.H.I.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.g. Poppo. Goell. καὶ γῆς B. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῆς γῆς. |
| 23. ἐκ τῆς γῆς B. om. i. | 24. οὐ πολὺ] om. Q. | |

20. ἀβανίζεται] This surely is a strange expression, signifying, as it seems to do, “ appeared from the scene of action.”

CHIOS. A.C. 412. Olymp. 92.1.

ἀπέχον. οἱ δὲ Χῖοι ἐν πολλαῖς ταῖς πρὶν μάχαις πεπληγμένοι, 3
καὶ ἄλλως ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς οὐ πάνυ εὖ διακείμενοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ
τῶν μετὰ Τυδέως τοῦ Ἰωνος ἥδη ὑπὸ Πεδαρίτου ἐπ' ἀπτι-
κισμῷ τεθνεώτων, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης πόλεως κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐς
5 ὀλίγον κατεχομένης, ὑπόπτως διακείμενοι ἀλλήλοις ἡσύχαζον,
καὶ οὕτ' αὐτοὶ διὰ ταῦτα οὕτε οἱ μετὰ Πεδαρίτου ἐπίκουροι
ἀξιόμαχοι αὐτοῖς ἐφαίνοντο. ἐς μέντοι τὴν Μίλητον ἔπειμπον, 4
κελεύοντες σφίσι τὸν Ἀστύοχον βοηθεῖν ὡς δὲ οὐκ ἐσήκουεν,
ἐπιστέλλει περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμονα ὁ Πεδάριτος ὡς
10 ἀδικοῦντος. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν τῇ Χίῳ ἐς τοῦτο καθεστήκει τοῖς 5
'Αθηναίοις· αἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου νῆσοι αὐτοῖς ἐπίπλους μὲν

1. ἀπέσχον F.H.	μάχαις ταῖς πρὶν Q.	ἐκπεπληγμένοι f.	2. ἐν]
om. c.	3. τυδέως A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.k.m.	Poppe. Goell. Bekk.	(τοῦδε. ὡς E. teste Bekk.) vulgo τοῦ τυδέως.
F.G. om. B. Bekk. 2.	10. ἐν τούτῳ N.V.	καθεστήκει B.Q.i. Goell. Bekk.	9. δ] A.E.
καθιστήκει E.F.T. vulgo καθειστήκει.	ii. αἰ] om. d.	ἐκ δὲ τῆς d.i.	

The word is used to express retirement from public life, or shunning the eyes of the world, as in Xenophon's Agesilaus, quoted by Dr. Bloomfield, IX. 1. *νομίζων αἰσχρουργίᾳ μὲν τὸ ἀφανίζεσθαι πρέπειν*. Possibly, as it has been suggested to me, Theramenes was afraid of being called to account at Sparta for his undue compliance with Tissaphernes in the matter of the pay; and therefore Thucydides may mean to say, that he "disappeared," or went off, in the course of his voyage home, (*ἀποπλέων* not *ἀποπλεύσας*), without ever returning to Lacedæmon. Compare VI. 61, 6, where the term *οὐ φανεροὶ ἦσαν* is applied to the flight of Alcibiades and his friends when on their way home to take their trial. Compare Plato, de Legibus, IX. 855, where, speaking of a citizen banished for incurable wickedness, he calls him, *ἀκλεής καὶ ὑπὲρ τοὺς τῆς χώρας ὄρους ἀφανισθείς*.

[“He was lost at sea.” Thirlwall, vol. IV. p. 22. It is added in a note, “ἀφανίζω is the word commonly used “on such occasions, meaning simply “to sink or drown.”” So Xenoph. Hellen. I. 6, 33. and Ælian, Var. Hist. XII. 61.]

3. Ἰωνος] Ion Chius poëta non incelebris, de quo Suidas in v. 'Αθηναίος

agit, cœpit docere tragœdiam Olymp. LXXXII. ut Idem tradit in Ἰων. Itaque ætas quidem non obstat, quo minus hujus Tydei pater esse potuerit. Sed fortassis nullum aliud est hujus rei argumentum. DUKER.

4. ἐς ὀλίγον κατεχομένης] The expression *ἐς ὀλίγονος κατεχομένης* would offer no difficulty, as again V. 81, 2. τὰ ἐν Σικυῶνι ἐς ὀλίγονος κατέστησαν. But the singular number is remarkable, and especially without the article. It seems that *τὸ ὀλίγον* was properly opposed to *τὸ πλῆθος*, as in Plato, Politicus, p. 303. a. ἐνὸς καὶ πλήθους τὸ ὀλίγον μέσον. And thus *ὀλίγον*, coming to be synonymous with *δημαρχία*, and *πλῆθος* with *δημοκρατία*, *ἐς ὀλίγον κατεχομένης*, signifies merely, “being reduced to an oligarchy.”

11. αἱ — νῆσοι αὐτοῖς, κ. τ. λ.] Here again is a good instance of the use of the dative noticed III. 98, 1, and elsewhere. It makes the dative the real subject of the sentence, and therefore *ἀναχωροῦντες* follows naturally in the next clause, referring to the Athenians themselves, and not to their ships. Had the genitive been used, *αἱ νῆσοι αὐτῶν*, the effect would not have been the same; and the change of the nominative in the following lines would have been less justifiable.

CHIOS. A. C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

ἐποιοῦντο ταῖς ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ, ἐπεὶ δὲ μὴ ἀντανάγοιεν, ἀναχωροῦντες πάλιν ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἤσύχαζον.

XXXIX. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι αἱ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ ὑπὸ Καλλιγείτου τοῦ Μεγαρέως καὶ Τι-

A fleet is sent from Peloponnesus with orders ultimately to co-operate with Pharnabazus, in delivering the cities of the Hellespont from the dominion of Athens. Eleven commissioners are sent on board of this fleet, to examine the conduct of Astyochus. The fleet arrives at Caunus, in Caria.

μαγόρου τοῦ Κυζικηνοῦ πρασσόντων παρα- 5 σκευασθεῖσαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι νῆες ἄρασαι ἔπλεον ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας, περὶ ἡλίου τροπάς· καὶ ἄρχων ἐπέπλει αὐτῶν Ἀντισθένης Σπαρτιάτης. Ξυνέπεμψαν δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ἐνδεκα ἀνδρας Σπαρτιατῶν ξυμβούλους 10 Ἀστυόχῳ, ὃν εἰς ἥν Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου. καὶ εἴρητο αὐτοῖς, ἐς Μίλητον ἀφικομένους τῶν τε ἄλλων ξυνεπιμελεῖσθαι, ἢ μέλλει ἄριστα ἔξειν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς ταύτας ἢ αὐτὰς ἢ πλείους ἢ καὶ ἐλάσσους ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὡς Φαρνάβαζον, ἥν δοκῇ, ἀποπέμπειν, 15 Κλέαρχον τὸν Ραμφίου, ὃς ξυνέπλει, ἄρχοντα προστάξαντας, καὶ Ἀστύοχον, ἥν δοκῇ τοῖς ἐνδεκα ἀνδράσι, παύειν τῆς ναυαρχίας, Ἀντισθένην δὲ καθιστάναι πρὸς γὰρ τὰς τοῦ 3 Πεδαρίτου ἐπιστολὰς ὑπώπτευον αὐτόν. πλέουσαι οὖν αἱ νῆες ἀπὸ Μαλέας πελάγιαι Μήλῳ προσέβαλον, καὶ περιτυ- 20 χόντες ναυσὶ δέκα Ἀθηναίων τὰς τρεῖς λαμβάνουσι κενὰς καὶ κατακαίουσι. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο δεδιότες μὴ αἱ διαφυγοῦσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τῆς Μήλου νῆες, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μηνύσωσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτῶν, πρὸς τὴν Κρήτην πλεύ-

1. ταῖς] τοὺς c. ἐπειδὴ B.R. et mox ἀποχωροῦντες. 3. χειμῶν ἐν τῷ C.e.
 4. καλλιγείτονος e. τιμαγέρου c. 5. πραττόντων B. 6. ἐπὸ τῶν λακε-
 δαιμονίων L.O. 8. ἐπέπλει B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπλει. 9. δὲ
 καὶ οἱ c.f. λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐνδεκα c. 11. ἥν] om. c.e. ἥλ. H.T. δείχας
 G.L.O.P.R.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. 12. ἐς τὴν μίλητον d. 14. ἔχειν f. ἢ αὐτὰς]
 om. K. ἐλάττους B. 15. τὸν] om. c. ἥν δοκῇ] pōst ἐλάσσους ponit c.
 ἀποστέλλειν c. 17. πέμπειν d.i. 18. ναυραχίας B.g. 19. ὑπόπτευον
 N.T.V. 20. μαλέον N. sed γρ. μαλέας. μαλέον Q. πλάγιαι A. πλαγίαι B.
 πελαγίαι F. πρωτέβαλλον B.O. 21. κενὰς] om. B. 22. αἱ] om. B.
 διαφυγοῦσαι F. φυγοῦσαι g. 24. σάμῳ B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo νῆσῳ.
 ἐκπλουν L.O.P.d.e.f.g.k.m. αὐτὸν A.

4. αἱ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ, κ. τ. λ.] See had been done before in the case of
 ch. 8, 1. Cnemus, II. 85, 1, of Alcidas, III. 76, 1,
 10. ἐνδεκα ἀνδρας—ξυμβούλους] This and again of Agis, V. 63, 4.

CHIOS. A.C. 412. Olymp. 92.1.

σαντες και πλειω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι, ἐς τὴν Καῦνον τῆς Ἀσίας κατῆραν. ἐντεῦθεν δὴ, ως ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ 4
δῆτες, ἀγγελίαν ἔπειπον ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ ναῦς τοῦ
ξυμπαρακομισθῆναι.

5 XL. Οἱ δὲ Χῖοι καὶ Πεδάριτος κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον
οὐδὲν ἥσσον, καίπερ διαμέλλοντα, τὸν Ἀστύοχον πέμποντες

The Chians again apply to Astyochus for aid, which he is preparing at last to give them, when receiving
tidings of the arrival of the fleet at Caunus, he sails thither to join it, instead of relieving the Chians.

ἀγγέλους ἡξίουν σφίσι πολιορκουμένοις βοηθῆσαι ἀπάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ, καὶ μὴ περιιδεῖν τὴν μεγίστην τῶν ἐν Ιωνίᾳ ξυμμαχίδων πόλεων ἐκ τε θαλάσσης εἰργομένην καὶ κατὰ γῆν ληστείας πορθουμένην. οἱ γὰρ οἰκέται τοῖς 2
Χίοις πολλοὶ δῆτες, καὶ μᾶς γε πόλει πλὴν

Λακεδαιμονίων πλεῖστοι γενόμενοι, καὶ ἄμα διὰ τὸ πλῆθος χαλεπωτέρως ἐν ταῖς ἀδικίαις κολαζόμενοι, ως ἡ στρατιὰ τῶν 15 Ἀθηναίων βεβαίως ἔδοξε μετὰ τείχους ιδρῦσθαι, εὐθὺς αὐτο-

2. κατῆρον A.C.E.F.G.H.K.T.c.f.m. δὴ] δ K. Conf. c. 56. extr. et 67, 3.
3. μιλήτῳ] νήσῳ B. ναῦς χάριν τοῦ B. 6. οὐδὲν ἥττον B. πέμψαντες B.
πέμποντας E.F. 7. ξυμπολιορκουμένοις f. βοηθήσειν C.c.d.e.f.i.k.m. 9. πρὸς
τὴν μεγίστην R. 11. ικέται P. 15. ιδρύσασθαι L.O.P.g.

1. καὶ πλειω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι] Καὶ μακρότερον τὸν πλοῦν ποιησάμενοι ὑπὲρ ἀσφαλείας. SCHOL.

πλειω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι] “Having lengthened their voyage “in guarding against the enemy.”

3. τὸν ξυμπαρακομισθῆναι] “About “being convoyed safely along the coast “to the end of their voyage,” i. e. in order to be convoyed. The genitive is properly explanatory of the words ἔπειπον ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, and it does not seem right to say that ἐνεκα or any other such word is understood.

12. μᾶς γε πόλει—πλεῖστοι γενόμενοι] The Chians had been a trading people from very early times; they traded with Egypt in the reign of Amasis, (Herodot. II. 178, 2.) and an unusually large proportion of their citizens was habitually engaged in maritime commerce. (Aristot. Politic. IV. 4, 21.) They are charged with the infamy of being the first Greek people who were regular slave dealers; buying Barbarian slaves

from the adjacent continent of Asia, to labour on their lands, the bulk of their own free population being employed, as has been observed, in commerce. (Theopompos, Hist. XVII. apud Athenæum, VI. p. 265.) The severe treatment of these slaves often drove them to run away from their masters; and they then occupied the fastnesses of the interior of the island, and continually harassed their masters by their depredations. (Nymphodorus, Asiæ Peripl. apud Athenæum, VI. 265.) It appears that the Chian slaves were peculiarly called θεράποντες, (Eustathius on Dionys. 533.) an evidence of the antiquity of slavery in the island; for θεράπων is the Homeric word for one who waits on another, whether bond or free; and the name had been so long familiar in Chios, as describing a class of persons who were there so numerous, that it remained in use without ever being exchanged for the more common term δοῦλος.

COAST OF CNIDUS. A.C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

μολίς τε ἐχώρησαν οἱ πολλοὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς, καὶ τὰ πλεῖστα
ζκακὰ ἐπιστάμενοι τὴν χώραν οὗτοι ἔδρασαν. ἔφασαν οὖν
χρῆναι οἱ Χῖοι, ὡς ἔτι ἐλπὶς καὶ δυνατὸν κωλῦσαι, τειχι-
ζομένου τοῦ Δελφινίου καὶ ἀτελοῦς ὅντος, καὶ στρατοπέδῳ
καὶ ναυσὶν ἐρύματος μείζονος προσπεριβαλλομένου, βοηθῆσαι
σφίσιν. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος, καίπερ οὐ διανοούμενος διὰ τὴν τότε
ἀπειλὴν, ὡς ἐώρα καὶ τοὺς ἔνυμάχους προθύμους ὅντας,
ῶρμητο ἐς τὸ βοηθεῖν. XLI. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Καύνου

COAST OF
CNIDUS.

On his way he falls in with and defeats an Athenian fleet, sent from Samos to watch for the enemy's fleet coming from Peloponnesus. He then effects his junction with the fleet at Caunus, and they all proceed together to Cnidus.

(41, 42.)

παραγίγνεται ἄγγελία ὅτι αἱ ἐπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι
νῆσοι καὶ οἱ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμβουλοι ¹⁰
πάρειστι. καὶ νομίσας πάντα ὕστερα εἶναι
τὰλλα πρὸς τὸ ναῦς τε, ὅπως θαλασσοκρα-
τοῖεν μᾶλλον, τοσούτας ἔνυμπαρακομίσαι, καὶ
τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, οἱ δέκοντα κατάσκοποι αὐ-
τοῦ, ἀσφαλῶς περαιωθῆναι, εὐθὺς ἀφεὶς τὸ ¹⁵ ἐς
τὴν Χίον ἐπλει ἐς τὴν Καῦνον. καὶ ἐς Κῶν
τὴν Μεροπίδα ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ ἀποβὰς τὴν τε
πόλιν, ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν καὶ ὑπὸ σεισμοῦ, ὃς αὐτοῖς ἐτυχε
μέγιστός γε δὴ ὁν μεμνήμεθα γενόμενος, ἔνυμπεπτωκυῖαν,
ἐκπορθεῖ, τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐς τὰ ὅρη πεφευγότων, καὶ τὴν ²⁰
χώραν καταδρομαῖς λείαν ἐποιεῖτο, πλὴν τῶν ἐλευθέρων·

ώρησαν

1. ἐχώρησαν οἱ A.B.F.H.N.T.V.d.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐχωρήσαντο E. ἐχρησαντο G. vulgo ἐχρήσαντο. πλεῖστα κατὰ V. 2. κακὰ] καὶ (i. 8. καίστου d.i. 9. ὅτι ἐπτὰ N. 10. ξύμβολοι A.F. ξύμμαχοι T. 12. τὰλλα B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. θαλασσοκρατοῖεν B. 16. κώων d.i. κῶ N.V. 18. καὶ] om. d. ἀπὸ Q. ὡς αὐτοῖς E.F.T. αὐτὸς e. 19. γε] τε L.O.f.g. om. e. 21. λείαν A.E.H.K. τῶν] om. Q.

5. ἐρύματος μείζονος προσπεριβαλλομέ-
νου] It is not certain whether the word
μείζονος refers to height or circumference;
whether the meaning be, that the
wall of the naval camp, (compare I. 117, 1.)
was being raised in height, or enlarged
in extent. Τὸ μέγα τείχος, in II. 76, 3,
means, "the high or raised wall," as τοῦ
βραχέος τείχους is, "the original low wall;"
and perhaps the fortification having been
first carried, ἐς τὸ ἀναγκαῖταν ὑψος,
(I. 90, 3.) was afterwards completed to
its proper height, when the Athenians
found themselves more at leisure.

6. τὴν τότε ἀπειλὴν] See VIII. 33, 1.

16. Κῶν τὴν Μεροπίδα] According to
the old mythical language, "Cos first
settled by the hero Merops." See
Stephan. Byzant. Hesychius, &c. Ac-
cording to the interpretation now given
to this language, "Cos first settled by
"the people called Meropes."

20. τὴν χώραν—λείαν ἐποιεῖτο] "He
"made the country his spoil," or, "his
"prize;" i. e. he made spoil of all that
it contained. Compare ch. 62, 2. σκεύη
καὶ ἀνθράποδα ἀρπαγὴν ποιησάμενος. and
Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 413. obs. 5.

τούτους δὲ ἀφίει. ἐκ δὲ τῆς Κῶ ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Κνίδον 3
 νυκτὸς ἀναγκάζεται ύπὸ τῶν Κνιδίων παραινούντων μὴ ἐκβι-
 βάσαι τοὺς ναύτας, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ εἶχε πλεῦν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων ναῦς ἔικοσιν, ἃς ἔχων Χαρμῖνος, εἰς τῶν ἐκ Σάμου
 5 στρατηγῶν, ἐφύλασσε ταύτας τὰς ἐπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς ἐκ
 τῆς Πελοποννήσου προσπλεούσας, ἐφ' ἄσπερ καὶ ὁ Ἀστύ-
 οχος παρέπλει. ἐπύθοντο δὲ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ἐκ τῆς Μήλου 4
 τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτῶν, καὶ ἡ φυλακὴ τῷ Χαρμίνῳ περὶ τὴν
 Σύμην καὶ Χάλκην καὶ Ρόδον καὶ περὶ τὴν Λυκίαν ἦν· ἥδη
 10 γὰρ ἡσθάνετο καὶ ἐν τῇ Καύνῳ οὖσας αὐτάς. XLII. ἐπέ-
 πλει οὖν, ὥσπερ εἶχε, πρὸς τὴν Σύμην ὁ Ἀστύοχος, πρὶν
 15 ἔκπυστος γενέσθαι, εἰς πως περιλάβοι που μετεώρους τὰς
 ναῦς. καὶ αὐτῷ ὑετός τε καὶ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ξυννέφελα
 ὅντα πλάνησιν τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῷ σκότει καὶ ταραχῇ παρέσχε.
 20 καὶ ἄμα τῇ ἔῳ, διεσπασμένου τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, καὶ τοῦ μὲν φα-
 νεροῦ ἥδη ὅντος τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ εὐωνύμου κέρως, τοῦ δὲ
 ἄλλου περὶ τὴν νῆσον ἔτι πλανωμένου, ἐπανάγονται κατὰ
 τάχος ὁ Χαρμῖνος καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐλάσσοσιν ἢ ταῖς εἴκοσι
 ναυσὶ, νομίσαντες, ἄσπερ ἐφύλασσον ναῦς, τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς
 25 Καύνου, ταύτας εἶναι. καὶ προσπεσόντες εὐθὺς κατέδυσάν τε 3
 τρεῖς καὶ κατετραυμάτισαν ἄλλας, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐπεκρά-
 τουν, μέχρι οὗ ἐπεφάνησαν αὐτοῖς παρὰ δόξαν αἱ πλείους

I. τῆς κῶ] κῶ b. τῶν κώων e. 3. εὐθὺς] om. e. 4. ναῦς] om. K. ἐκ τῆς
 σάμου g. 5. ἐφύλαττε B. τὰς] καὶ P. 6. προσπλεύσας L.O. ἄπερ F.H.T.
 7. ἐπύθοντο γὰρ N.V. μήλου V. corr. N. recens. A. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2.
 ceteri μιλήτουν. 9. σίμην e. χάλκιν Q. χάλπην L. 10. ἐπλει K.O. περὶ N.V.
 11. οὖν] om. c.e. 12. εἰς που Q. 13. αὐτὸς L. ἐκ τοῦ] om. E. ξυννέ-
 φαλα Q.V. ξυννέφελα F.H.K.i. 14. καὶ ταραχὴν ἐν τῷ σκότει c.e. παρεῖχε K.
 παρέσχον R. 15. καὶ τοῦ μὲν] om. Q. 16. ὅντος ἥδη B. 18. ἐλάττοσιν B.
 ταῖς] om. Q. 19. ἃς παρεφύλασσον K.g. ἐφύλαττον B. 20. τε] om. V.
 22. ἐφάνησαν L.c.

7. ἐκ τῆς Μήλου] This reading, which had been rightly restored by the later editors on conjecture, is now confirmed by the Venetian MS. V, and is also the corrected reading of the Cambridge MS. N. Its correctness is proved by a reference to ch. 39, 3. δεδιότες μὴ αἱ διαφυγοῦσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τῆς Μήλου

νῆες, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μηνύσωσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ.

13. τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ] “The state of the “atmosphere;” literally, “the things or “appearances proceeding or arising from “the atmosphere.” Compare IV. 81, 2. τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας. II. 87, 2. τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης. III. 37, 4. τῇ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ξυνέσει.

4 τῶν νεῶν καὶ πανταχόθεν ἀπεκλήσοντο. ἔπειτα δὲ ἐς φυγὴν καταστάντες ἐξ μὲν ναῦς ἀπολλύασι, ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς καταφεύγουσιν ἐς τὴν Τεύτλουσσαν νῆσον, ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἐς Ἀλι-
5 καρνασσόν. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς Κνίδον κατάραντες, καὶ ξυμμιγεισῶν τῶν ἐκ τῆς Καύνου ἐπτὰ καὶ 5 εἴκοσι νεῶν αὐτοῖς, ξυμπάσαις πλεύσαντες καὶ τροπαῖον ἐν τῇ Σύμη στήσαντες πάλιν ἐς τὴν Κνίδον καθωρμίσαντο.
XLIII. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ναυσὶ πάσαις, ὡς
7 γῆσθυντο τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας, πλεύσαντες ἐς τὴν Σύμην, καὶ

The newly arrived Lacedæmonian commissioners object to the terms of the late treaties with Persia. Their dispute with Tissaphernes on this subject.

ἐπὶ μὲν τὸ ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ ναυτικὸν οὐχ ὄρμήσαν-
10 τες, οὐδὲ ἐκεῖνοι ἐπ' ἐκείνους, λαβόντες δὲ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σύμῃ σκεύη τῶν νεῶν, καὶ Λωρύμοις τοῖς ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ προσβαλόντες, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν Σάμον. ἅπασαι δὲ ἡδη οὖσαι ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ αἱ τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆσες ἐπεσκευάζοντο τε, εἴ τι ἔδει, καὶ 15 πρὸς τὸν Τισαφέρνην (παρεγένετο γὰρ) λόγους ἐποιοῦντο οἱ ἔνδεκα ἄνδρες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων περὶ τε τῶν ἡδη πε-
πραγμένων, εἴ τι μὴ ἥρεσκεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος πολέμου, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἄριστα καὶ ξυμφορώτατα ἀμφοτέροις

1. ἀπεκλήσοντο F.H. Bekk. ἀπεκλήσοντο T. Poppo. Goell. vulgo ἀπεκλείσοντο.
 2. ἀπολλύουσι V.c.d.e.g. ἀπόλλυσι F.H. ἀπολύσι Q.T. 3. τεύγλουσσαν B. τεύ-
 γλουσσαν L.O.V. g. τεύτλουσσαν Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τεύγλουσσαν. "Vid.
 " Hemsterhusium ad Luc. Jud. Voc. 8." Bekker. ἀλικαρνασσὸν N.Q.V.c.f.g.i.k.m.
 correctus C. "Quod præferimus." Poppo. 4. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο N.V. μὲν] om. d.i.
 8. ται[ο]ι om. K.k. 10. ναυτικῷ e. ναυτικῶν g. ὄρμόσαντες A.C.E.F.H.K.O.
 P.T.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. 12. λωρύμοις Ἀ.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.g.m. Haack. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. λωρύμοις c.i. λωρύμοις d. vulgo λωρύμοις. 13. προσβάλλοντες i.
 προπλείσαντες B. 14. δέ] om. K. οὖσαι ἄμα ἐν B. κνίδῃ R. 15. ἐπε-
 σκευάζον Q. 16. γὰρ] δέ e. γὰρ καὶ e. προτὸν λόγους ponunt A.F. om. E. ποι-
 οῦνται e. 17. δέ A.C.E.F.K.L.O.T.f.g.k. om. V. et corr. G. 18. εἰ] ἡ E.
 ἥρεστεν Q. 19. πολέμῳ C.K.b.k.m. πολέμῳ G. ουτῷ F. ξυμφερώτατα g.

3. Τεύγλουσσαν] Quidam MSS. Τεύ-
 γλουσσαν. cum editis Cl. Gr. At Stephanus Τεύτλουσσα, τὸ ἔθνικὸν Τεύ-
 τλουσσαῖος, ἡ Τεύτλουσσιοι. Plinio est
 Seutlusa. Ἐν Σεύθλῳ, Anna Comnena.
 Wass. Harduin ad Plin. V. Hist.
 Nat. ult. putat, in exemplaribus Thucydidis mendose legi Τεύγλουσσαν, pro
 Τεύτλουσσαν. DUKER.

Τεύτλουσσαν νῆσον] "Beet island;" so called from the quantity of beet (τεύτλον or τευτλὸν) which grew in it.

11. τὰ ἐν τῇ Σύμῃ σκεύη τῶν νεῶν] i. e. the masts and sails of Charminus' squadron, which, according to custom, had been left on shore at Syme, when the ships put to sea suddenly to attack the fleet of Astyochus. See ch. 42, 2.

COAST OF CNIDUS. RHODES. A.C. 412. Olymp. 92. 1.

πολεμήσεται. μάλιστα δὲ ὁ Λίχας ἐσκόπει τὰ ποιουμένα, καὶ 3 τὰς σπονδὰς οὐδετέρας, οὔτε τὰς Χαλκιδέως οὔτε τὰς Θηρα-
μένους, ἔφη καλῶς ξυγκεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ δεινὸν εἶναι εἰ χώρας
ὅσης βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ πρόγονοι ἦρξαν πρότερον, ταύτης καὶ
5 νῦν ἀξιώσει κρατεῖν· ἐνεῖναι γὰρ καὶ νήσους ἀπάσας πάλιν
δουλεύειν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Λοκροὺς καὶ τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν,
καὶ ἀντ' ἐλευθερίας ἀν Μηδικὴν ἀρχὴν τοῖς Ἑλλησι τοὺς
Λακεδαιμονίους περιθέναι. ἑτέρας οὖν ἐκέλευε βελτίους 4
σπένδεσθαι, ἡ ταύταις γε οὐ χρήσεσθαι, οὐδὲ τῆς τροφῆς ἐπὶ¹⁰
ιοτούτοις δεῖσθαι οὐδέν. ἀγανακτῶν δὲ ὁ μὲν Τισσαφέρνης
ἀπέχώρησεν ἀπ' αὐτῶν δι' ὄργῆς καὶ ἅπρακτος.

XLIV. Οἱ δὲ ἐς τὴν Ρόδον, ἐπικηρυκευομένων ἀπὸ τῶν
δυνατωτάτων ἀνδρῶν, τὴν γνώμην εἰχον πλεῖν, ἐλπίζοντες
RHODES revolts from
Athens. The Peloponnesian fleet sails
thither, obtains some
money from the Rhodians, and remains at
Rhodes for nearly three
months.
15 νῆσόν τε οὐκ ἀδύνατον καὶ ναυβατῶν πλήθει
καὶ πεζῷ προσάξεσθαι, καὶ ἂμα ἡγούμενοι αὐ-
τοὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ξυμμαχίας δυνατοὶ
ἔσεσθαι, Τισσαφέρνην μὴ αἰτοῦντες χρήματα,
τρέφειν τὰς ναῦς. πλεύσαντες οὖν εὐθὺς ἐν τῷ 2
αὐτῷ χειμῶνι ἐκ τῆς Κνίδου, καὶ προσβαλόντες Καμίρῳ τῆς
20 Ροδίας πρώτῃ ναυσὶ τέσσαρσι καὶ ἐνευήκοντα, ἔξεφόβησαν
μὲν τοὺς πολλοὺς, οὐκ εἰδότας τὰ πραστόμενα, καὶ ἔφυγον
ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀτειχίστου οὕσης τῆς πόλεως· εἴτα ξυγκαλέ-

1. πολεμηθήσεται Q. 2. οὔτε τὰς χαλκιδέως οὔτε τὰς θηρ. ἔφη B.N.V. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. οὔτε τὰς θ. ἔφη οὔτε τὰς χ. Q vulgo omittunt illa οὔτε τὰς χαλκιδέως.
hs

3. συγκεῖσθαι F.H.N.d.k. 4. ὕσης G. ὕσης ἡς L.O.P. ἡς A.E.F.H.N.T.V. οὕσης R.
5. ἐνεῖναι Bekk. 2. Libri ἐνῆν. 6. θετταλίαν B. λωκροὺς T. 8. ἐκέλευσε d.i.
9. σπένδεσθαι ξυνθήκας ἡ B. 10. οὐθὲν B. 11. καὶ] om. N.V. 12. ἐπικη-
ρυκευομένοι B. 14. ναυτῶν L.Q.e. prima manu N. ναυτῶν K.R.T.d.g. 15. πεζῷ] om. d.i. πεζῶν g. προσάξασθαι Q. 17. τισσαφέρνη C.G.m. 19. καμίρῳ
A.C.G.H.K.N.V.d.e.f.g.k.m.Poppo. καμίρῳ F. τῇ καμείρῳ c. vulgo et Bekk.
καμείρῳ. 20. πρώτῃ] πρώτον B.V. πρότερον d. πρὸς c.e.i. πρὸς τὴν A.C.F.
(et teste Bekk. E.G.) H.K.L.O.R.T.b.k.m. πρὸς γῆν g. πρὸς τὴν γῆν G. πρὸς τὴν
ἄκραν P. πρὸς τῇ E. ταῖς ναυσὶ i. 21. πραττόμενα καὶ ἔφυγον B. Goell. καὶ om. K.
vulgo et Bekk. ἔφευγον. 22. συγκαλέσαντες K.

12. ἐπικηρυκευομένων—ἀνδρῶν] “Some
“of the most powerful men opening a
“communication with them,” or, more
literally, “some communicating with
“them from the chief men.” ’Επικηρυ-

κευομένων is equivalent to ἐλθόντων ἀγ-
γελῶν. Compare I. 3, 2. ἐπαγομένων αὐ-
τοὺς—ἐς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις. Dobree pro-
poses to join ἀνδρῶν with ἐπικηρυκευομέ-
νων instead of taking it with δυνατωτάτων.

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σαντες οι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τούτους τε καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τοῖν δυοῖν πολέοιν, Λίνδου [τε] καὶ Ἰηλυσοῦ, Ὄροδίους ἔπεισαν ἀποστῆναι Ἀθηναίων. καὶ προσεχώρησε Ὅρόδος Πελοποννησίοις. 3 οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ναυσὶν αὐσθόμενοι ἔπλευσαν μὲν βουλόμενοι φθάσαι, καὶ 5 ἐφάνησαν πελάγιοι, ὑστερήσαντες δὲ οὐ πολλῷ τὸ μὲν παραχρῆμα ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Χάλκην, ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἐς Σάμον, ὑστερον δὲ ἐκ τῆς Χάλκης καὶ ἐκ τῆς Κῶ καὶ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου 4 τοὺς ἐπίπλους ποιούμενοι ἐπὶ τὴν Ὅροδον ἐπολέμουν. οἱ δὲ χρήματα μὲν ἔξελεξαν ἐς δύο καὶ τριάκοντα τάλαντα οἱ 10 Πελοποννησίοι παρὰ τῶν Ὄροδίων, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα ἡσύχαζον ἡμέρας ὄγδοήκοντα, ἀνελκύσαντες τὰς ναῦς.

XLV. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ ἔτι πρότερον, πρὶν ἐς τὴν Ὅροδον αὐτοὺς ἀναστῆναι, τάδε ἐπράσσετο. Ἀλκιβιάδης μετὰ τὸν

IONIA.

Alcibiades leaves the Peloponnesians, and taking refuge with Tissaphernes, persuades him to lower his subsidy to them;

Χαλκιδέως θάνατον καὶ τὴν ἐν Μιλήτῳ μάχην 15 τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ὑποπτος ὥν, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀφικομένης ἐπιστολῆς πρὸς Ἀστύοχον ἐκ Λακεδαιμονος ὥστ' ἀποκτεῖναι (ἢν γὰρ καὶ τῷ "Αγιδὶ ἔχθρὸς καὶ ἄλλως ἀπιστος ἐφαίνετο), πρῶτον μὲν ὑποχωρεῖ δείσας παρὰ Τισσαφέρνην, ἔπειτα 20

1. τούτους] τουστούν F. τοῖν A.B.E.F.L.N.O.T.V.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν. 2. πολέοιν A.B.N.T.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πολεων c. vulgo πολέοιν. διηγόν pro λίνδου E.F. τε om. B. Bekk. 2. Ἰηλύσου A.F.G.m. Ἰηλυγοῦ P. Δίνεστον T. ροδίου F.T. 3. τῶν ἀθηναίων K. 5. ἐπεφάνησαν B. ἐφάνησαν. ὑστερήσαντες A.B.C.E.H.K.L.N.O.Q.T.c.d.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 7. ἐπέπλευσαν i. 9. τῆς ρόδου L.O.P. 10. μέν] om. K. ἔξελεξ- αντες δύο K. 11. περὶ ε. 12. ὄγδοηκοντα] δις τεσσαράκοντα c. 13. ταῦτα ε. 14. ἐπράττετο B. ἐπράττοντο d. ἀλκιβιάδης τε μετά B. 16. ἐπ' C.K. 18. καὶ τῷ "Αγιδὶ B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ om. 19. ἄλλος G.

1. τοῖν δυοῖν πολέοιν] The article is rightly added, because there were in all three states in the island, Camirus, Lindus, and Ialyssus. See Herodot. I. 144, 4. Strabo, XIV. 2, 6. The city Rhodes was not built till four years after this period, being founded jointly by the three states to serve as the common capital of the island. See Diodorus, XIII. 75. p. 196. ed. Rhodom. For the masculine form *τοῖν* with the feminine

substantive *πολέοιν*, see Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 64. obs. 2. and §. 436. Jelf, 388. 2. b.

2. πολέοιν] Sic V. 29, 2. ἀμφοῖν τοῖν πολέοιν. DUKER.

8. καὶ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου] Krüger proposes to read *ἐκ τῆς Σύμης*, that island being mentioned together with Chalce in ch. 41, 4. But it appears that the Athenians sailed to observe or attack Rhodes no less from Samos than from the nearer points of Cos and Chalce. See ch. 55, 1.

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ἐκάκου πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὅσον ἐδύνατο μάλιστα, τῶν Πελοποννησίων τὰ πράγματα. καὶ διδάσκαλος πάντων γιγνόμενος τὴν τε μισθοφορὰν ἔννέτεμεν, ἀντὶ δραχμῆς Ἀττικῆς ὥστε τριώβολον, καὶ τοῦτο μὴ ἔννεχῶς, δίδοσθαι, λέγειν κελεύων τὸν 5 Τισσαφέρνην πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐκ πλείονος χρόνου ἐπιστήμονες ὅντες τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, τριώβολον τοῖς ἑαυτῶν διδόασιν, οὐ τοσοῦτον πενίᾳ ὅσον ἵνα αὐτῶν μὴ οἱ ναῦται, ἐκ περιουσίας ὑβρίζοντες, οἱ μὲν τὰ σώματα χείρω ἔχωσι, δαπανῶντες ἐς τοιαῦτα ἀφ' ὧν ἡ ἀσθένεια ἔνυμβαίνει, οἱ δὲ τὰς 10 ναῦς ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολιπόντες ἐς ὁμηρείαν τὸν προσοφειλόμενον μισθόν· καὶ τοὺς τριηράρχους καὶ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς 15 τῶν πόλεων ἐδίδασκεν ὥστε δόντα χρήματα αὐτὸν πεῖσαι, ὥστε ἔνγχωρῆσαι ταῦτα ἑαυτῷ, πλὴν τῶν Συρακοσίων· τούτων δὲ Ἐρμοκράτης [τε] ἡναντιοῦτο μόνος ὑπὲρ τοῦ

1. ἐδύνατο τὰ τῶν πελοποννησίων πράγματα Q. 2. γενόμενος d.i. 3. μισθοφορίαν E. 4. συνεχῶς d. 9. ἐς τὰ τοιαῦτα Q. οἱ δὲ μὴ τὰς ναῦς Parm. 10. ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολιπόντες margo A. ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολείποντες V. ἀπολείπωσιν οὐχ ὑπολιπόντες B. Bekk. Goell. Poppo. Sed hic negativ. οὐκ uncis inclusit. Prima libri N. scriptura hæc fuit τὰς ναῦς ἀπολιπόντες τὸν προσοφειλόμενον μισθόν. Deinde corrector, ἀπολιπόντες in ἀπολείπωσιν mutato, voces ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὁμηρείαν in margine adscripsit. idem tamen, ut videtur, infra ad calcem paginæ subjecit γρ. οὐχ. ὑπολείποντες. vulgo ἀπολιπόντες. ὁμηρίαν A.E.F.H.Q.V. τοῦ προσοφειλόμενον L.O. προσοφιλόμενον F. 11. μισθοῦ O. τριηράρχας L.O. d.g.i.k. 12. τῶν τε πόλεων E. ὥστε delet Reiskius. διδόντα L.O.g. διδόντας f. αὐτὸν] om. d.i. 13. ὥστε] om. B. συνγχωρῆσαι F.H.N.V.g. αὐτῷ d. αὐτῷ V. 14. τε] στρατηγὸς ὧν B. omissio mox μόνος.

9. οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς, κ. τ. λ.] The variety of readings in this passage seems to indicate some corruption in the text. I have followed the reading of the Venetian MS. V., which is also the marginal reading of the MS. A., except that the former MS., whether by oversight or design, reads ὑπολείποντες, instead of the aorist ὑπολιπόντες. The sense seems to be, “lest others of the seamen should “leave their ships, leaving behind them “their arrears of pay as a pledge.” That is, that the larger pay was looked upon as a security for the men’s returning to their duty, and that therefore leave of absence was too often given, and other irregularities were connived at, such as the substitution of inferior seamen by those who wished to get liberty to attend to their own af-

fairs, (see VII. 13. ad fin.) the officers trusting that the high pay would always induce the men to return to their duty when they might be called for.

12. ἐδίδασκεν ὥστε πεῖσαι] Compare I. 119, 2. δεηθέντες—ὥστε ψηφίσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον. VIII. 79, 1. δόξαν αἰτοῖς —ὥστε διαναυμαχεῖν, and VIII. 86, 8. ἐπαγγελλόμενοι τῷ—δήμῳ ὥστε βοηθεῖν. In all these cases, ὥστε merely explains the preceding verb or participle; “he “instructs him, namely, to bribe them “over by money.” Compare also Herodot. III. 14, 7. συνήνεικε ὥστε—παριέναι. A little below, ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἔνυπαντος ἔνυμαχικοῦ, in the behalf of the whole united confederacy. I know not why Bekker should have preferred the reading, παντός.

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4 ξύμπαντος ξυμμαχικοῦ. τὰς τε πόλεις δεομένας χρημάτων ἀπήλασεν, αὐτὸς ἀντιλέγων ὑπὲρ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους ὡς οἱ μὲν Χῖοι ἀναισχυντο εἶεν, πλουσιώτατοι ὅντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἐπικουρίᾳ δὲ ὅμως σωζόμενοι ἀξιοῦσι καὶ τοῖς σώμασι καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν ἄλλους ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων ἐλευθερίας κιν- 5 δυνεύειν· τὰς δ' ἄλλας πόλεις ἔφη ἀδικεῖν, αἱ ἐς Ἀθηναίους πρότερον ἡ ἀποστῆναι ἀνάλογην, εἰ μὴ καὶ νῦν καὶ τοσαῦτα καὶ ἔτι πλείω ὑπὲρ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐθελήσουσιν ἐσφέρειν. τόν τε Τισσαφέρνην ἀπέφαινε νῦν μὲν, τοῖς ιδίοις χρήμασι πολεμοῦντα, εἰκότως φειδόμενον, ἦν δέ ποτε τροφὴ καταβῆ παρὰ 10 βασιλέως, ἐντελῇ αὐτοῖς ἀποδώσειν τὸν μισθὸν καὶ τὰς πόλεις τὰ εἰκότα ὠφελήσειν. XLVI. παρῆνει δὲ καὶ τῷ Τισσαφέρνει μὴ ἄγαν ἐπείγεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον διαλῦσαι, μηδὲ βουληθῆναι κομίσαντα ἡ ναῦς Φοινίσσας ἀσπερ παρεσκευάζετο, ἡ Ἑλλησι 15 πλείοσι μισθὸν πορίζοντα, τοῖς αὐτοῖς τῆς τε γῆς καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τὸ κράτος δοῦναι, ἔχειν δ' ἀμφοτέρους ἐῶν δίχα τὴν ἀρχὴν, καὶ βασιλεῖ

and shews him that it was more for the king's interest to hold the balance between the two contending parties, than to aid either of them in completely humbling the other.

1. ξύμπαντος A.E.F.G. παντὸς B. Bekker. 2. τοῦ] om. Q.g. 3. εἰς] om. g. 4. καὶ—σώμασι] om. R. 5. καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν] om. c.e. ante illa καὶ τοῖς σώμασι ponit f. ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων B.L.O.Q.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. ενεγ

Goell. Bekk. ceteri om. articulum. κινδυνεῦσαι B. 6. αῖ] ἡ N. om. K. 7. ἡ accessit ex B.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀναλοῦν Α.Κ. ἀναλοῦνται c. ἀνάλογη b. καὶ νῦν καὶ A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.R.T.V.i.k. b. Haack. Poppo. vulgo, Bekk. Goell. καὶ νῦν τοσαῦτα. 8. καὶ ἔτι] ἔτι Q. αὐτῶν] om. f.g. 10. ἡν] εἰ e. 11. ἀποδιδωσι i. 12. τῷ] om. P. ante καὶ ponit B. τισσαφέρνη c. 13. τὸν πόλ. διαλέσαι A.E.F.G. διαλέσαι τὸν πόλεμον B. Bekk. 2. 15. ἀς, omisso περ, L.O.P. ἀπερ R. ἡ ἐλλησι B.V.d. recens A. et correct. N. cum Tusano : Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἡ μελλήσει i. καὶ μελλήσει Q.R. vulgo μελλήσει. 16. πλείονι μισθῷ g. 17. θαλάττης B. δοῦναι] om. e.

2. ἀπήλασεν] This aorist occurs in the midst of various instances of the imperfect. The aorist is so naturally the tense of history, that it is not surprising to see it introduced as here in the midst of other tenses. Besides, as Götter has observed, the aorist expresses an act which would be soon over, whereas the other verbs in the imperfect express a continued act or habit.

7. πρότερον ἀποστῆναι] Quæro loca aliorum Scriptorum, qui πρότερον pro πρότερον ἡ dixerint. Quādriū ea non suppetent, potius credam, hie excidisse ἡ post πρότερον, quod propter figuram litterarum Ν et Η non multum dissimilem facile fieri potuit. Thucydides, VI. 58, 1. πρότερον ἡ αἰσθέσθαι αὐτούς. Adde VIII. 24, 5. et ad VII. 63, 1. Duk.

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ἔξειναι [άεὶ] ἐπὶ τὸν ταῦτοῦ λυπηρὸν τὸν ἔτέρους ἐπάγειν. γενομένης δὲ ἀν καθ' ἐν τῆς ἐσ γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν ἀρχῆς, ἀπορεῖν ἀν αὐτὸν οἷς τὸν κρατοῦντας ξυγκαθαιρήσει, ἦν μὴ αὐτὸς βούληται μεγάλη δαπάνη καὶ κινδύνῳ ἀναστάς 5 ποτε διαγωνίσασθαι. εὔτελέστερα δὲ τὰ δεινὰ, βραχεῖ μορίῳ 3 τῆς δαπάνης καὶ ἄμα μετὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀσφαλείας αὐτὸν περὶ ἑαυτὸν τὸν Ἑλληνας κατατρίψαι· ἐπιτηδειοτέρους τε ἔφη τὸν Ἀθηναίους εἶναι κοινωνοὺς αὐτῷ τῆς ἀρχῆς· ἥστον γὰρ τῶν κατὰ γῆν ἐφίεσθαι, τὸν λόγον τε ξυμφορώτατον 10 καὶ τὸ ἔργον ἔχοντας πολεμεῖν· τὸν μὲν γὰρ ξυγκαταδούλον ἀν σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς τὸ τῆς θαλάσσης μέρος, καὶ ἐκείνῳ, 15 ὅστι ἐν τῇ βασιλέως Ἑλληνες οἰκοῦσι, τὸν δὲ τούναντίον ἐλευθερώσοντας ἥκειν. καὶ οὐκ εἰκὸς εἶναι Λακεδαιμονίους ἀπὸ μὲν σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθεροῦν νῦν τὸν Ἑλληνας, 15 ἀπὸ δὲ ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβάρων, τὴν μὴ ποτε αὐτὸν μὴ

1. *ἀεὶ* accessit ex B. Bekker. Poppo. Goell. αὐτοῦ A.B.F.H.N.P.T.V.b.i.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῷ a. Haack. ceteri αὐτούς. “Fortassis αὐτῷ, ut VI. 18, 1. “τοὺς ἐκεὶ ἔχθροις ἡμῶν λυπηροὶ ὄντες.” Duk. ἀπάγειν i. 2. καθ' ἐν] om. O. ἐν γῇ f. θάλασσαν B. 3. ξυγκαθαιρήσειν B. 4. αὐτὸν d. καὶ κινδύνῳ] ἀκινδύνῳ c. 5. διαγωνίσεσθαι i. 6. αὐτοῦ B. 7. αὐτὸν B.i. δὲ ἔφη C. 8. ἀθηναίους] ἔλληνας K. εἴναι] om. B. ἥπτον B. 9. ξυμφορώτατα Q. ξυμφερώτατον e. 11. τε] om. B. θαλάττης B. ἐκείνων G.L.O.P.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. ἐκείνῳ A.E.F.N.V. ἐκείνος B. 12. βασιλείᾳ c. 13. ἐλευθερώσαντας A.F.H.Q. 14. μὲν] om. g. τῶν Ἑλλήνων] uncis inclusit Bekk. νῦν] om. Q. 15. τῶν βαρβάρων] om. B. uncis inclusit Bekk. “vide Valckenar. ad Herodot. V. 92, 33.” Bekk. τὴν ποτε αὐτὸν ἐξέλωσιν ΆEm. Portus.

I. τὸν ταῦτοῦ λυπηρὸν] Οἱ λυπηροὶ, according to Poppo, is used as a substantive, like οἱ ἔχθροὶ, and οἱ πολέμοι. (Prolegom. I. p. 122.) “Against his ‘annoyers.’” See Xenophon. Mem. I. 5, 3. κακοῦργος μὲν τῶν ἀλλῶν. Compare also Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 322. Yet still I agree with Duker, that αὐτῷ would be the better reading, and this was also a conjecture of Dobree, and is found in one of the Thenford MSS.

5. εὔτελέστερα δὲ τὰ δεινὰ κ. τ. λ.] “But it was a cheaper way of dispelling “the danger, to wear out the Greeks “in their intestine quarrels, at a small “proportion of the expense incurred in “the other way of acting, and without “any risk to himself.” The construction seems confused, for either τὰ δεινὰ

should have been omitted, so that κατατρίψαι should have depended immediately on εὔτελέστερα, or else it should have been, εὔτελέστερα δὲ ἐσεσθαι τὰ δεινὰ, εἰ βούλεται βραχεῖ μορίῳ, κ. τ. λ., τὸν Ἑλληνας κατατρίψαι.

9. τὸν λόγον τε, κ. τ. λ.] “And they “the Athenians conducted the war on “principles, and with a practice that “best suited the interests of the king.”

14. σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων—ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβάρων] Compare I. 144, 2. σφίσι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. See Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 205.

15. τὴν μὴ ποτε, κ. τ. λ.] These words seem to be corrupt, and I do not know what correction of them is satisfactory. So far is clear, that the words are a sort of contrast to the word νῦν, nor

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4 ἐξέλωσι, † μὴ ἐλευθερῶσαι. τρίβειν οὖν ἐκέλευτε πρῶτον ἀμφοτέρους, καὶ ἀποτεμόμενον ὡς μέγιστα ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἔπειτ' ἥδη τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ἀπαλλάξαι ἐκ τῆς χώρας. καὶ διενοεῖτο τὸ πλέον οὗτος ὁ Τισσαφέρης, ὅσα γε ἀπὸ τῶν ποιουμένων ἦν εἰκάσαι. τῷ γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διὰ ταῦτα, ὡς εὖ περὶ τούτων παραινοῦντι, προσθεῖται εἰαυτὸν ἐσ πίστιν, τὴν τε τροφὴν κακῶς ἐπόριζε τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις καὶ ναυμαχεῖν οὐκ εἴᾳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς φάσκων ἢξειν καὶ ἐκ περιόντος ἀγωνιεῖσθαι ἔφθειρε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ τὴν ἀκμὴν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν ἀφείλετο, γενομένην καὶ πάνι ισχυρὰν, τά τε ἄλλα καταφανέστερον, ἡ ὥστε λανθάνειν, οὐ προθύμως ἔννεπολέμει.

XLVII. Ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης ταῦτα ἄμα μὲν τῷ Τισσαφέρνει καὶ βασιλεῖ, ὃν παρ' ἐκείνοις, ἀριστα εἶναι νομίζων παρήνει, ἄμα δὲ τὴν ἐαυτοῦ κάθοδον ἐσ τὴν πατρίδα ἐπιθεραπεύων, εἰδὼς, εἰ μὴ διαφθερεῖ αὐτὴν, ὅτι ἔσται ποτὲ αὐτῷ πείσαντι κατελθεῖν· πεῖσαι δ' ἀν ἐνόμιζε μάλιστα ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, εἰ Τισσαφέρης φαίνοιτο αὐτῷ ἐπι-

5. γέ] om. i. 6. ὁς] om. c.e. 8. ναῖς] om. L.c.e. ante φοινίσσας ponit K. post φάσκων B. Bekk. 2. ναῖς φάσκων A.E.F.G. 9. ἥκειν B P.c.e.i.k.m. ἐκ περιόντος A.B.C.E.F.H.K.N.T.V.b.c.e.k.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος. ἀγωνισθαι c.e. 12. ἔννεπολέμει accessit ex B. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. Valla se non libenter illis sociis gerere bellum. 13. ταῦτα] om. d. ἄμα] om. c. 14. βασιλεῖ Q. Bekk. Goell. ceteri τῷ βασιλεῖ. ὃν A.F.H.Q.T. ἐκείνους A.F. 16. ἐθεραπείων D. 17. ὅτι οὐκ ἔσται g. αὐτῷ ποτε c.

can I suggest any better alteration than that of Portus, who omits the negative both before ποτε, and before ἐξέλωσι, making the sense to be, "should they ever conquer or get rid of the Athenians."

[Poppe follows Haack's interpretation of these words, "nisi si quando eos "(Athenienses) non everterint;" and he adds, "unde sententia aptissima "oritur, quum Lacedæmonii hac sola "re a liberanda Ionia retineri posse "dicantur, si ab Atheniensibus non "eversis metus iis relinquatur." Hermann thinks that the word μὴ only adds to the strength of the negative, and

he translates, "nisi hi barbari Græcos, "quos sub ditione sua tenerent, etiam "delevissent."]

9. ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος ἀγωνιεῖσθαι] Stephanus non male sententiam ita expressit: *instructos ex abundanti fore naribus ad certandum: id est, pluribus, quam opus esset ad dimicandum et superandos hostes.* Eadem significazione ἀπὸ περιουσίας videtur dicere Thucydides, V. 103, 1. τοὺς ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ, nempe τῇ ἀλπίδι. Et ἐκ περιουσίας Lucianus Reviviscentib. pag. 394. τοσοῦτον ὑπερφέρω τοῖς δικαίοις, καὶ ἐκ περιουσίας ἀπολογήσασθαι ὑπολαμβάνω. DUKER.

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fluence with Tissaphernes, he might persuade the Athenians to recall him from exile, and to change their form of government.

τήδειος ὡν. ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ
ἥσθοντο αὐτὸν ἴσχύοντα παρ' αὐτῷ οἱ ἐν τῇ
Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων στρατιῶται, τὰ μὲν καὶ
Ἀλκιβιάδου προσπέμψαντος λόγους ἐς τοὺς
δυνατωτάτους αὐτῶν ἄνδρας, ὥστε μησθῆναι περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐς
τοὺς βελτίστους τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὅτι ἐπ' ὀλιγαρχίᾳ βούλεται,
καὶ οὐ πονηρίᾳ οὐδὲ δημοκρατίᾳ τῇ ἑαυτὸν ἐκβαλούσῃ, κατελ-
θὼν καὶ παρασχὼν Τισσαφέρνην φίλον αὐτοῖς ξυμπολιτεύειν,
τὸ δὲ πλέον καὶ ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τριήραρχοί
ιοτε τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ δυνατώτατοι ὕρμηντο ἐς τὸ καταλῦσαι
τὴν δημοκρατίαν. XLVIII. καὶ ἐκινήθη πρότερον ἐν τῷ

SAMOS.

Origin and progress of a conspiracy among the chief officers at Samos to this effect.
15 Phrynicus strongly opposes it.

στρατοπέδῳ τοῦτο, καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐντεῦθεν
ὕστερον. τῷ τε Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διαβάντες τινὲς ἐκ
τῆς Σάμου ἐς λόγους ἥλθον, καὶ ὑποτείνοντος
αὐτοῦ Τισσαφέρνην μὲν πρῶτον, ἐπειτα δὲ καὶ
βασιλέα φίλον ποιήσειν, εἰ μὴ δημοκρατοῦντο
(οὗτω γὰρ ἀν πιστεῦσαι μᾶλλον βασιλέα), πολλὰς ἐλπίδας
εἶχον αὐτοὶ θέτειν οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ πράγματα,

4. προσέμψαντος Β.Τ.i. 5. μεμῆσθαι Τ. περὶ] τε Q. 7. αὐτὸν Β. ἑαυτῶν
Ο. Q.T.g.i. ἐκβαλλούσῃ E.O. 8. τισσαφέρνην παρασχῶν f. φίλον] om. e.
12. τούτῳ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.N.T.V.g.m. (τούτῳ F. teste Bekk.) 13. ὕστερον
ἥλθε B. Bekker. Goell. τε] om. e. 15. τισσαφέρνην B. Goell. Bekk. καὶ τῆς
σαφέρνην F. ceteri καὶ τισσαφέρνην. Conjunctionem uncis inclusit Poppo. τὸ
πρῶτον i. 17. μᾶλλον πιστεῦσαι c. 18. ἑαυτοῖς B. Bekk. 2. αὐτοῖς V.g.
Haack. vulgo αὐτοῖς. δυνατώτατοι B. πολιτῶν καὶ ἐνόμιζον τὰ N. V.

2. οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ—στρατιῶται—οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τριήραρχοί τε καὶ δυνατώτατοι] What is said in the first instance generally of “the armament at Samos,” (for the news of Alcibiades’ influence with Tissaphernes was likely to excite general interest, from the hope, however vague, that he might employ that influence for the relief of Athens, since his open breach with the Peloponnesians,) becomes limited to “the trierarchs and “principal men in the armament,” when mention is made of a regular design on mere political grounds to overthrow the constitution of their country; for to this the armament at large had no sort of inclination.

12. ἐς τὴν πόλιν — ὕστερον] Bekker

inserts ᥫλθε, which seems to me a mere correction. Ἐκινήθη ἐς τὴν πόλιν is one of those condensed expressions, so common in Greek, which if put out at length would be, ἥλθὸν ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐκινήθη ἐν αὐτῇ. Compare Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 179.

18. αὐτοὶ θέτειν, κ. τ. λ.] Two difficulties occur in the common reading of this passage, the meaning of αὐτοῖς, and the use of the conjunction τε, with nothing obvious to which it can be referred. For the first, αὐτοῖς must undoubtedly, as Göller explains it, mean, τοῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου Ἀθηναίοις. Compare particularly I. 6, 3. καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτοῖς τῶν εὐδαιμόνων, where αὐτοῖς in like manner means, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.

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οἵπερ καὶ ταλαιπωροῦνται μάλιστα, ἐς αὐτὸὺς περιποιήσειν καὶ τῶν πολεμίων ἐπικρατήσειν· ἐς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες ξυνίστασάν τε τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους ἐς ξυνωμοσίαν, καὶ ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς φανερῶς ἔλεγον ὅτι βασιλεὺς σφίσι φίλος ἔσται καὶ χρήματα παρέξοι Ἀλκιβιάδου τε 5 κατελθόντος καὶ μὴ δημοκρατουμένων. καὶ ὁ μὲν ὄχλος, εἰ καὶ τι παραντίκα ἥχθετο τοῖς πρασσομένοις, διὰ τὸ εὔπορον τῆς ἐλπίδος τοῦ [παρὰ] βασιλέως μισθοῦ ἡσύχαζεν· οἱ δὲ ξυνιστάντες τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, ἐπειδὴ τῷ πλήθει ἐκοίνωσαν, αὐθις ταῦτα σφίσιν αὐτοῖς καὶ τοῦ ἑταϊρικοῦ τῷ πλέονι τὰ 10 3 ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐσκόπουν. καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἐφαίνετο εὔπορα καὶ πιστὰ, Φρυνίχῳ δὲ στρατηγῷ ἔτι ὅντι οὐδὲν ἥρεσκεν, ἀλλ' ὃ τε Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὅπερ καὶ ἦν, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ὀλιγαρχίας ἡ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι ἐδόκει αὐτῷ, τὴν τοιούτην

1. ἀπερ d.i. αὐτὸὺς B.N. Goell. Bekk. αὐτὸὺς F.H.K.Q.T.a. vulgo ἑαυτούς.
 2. καὶ τῶν πολ. ἐπικρατ.] om. L. 3. ξυνίστανάν G. τε] om. N. V. τοὺς
 ἀνθρώπους K. 4. καὶ τοὺς A.C.E.F.H.K.N.P.R.T.V.a.b.m. omissa ἐs. 5. παρέξει
 K.Q.R.T.i. 6. μὴ] om. c.k. 7. πραττομένοις B. 8. παρὰ accessit ex B.
 Goell. Bekk. 9. ἐπειδὴ—ἐκοίνωσαν rec. E. pr. enim om. ἐκοίνωσαν autem etiam G.
 ἐκοινώησαν A.B.F.H.K.N.T.V.g. Bekk. Goell. 10. πλείστη g. 12. ἔτι] om. N.V.
 οὐδὲν B. 13. καὶ ἦν καὶ A.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.R.T.V.b.c.e.f.g.i.k. 14. ἐδόκει τε
 αὐτῷ οὐκ ἄλλο Q. ἐδόκει αὐτῷ οὐδὲ ἄλλο B. Bekk. ἄλλως L. ἄλλος O. τι] om. k.

But then the general force of this dative is to make the persons expressed by it the real subject of the proposition; and accordingly it would signify in this case, that as the Athenians who had gone over to the interview with Alcibiades had some of their number, those namely of the richer class, who hoped to secure their own political ascendancy, and at the same time triumph over their foreign enemies, so on their return to Samos they all acted on these views, and began to labour at the overthrow of the constitution. Thus the words *ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες* do not refer to οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν, but to the *ἐκ τῆς Σάμου* spoken of before, who are also intended by the pronoun *αὐτοῖς*, and thus *τινὲς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου* are the real subject of all three clauses. The conjunction *τε*, in the words *αὐτοὶ τε αὐτοῖς*, would then be answered by the *τε* in the following clause, *ἐς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες*. But I have preferred the reading of the Vatican MS. B, which

Bekker has followed in his last edition, *αὐτοὶ οἱ ἑαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοὶ*, and I suppose that *ἑαυτοῖς* was intended to express what is afterwards again repeated in the words *ἐs αὐτὸὺς*, those words being added again on account of the insertion of the parenthetical clause *οἵπερ—μάλιστα*.

9. *ἐκοίνωσαν*] "Imparted their de-sign." See chap. 8, 1. *ἐκοινώησαν* would signify, "were partakers together with the multitude," — a meaning foreign to the purpose.

10. *ταῦτα σφίσιν αὐτοῖς*] Dobree proposes to read, *καν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς*. Göller and Poppo also approve of the insertion of the preposition *ἐν*, nor does the passage seem fairly intelligible without it.

14. *τὴν τοιούτην σκοπείσθαι*] Dobree proposes to read *οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι*, and Poppo approves of the same reading. It would be the better Greek, but perhaps Thucydides wrote *ἢ*, confusing *οὐδὲν μᾶλλον*, with *οὐκ ἐδόκει ὀλιγαρχίας μᾶλλον ἡ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι*.

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σκοπεῖσθαι ἡ ὅτῳ τρόπῳ, ἐκ τοῦ παρόντος κόσμου τὴν πόλιν μεταστήσας, ὑπὸ τῶν ἑταίρων παρακληθεὶς κάτεισι, σφίσι δὲ περιοπτέον εἶναι τοῦτο μάλιστα, ὅπως μὴ στασιάσωσι· [τῷ] βασιλεῖ τε οὐκ εὔπορον εἶναι καὶ Πελοποννησίων ἥδη 5 ὄμοιώς ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ ὅντων, καὶ πόλεις ἔχόντων ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ ἀρχῇ οὐ τὰς ἐλαχίστας, Ἀθηναίοις προσθέμενον, οἷς οὐ πιστεύει, πράγματα ἔχειν, ἔξον Πελοποννησίους, ύφ' ὧν κακὸν οὐδέν [πω] πέπονθε, φίλους ποιήσασθαι. τὰς τε 4 ἔνυμμαχίδας πόλεις, αἷς ὑπεσχῆσθαι δὴ σφᾶς ὀλιγαρχίαν, 10 ὅπτι δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐ δημοκρατήσονται, εὖ εἰδέναι ἔφη ὅπτι οὐδὲν μᾶλλον σφίσιν οὕθ' αἱ ἀφεστηκυῖαι προσχωρήσονται οὕθ' αἱ ὑπάρχουσαι βεβαιότεραι ἔσονται· οὐ γὰρ βουλήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς μετ' ὀλιγαρχίας ἡ δημοκρατίας δουλεύειν μᾶλλον, ἡ μεθ' ὄποτέρου ἀν τύχωσι τούτων ἐλευθέρους εἶναι. 15 τούς τε καλοὺς κάγαθοὺς ὄνομαζομένους οὐκ ἐλάσσω αὐτοὺς 5 νομίζειν σφίσι πράγματα παρέξειν τοῦ δήμου, ποριστὰς ὅντας καὶ ἐσηγητὰς τῶν κακῶν τῷ δήμῳ, ἔξ ὧν τὰ πλείω αὐτοὺς ὠφελεῖσθαι· καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι, καὶ ἄκριτοι

2. ἐπέρων A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.T.V.

οὐ περιοπτέον B. διαστήσωσι g.

τῷ τε βασιλεῖ f. Goell. Bekk. (τῷ uncis inclusit Bekk.)

τῷ βασιλεῖ B. Poppo. τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ L.O.P.g.

τῷ βασιλεῖ δὲ N.V. vulgo τῷ βασιλεῖ.

εἶναι καὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.

Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἶναι λέγων καί.

εἶναι λέγων καί. δὲ οὐ τὰς

ἐλαχίστας B. Bekk. Goell. ceteri οὐκ ἐλαχίστας.

8. οὐδέν κακὸν G.L.O.Q.R.d.f.g.i.k.m.

οὐδέν κακὸν ἡ δεινὸν N.V.

κακὸν B. οὐδέν [πω] κακὸν Poppo.

κακὸν οὐδέν πω Bekk. 2. πω] om. A.E.F.G.

12. βούλεσθαι L. 14. τούτων A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.c.

Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τούτου.

15. τούς τε γὰρ καλοὺς d.

τούτους γὰρ καλοὺς i. ἐλάττω B.

16. νομίζειν A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.e.f.g.

Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo νομίσειν.

τὰ πράγματα g. 18. ὠφελῆσθαι i.

ἐκείνους A.E.F.H.N.T.V. ἄκριτον P.

3. περιοπτέον] Περισκεπτέον est glossa, quod, expulsa vera scripture, in contextum venit. Περιοπτέον habet etiam Thomas Magister in περιορῷ. DUK.

5. ὄμοιώς ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ ὅντων] “Being on an equality at sea.” For this use of the adverb as the predicate of a proposition, see Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 308. §. 604. Jelf, 375. 3.

15. τούς τε καλοὺς κάγαθοὺς ὄνομαζομένους] Compare Aristot. Politic. IV. 8, 4. δοκοῦσιν ἔχειν οἱ εὔποροι ὧν ἔνεκεν οἱ ἀδικοῦντες ἀδικοῦσιν’ θέντεν καὶ καλοὺς

3. δὲ] δὲ οὐ B. περισκεπτέον K.L.

οὐ περιοπτέον B. διαστήσωσι g.

4. τῷ βασιλεῖ τε f. Goell. Bekk. (τῷ uncis inclusit Bekk.)

τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ L.O.P.g.

τῷ βασιλεῖ δὲ N.V. vulgo τῷ βασιλεῖ.

εἶναι καὶ A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.

Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri εἶναι λέγων καί.

εἶναι λέγων καί. δὲ οὐ τὰς

ἐλαχίστας B. Bekk. Goell. ceteri οὐκ ἐλαχίστας.

7. ἔξειν R.f. ἀφ' d.i.k.

8. οὐδέν κακὸν G.L.O.Q.R.d.f.g.i.k.m.

οὐδέν κακὸν ἡ δεινὸν N.V.

κακὸν B. οὐδέν [πω] κακὸν Poppo.

κακὸν οὐδέν πω Bekk. 2. πω] om. A.E.F.G.

12. βούλεσθαι L. 14. τούτων A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.c.

Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τούτου.

15. τούς τε γὰρ καλοὺς d.

τούτους γὰρ καλοὺς i. ἐλάττω B.

16. νομίζειν A.B.E.F.H.K.N.Q.T.V.e.f.g.

Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo νομίσειν.

τὰ πράγματα g. 18. ὠφελῆσθαι i.

ἐκείνους A.E.F.H.N.T.V. ἄκριτον P.

κάγαθοὺς καὶ γνωρίμους τούτους προσαγορεύουσιν.

18. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι] Vide ad IV. 28, 1. DUK. “As far as the “aristocracy were concerned,” “if “there was nothing but the aristocracy “in the commonwealth.” See Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 282. Jelf, 679. 2. I believe that the accusative is to be preferred to the dative, τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνους εἶναι, as in IV. 28, 1. τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι, and many of the best MSS. read ἐκείνους in this passage.

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ἀν καὶ βιαιότερον ἀποθνήσκειν, τὸν δὲ δῆμον σφῶν τε κατα-
φυγὴν εἶναι καὶ ἐκείνων σωφρονιστήν. καὶ ταῦτα παρ' αὐτῶν
τῶν ἔργων ἐπισταμένας τὰς πόλεις σαφῶς αὐτὸς εἰδέναι, ὅτι
οὗτοι νομίζουσιν. οὕκουν ἔαυτῷ γε τῶν ἀπὸ Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ
ἐν τῷ παρόντι πραστομένων ἀρέσκειν οὐδέν. XLIX. οἱ δὲ

The conspirators pre-
pare to send some of
their number to A-
thens, to carry into
effect their proposed
revolution.
ἔνθελεγέντες τῶν ἐν τῇ ἡξυνωμοσίᾳ, τὸ σπέρ
καὶ τὸ πρῶτον αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει, τά τε παρόντα
ἐδέχοντο καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρέσβεις Πεί-
σανδρον καὶ ἄλλους παρεσκευάζοντο πέμπειν,
ὅπως περὶ τε τῆς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου πράστοιεν καὶ ¹⁰
τῆς τοῦ ἐκεῖ δῆμου καταλύσεως, καὶ τὸν Τισταφέρνην φίλον
τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ποιήσειαν. L. γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος ὅτι

Phrynicus informs
Astyochus of what was
going on. He betrays
the information to Tis-
saphernes and Alci-
biades, who write to
the colleagues of Phry-
nicus to acquaint
them with his treason.
ἔσοιτο περὶ τῆς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου λόγος
καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνδέξονται αὐτὴν, δείσας
πρὸς τὴν ἐναντίωσιν τῶν λεχθέντων ὑφ' αὐτοῦ, ¹⁵
μὴ ἦν κατέλθῃ ὡς κωλυτὴν ὅντα κακῶς δρᾶ,
τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιόνδε τι. πέμπει ὡς τὸν Ἀστύ-
οχὸν τὸν Λακεδαιμονίων ναύαρχον, ἔτι τότε
ὄντα περὶ τὴν Μίλητον, κρύφα ἐπιστείλας ὅτι Ἀλκιβιάδης

1. ἄν] om. Gregor. Cor. p. 74. ed. Schaefer. βεβαιότερον B.P. βιαιότεροι
Gregorii codices plerique. ἀποθνήσκειν Greg. 2. αὐτῶν τῶν A.B.C.F.
H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.t.g.i.k. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν c. vulgo αὐτῶν γε τῶν.
3. αἴτοι] om. i. 4. νομίζουσιν οἰκεῖν C.T. sed ille ultimam τοῦ οἰκεῖν syllabam
ex emendatione. οἰκοῖν A.E.F.K. γέ] om. C. G.K.c.e. 5. πραττομέ-
ρων B. 6. ἔνθελεχθέρτες d. ἔνθελεχθέρτες] Hoe Bekker, Dobree, aliisque pro-
batum recepi. Libri ξεμιχά. 7. τὸ πρώτερον f. τε] om. C. 8. πίσταν-
δρον K. 10. πράττειν B. 12. ὅ] om. C.K.e. 13. τῆς ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου O.
τῆς καθόδου τοῦ ἀλκιβιάδου f. 14. ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q. ἀθηναῖοι] ἀθηναῖον E.F.
15. λεχθέντων ιφ' αἵτοι A.E.F.G. ιφ' αἵτον λεχθέντων B. Bekk. 2. ἵπ' αἵτον
N.R. sed γρ. ιφ' αἵτοι V. 16. ἄν] ἄν B. καταβίλη i. 17. τούνδε E.m.
18. τὸν λακεδαιμονίων B.L.O. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶν λακεδαιμονίων. τότε]
om. N. 19. ὄντα] om. e. post τότε ponit B. ὄντα τότε Bekk. 2.

6. ἔνθελεχθέρτες] This is clearly the true reading, which Haack, Göller, Krüger, Bekker, and Dobree, have agreed in preferring. Compare 48, 1. ἔνθελεχθέσαν τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἐπιτη-
δείους ἐς ἔνθελεχθέρτες.

12. ὅτι ἔσοιτο—ὅτι ἐνδέξονται] As the indicative and optative-subjunctive are used in this oratio obliqua with equal correctness, and with entire sameness

of meaning, we need not be surprised at finding the construction varied from one to the other. See Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 507. 3. and Poppe, Prolegom. I. p. 137. Jelf, 802. 5. γ.

19. κρύφα ἐπιστείλας—σαφῶς ἔγγρά-
ψας] No opposition is intended, I think, between κρύφα and σαφῶς, but the first is said with reference to the Athenians, the second with reference

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αὐτῶν τὰ πράγματα φθείρει Τισσαφέρνην Ἀθηναίοις φίλον ποιῶν, καὶ τἄλλα σαφῶς ἔγγράψας· ξυγγνώμην δὲ εἶναι ἔαυτῷ περὶ ἀνδρὸς πολεμίου καὶ μετὰ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ἀξυμφόρου κακόν τι βουλεύειν. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος τὸν μὲν Ἀλκι-
5 βιάδην, ἄλλως τε καὶ οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐς χεῖρας ιόντα, οὐδὲ διενοεῖτο τιμωρεῖσθαι, ἀνελθὼν δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἐς Μαγνησίαν καὶ παρὰ Τισσαφέρνην ἅμα λέγει τε αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐπισταλέντα ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, καὶ γίγνεται αὐτοῖς μηνυτής, προσέθηκέ τε, ὡς ἐλέγετο, ἐπὶ ιδίοις κέρδεσι Τισσαφέρνει ἔαυτὸν, καὶ περὶ 10 ιοτούτων καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων διόπερ καὶ περὶ τῆς μισθοφορᾶς οὐκ ἐντελοῦς οὕσης μαλακωτέρως ἀνθήπτετο. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκι-
4 βιάδης εὐθὺς πέμπει κατὰ Φρυνίχου γράμματα ἐς τὴν Σάμον πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τέλει ὅντας, οἷα δέδρακε, καὶ ἀξιῶν αὐτὸν ἀποθνήσκειν. Θορυβούμενος δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος, καὶ πάνυ ἐν τῷ 15 μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ὥν διὰ τὸ μήνυμα, ἀποστέλλει αὖθις πρὸς τὸν Ἀστύοχον, τά τε πρότερα μεμφόμενος ὅτι οὐ καλῶς ἐκρύφθη, καὶ νῦν ὅτι ὅλον τὸ στράτευμα τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων

1. τισσαφέρνη C.E.F.G.H.g.k.m. 2. τἄλλα πάντα σαφῶς B. συγγνώμην
C.V.e.g. 3. αὐτῷ B.K. τοῦ] om. C.Q.c.e.f. ἔυμφόρου i. 5. οὐδὲ]
οὐ i. 6. ἀνελθὼν A.E.F.H.L.N.O.T.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀπελθών.
αἴτων F.T. 7. λέγει] ἀγγέλλει L.O.P.R.f.g.k. ἀπαγγέλλει d.i. 8. αὐτοῖς]
Non valde grata est repetitio τοῦ αὐτοῖς. Si per MSS. liceret, mallem αὐτός. Duk.
αὐτὸς E. Valla. 9. τοῖς ιδίοις R. 10. τούτων A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.T.V.
b.e.f.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τοῦτο g. vulgo τούτου. κουοῦσθαι post ἄλλων B.
Bekk. et unciis notatum Poppo. et Goell. ed. 2. περὶ] om. B.V. 12. εὐθὺς
πέμπει A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.T.V.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πέμπει c. vulgo πέμπει εὐθὺς.
13. ἐν τελῃ E.F. 15. ἀποστέλλει c. 16. κακῶς c. 17. ὅτι] om. B.
στράτευμα τῶν L.O.f.

to Astyochus. The whole fact of Phrynichus' communicating with the enemy's commander was to be a *secret* to the Athenians; the particulars of Alcibiades' conduct were to be stated *clearly* to Astyochus.

5. οὐκέτι—ιόντα] The Scholiast interprets this to mean, *ἐς δεξιῶσιν φιλικήν*. But is not the sense rather, “no ‘longer coming within his reach as ‘before,’ i. e. being now out of his power?

8. προσέθηκε—Τισσαφέρνει ἔαυτὸν] Bekker adds *κουοῦσθαι*, on the authority of the MS. B. The addition is, I

think, most unlucky. The middle form *κουοῦσθαι* is nowhere used by Thucydides to express “imparting information;” it is always *κουοῦν* in the active: and again Thucydides is not speaking here of information in particular, as appears from the next clause; but of a general leaning to the interests of Tissaphernes. *Προστιθέναι* *ἔαυτὸν* is equivalent to *προστίθεσθαι*, “accedere ad partes,” “favere alicui, et voluntati ejus obsequi.” So Herodot. II. 160, 5. οὐδεμίαν είναι μηχανὴν ὅκας οὐ τῷ ἀστῷ ἀγωνίζομένῳ προσθήσονται ἀδικεοντες τὸν ξείνον.

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έτοιμος εἴη, τὸ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, παρασχεῖν αὐτοῖς διαφθεῖραι, γράψας καθ' ἑκαστα, ἀτειχίστου οὖσης Σάμου, φὰν τρόπῳ αὐτὰ πράξειε, καὶ ὅτι ἀνεπίφθονόν οἱ ἥδη εἴη, περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς δι' ἔκείνους κινδυνεύοντι, καὶ τοῦτο καὶ ἄλλο πᾶν δρᾶσαι μᾶλλον ἡ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθίστων αὐτὸν διαφθαρῆναι ὁ δὲ 5 Ἀστύοχος μηνύει καὶ ταῦτα τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ. LI. καὶ ὡς

Danger of Phrynicus, and the address with which he saved him.—
οὔ παροῦσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου περὶ τούτων ἐπιστολὴν, αὐτὸς προφθάσας τῷ στρα-

τεύματι ἐξάγγελος γίγνεται ὡς οἱ πολέμιοι μέλλουσιν, ἀτει- 10 χίστου οὖσης τῆς Σάμου καὶ ἂμα τῶν νεῶν οὐ πασῶν ἔνδον ὄρμουσῶν, ἐπιθήσεσθαι τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, καὶ ταῦτα σαφῶς πεπισμένος εἴη, καὶ χρῆναι τειχίζειν τε Σάμου ὡς τάχιστα καὶ τἄλλα ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν. ἐστρατήγει δὲ καὶ κύριος ἦν 2 αὐτὸς πράσσων ταῦτα. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὸν τειχισμόν τε παρε- 15 σκευάζοντο, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα, Σάμος θᾶσσον ἐτειχίσθη αἱ δὲ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐπιστολαὶ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἤκου, ὅτι προδίδοται τε τὸ στράτευμα ὑπὸ

- | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ἔτοιμον d.i. | τῷ ἐν d. | 2. οὖσης τῆς σάμου Q.R.c.f. | 3. αὕτη οἱ ἥδη c. |
| εἴη om. T. | Ψυχικῆς R. | 4. ἔκείνον c.d. | κινδυνεύοντα d.i. |
| B.F.H.f. Bekk. Poppe. Goell. | τι πᾶν δρᾶσαι A.L.O. | πᾶν δρᾶσαι | |
| τι δρᾶσαι ἄν P.g.k.m. | τι ἄν πᾶν δρᾶσαι T. | πᾶν δρᾶσαι ἄλλο N.V. | |
| vulgo τι ἄν δρᾶσαι. | 5. αὐτὸν] αὐτῶν H.T. | φθάσας d.i. | |
| 10. ἄγγελος L.c.e.e. | αὐτὸν] om. K. | αὐτὰ f. om. K. | |
| ώς] καὶ i. | 11. καὶ ἄμα] om. A.F.H.N.V. | ἄμα καὶ I. | |
| 13. πεπισμένος B.N.Q.V. | τειχίζειν σάμου τε N.V. | τε] τὴν c.e. om. d.i. | |
| 15. πράττων B. | 16. καὶ ὡς Haack. Poppe. Goell. Dobraeus. Bekk. | 17. θάτ- | |
| στον] om. e. | παρ' ἀλκιβιάδον K. | στον] om. A.F.H.N.T.V.d.i. Poppe. | |
| 18. προδίδοται B.F.H.N.T.V.d.i. Poppe. | παραδεῖσθαι e. vulgo παραδίδοται. | τε] om. A.F.H.N.T.d. | |

10. ἐξάγγελος] Ammon. ἄγγελος. ἡσαν γάρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι, pro ἐξάγγελοι. Hesych. ἐξαγγελος, ὁ τὰ ἐπω γεγονότα τοις ἔξω ἀγγέλλων. Arvid Sophoclem Trachin. valet index. Arvid Demosth. ἐξαγγέλλειν τὰ ἀπόρρητα, Philip. I. Wlass.

14. κύριος ἦν—πράσσων] Götler well compares V. 34, 2. μῆτε πριαμένους τι κυρίους εἴναι. So needless is Dobree's proposed alteration πράσσειν.

16. καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα] "As under any circumstances it was going to be fortified." The expression is elliptical, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ τοῦ τοιούτου μὴ

γενομένον καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα τειχίζεσθαι. "It was fortified, both owing to this circumstance, and because, supposing this circumstance not to have happened, even then, (or, even thus,) it was going to be fortified." And wherever the expression καὶ ὡς occurs, it always retains its proper meaning "even thus," whether the word "thus" refers to a state of things actually expressed, or, as in the present instance, to one arising from the implied denial of a circumstance or condition previously mentioned. Compare I. 44, 2. III. 33, 2. VII. 81, 4. VIII. 56, 3.

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Φρυνίχου καὶ οἱ πολέμιοι μέλλουσιν ἐπιθήσεσθαι. δόξας δὲ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης οὐ πιστὸς εἶναι, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων προειδὼς τῷ Φρυνίχῳ ως ξυνειδότι κατ’ ἔχθραν ἀνατιθέναι, οὐδὲν ἔβλαψεν αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ξυνεμαρτύρησε μᾶλλον 5 ταῦτα ἐσαγγείλας.

LII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀλκιβιάδης μὲν Τισσαφέρνη παρεσκεύαζε καὶ ἀνέπειθεν ὅπως φίλος ἔσται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις,

IONIA. δεδιότα μὲν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, ὅτι πλείστι
Alcibiades labours to ναυσὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρῆσαν, βουλόμενον δὲ
win over Tissaphernes 10 to the interest of ὅμως, εἰ δύναιτο πως, πεισθῆναι, ἄλλως τε καὶ
Athens. ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ διαφορᾷ περὶ τῶν
Θηραμένους σπουδῶν ἥσθετο τῶν Πελοποννησίων, (ἥδη γὰρ
κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ἐν τῇ Ρόδῳ ὅντων αὐτῶν ἐγεγένητο,)

2. δ] om. L.O.k. εἶναι] om. i. ὑπὸ d. 4. οὐθὲν B. καὶ] om. g.
5. ταῦτα Heilm. Poppo. Goell. ἐσαγγείλας B. Goell. Bekk. ἀπαγγείλας A.E.
F.H.N.R.T.V. Poppo. vulgo ἐξαγγείλας. 6. ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης g. μὲν] om. i.
8. δεδιότα E.F. 9. παρῆσαν τῶν ἀθηναίων N. 10. δύναις ὅπως A.
πιστευθῆναι G.K.L.O.P.R.T.c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. καὶ] om. L. 11. τῇ] om. e.
12. θηριμένους Bekk. 13. ὅντων] om. f. αὐτῷ A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.O.T.g.k.m.

5. ἐσαγγείλας] I think that this reading is to be preferred to ἐξαγγείλας, although the distinction between them is very faint, perhaps imaginary. It seems to me that the simple notion required here is that of "telling," or "informing of," which is well expressed by ἐσαγγέλλω, as in I. 116, 3. 131, 1. III. 3, 3. Ἐξαγγέλλειν is either used in the sense of "divulging a secret," or of "carrying a report from a place "of what was going on there," as in IV. 27, 3. Xenoph. Hellen. I. 1, 8.

9. βουλόμενον—πεισθῆναι] "Disposed to be convinced, if he could," that is, wishing to favour the Athenians, if Alcibiades could make out to his satisfaction that he could do so without danger from the resentment of the Peloponnesians.

12. ἥδη γὰρ—ἐγεγένητο] "For by this time, as the Peloponnesians were actually at Rhodes, the quarrel had taken place." That is to say, the quarrel had taken place at Cnidus; (ch. 43, 2—4.) and from Cnidus the

Peloponnesians had moved to Rhodes; (ch. 44, 1.) therefore as the Peloponnesians were arrived at Rhodes when Alcibiades made his application to Tissaphernes, it was perfectly possible for Tissaphernes to be influenced in his reception of the proposals by his feelings of resentment towards the Peloponnesians, as that having occurred while they were at Cnidus, must have been prior to his interview with Alcibiades. The object of Thucydides' remark as to the time was to prevent his reader from supposing that the story of Alcibiades' intrigues had not yet been brought down to the point where the narrative of the operations of the war had been suspended; i. e. the arrival of the Peloponnesians at Rhodes; as from that point he had gone back to give the whole story of Alcibiades' change of party, (ch. 45. init. ἔτι πρότερον, πρὶν ἐσ τὴν Ρόδον αὐτὸν ἀναστῆναι,) and it might not be clear that the thread of the narrative was as yet joined again.

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ἐν ἦ τὸν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου λόγον πρότερον εἰρημένον, περὶ τοῦ ἐλευθεροῦ τὸν Λακεδαιμονίους τὰς ἀπάσας πόλεις, ἐπηλήθευσεν ὁ Λίχας, οὐ φάσκων ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι ξυγκεῖσθαι κρατεῖν βασιλέα τῶν πόλεων, ὡν ποτὲ καὶ πρότερον ἦ αὐτὸς ἦ οἱ πατέρες ἥρχον. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδης, ἄτε περὶ μεγά-5 λων ἀγωνιζόμενος, προθύμως τὸν Τισσαφέρνην θεραπεύων προσέκειτο.

ATHENS.

The oligarchical conspirators arrive at Athens.

(See ch. 49.)

They propose a change in the government, and the recall of Alcibiades, as the only means of obtaining the assistance of the king.

’Αλκιβιάδου ἀμα ἔχθρῶν διαβοώντων ὡς δεινὸν εἴη εἰ τὸν νόμους βιασάμενος κάτεισι, καὶ Εὔμολπιδῶν καὶ Κηρύκων

1. ἦ Α.Β.С.Е.Н.К.Л.Н.О.Р.Т.В. d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῆ. τὸν] om. d.i. 2. τὸν recipi ex A.В.Е.Ф.Н.Л.Н.О.Q.T.V. f.g. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. G. 3. ἀπάσας τὰς A.Е.Ф.Н.Н. Q.R.T.V. Poppo. 4. ἐπηλήθησεν g. ἐπελήλυθεν d. λιχίας e. εἶναι] εἴη A.Е.Ф.Н.V. 5. οἱ] om. K. ὁ μὲν A.В.Е.Ф.Н.Л.Н.О.Р.Т.В. d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri μὲν δὴ ὁ. 6. τὸν τισσαφέρνη E.F. τὸν τισσαφέρνη A.В.Н.Т.В. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo τῶ τισσαφέρνει. 7. μετά] om. Q. 9. καὶ ἀφικόμενοι A.В.Е.Ф.Н.Л.Н.О.Р.Т.В. f.g. 11. τὸν ἀλκιβιάδην Gregor. Cor. p. 79. καταγαγοῖσι A.В.Ф.Н.Н.Р.Т.В. f. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. cum Gregorio. καταγάγουσι E.Q. vulgo κατάγουσι. 13. καὶ πελ. δὲ περιγενέσθαι Marcellus ap. Gregor. I. 1. 15. καὶ ἄλλων] om. С.с.е. 16. εἰ] om. II.T.

1. τὸν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου λόγον] Cap. 45. et 46. De illis, ἐπηλήθευσεν ὁ Λίχας, recte sentit Stephanus (esse ἐπηλήθευσε quod paullo ante [c. 51, fin.] dixerat ξεμαρτίρησε). Similis est locus IV. 85. in princip. ubi vide Scholiasten. Dux.

7. προσέκειτο] Προσκείσθαι hac significatione, non addito casu, etiam VII. 18, 1. et 78, 3. dicit Thucydides. Dux.

17. Εὔμολπιδῶν καὶ Κηρύκων] These were the families who enjoyed the hereditary right of ministering at the mysteries of Ceres. The Eumolpidæ were properly the priests, who were supposed to possess the full knowledge of all points of the religious ceremonial.

(Lysias, Andocid. p. 204. Reiske.) The ceryces, or heralds, were the actual slayers of the victims in the sacrifices; (Athenaeus, XIV. 79.) but were not allowed to pronounce with authority on any matter of religion. (Andocides, de Mysteriis, p. 57. Reiske.) In every family of these sacred heralds, the father had his son solemnly enrolled in the sacred order, as soon as he had passed his boyhood; having first made oath that he was his true son, in order to prevent the intermixture of any strange blood. (Andocides de Mysteriis, p. 63.) Thus the ceryces at Athens must have resembled the sacred orders of the

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περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν, δί’ ἄπερ ἔφυγε, μαρτυρομένων καὶ ἐπιθειαζόντων μὴ κατάγειν, ὁ Πείσανδρος παρελθὼν πρὸς πολλὴν ἀντιλογίαν καὶ σχετλιασμὸν ἡρώτα ἔνα ἔκαστον παράγων τῶν ἀντιλεγόντων, εἴ τινα ἐλπίδα ἔχει σωτηρίας 5 τῇ πόλει, Πελοποννησίων ναῦς τε οὐκ ἐλάσσους σφῶν ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ ἀντιπρώρους ἔχόντων καὶ πόλεις ἔνυμμαχίδας πλείους, βασιλέως τε αὐτοῖς καὶ Τισσαφέρνους χρήματα παρεχόντων, σφίσι τε οὐκέτι ὅντων, εἰ μὴ τις πείσει βασιλέα μεταστῆναι παρὰ σφᾶς. ὅπότε δὲ μὴ φαίησαν ἐρωτώμενοι, 3 ιο ἐνταῦθα δὴ σαφῶς ἐλεγεν αὐτοῖς ὅτι “τοῦτο τοίνυν οὐκ “ἔστιν ἡμῖν γενέσθαι, εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομέν τε σωφρονέ-“στερον καὶ ἐσ ὀλίγους μᾶλλον τὰς ἀρχὰς ποιήσομεν, ἵνα “πιστεύῃ ἡμῖν βασιλεὺς, (καὶ μὴ περὶ πολιτείας τὸ πλέον “βουλεύσωμεν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἢ περὶ σωτηρίας, ὑστερον

1. περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν] om. K. ἔφενγε f. μαρτυρομένων A.C.E.F.H.N.T.V. c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μαρτυρομένων. ἐπιθειαζόντων F.T. 3. ἔκαστον αὐτῶν παράγων A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.i.k.m. παράγει L.O. 4. τῶν] om. K. εἴ B. Goell. Bekk. ἦν L.O.R.g. ἦν E.F. ἦν G. A. et vulgo ἦν. ἔχει A.B.C.E.F.H.K.Q.T.V.i. N correct. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ἔχῃ^{ει} G. vulgo ἔχῃ. 5. ἐλάττους—θαλάττη B. 7. πλείους τε βασιλέως A.F.H.T. 8. τι πείσει T. πείση A.E.F.H.K.N.V.c. 9. μεταναστῆναι R. δέ] δὴ A.B.C.E.F. H.K.T. om. g. 10. ἥδη B. ἐλεγεν A.B.E.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.i.m. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐλέγετο. οὐκ ἔστιν] om. K. 11. ἡμῖν N.V.e. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ὑμῖν. πολιτεύσωμεν E.F.H.O.T.V. πολιτεύσαμεν L. 12. ἐπ' e. διλίγον i. τὰς ἀ. π.] om. c.e. ποιήσωμεν N.Q.V. ποιήσομεν Bekk. Goell. Dobræus. vulgo ποιήσαμεν. 13. πιστεύσῃ ὁ βασιλεὺς Q. μὴ] μὴν A.B.E.F.H.T. et corr. G. πλείον A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.f. Poppe. 14. βουλεύσωμεν B. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ἐβουλεύσαμεν A.F.H.f. et corr. E.G. ἐβουλεύσομεν pr. E. βουλεύομεν T. πιστεύωμεν L.O.P.g.k. βουλεύσωμεν Dobræus. vulgo βουλεύωμεν. καὶ μὴ τὸ περὶ σωτηρίας T.

ceryces and magiri (μάγειροι, “cooks”) at Sparta, which were also strictly hereditary. Herodot. VI. 60.

1. μαρτυρομένων] Quia addit ἐπιθειαζόντων, dubito, an præferendum sit, quod habent Codd. Reg. et Cass. μαρτυρομένων, ut sæpe apud Aristophanem et alios μαρτύρομαι, et μαρτύρομαι θεούς. Thucydides, VI. 80, 3. δεόμεθα δὲ καὶ μαρτυρόμεθα ἄμα. Testari, et deos hominesque testari dicunt Latini. DUK.

4. εἴ τινα ἐλπίδα ἔχει] This reading, as Poppe well observes, corresponds best with the answer, ὅπότε μὴ φαίησαν. Had it been ἦν τινα, the answer would have been rather “none” than “no.”

14. βουλεύσωμεν] Dobree proposes to read βουλεύσωμεν, making the clause καὶ μὴ περὶ, down to ὀρέσκη, a parenthesis, and connecting κατάξομεν with ποιήσομεν. This would be very good sense, and such a parenthesis might be paralleled from IV. 18, 4, where the clause, καὶ τὰς ἔνυμφοράς—προσφέρουντο comes in parenthetically in like manner in the midst of the main sentence. It makes indeed a fair sense to connect, with Bekker and Göller, εἴ μὴ πολιτεύσωμεν καὶ—ποιήσομεν,—καὶ βουλεύσωμεν μὴ περὶ πολιτείας τὸ πλέον ἢ περὶ σωτηρίας,—Ἀλκιβιάδην τε κατάξομεν. Yet the distinct measures on which the safety

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“ γὰρ ἔξεσται ἡμῖν καὶ μεταθέσθαι, ἦν μὴ τι ἀρέσκη), Ἀλ-
κιβιάδην τε κατάξομεν, ὃς μόνος τῶν νῦν οἶός τε τοῦτο
“ κατεργάσασθαι.” LIV. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τὸ μὲν πρώτον ἀκούων

The people resolve that ten of the conspirators shall be sent to Tissaphernes, to conclude every thing at their discretion with him.

2 Phrynicus is deprived of his command. The oligarchical clubs in Athens (see III. 82.) are engaged to co-operate with the conspirators in their usual way, by violence and assassination.

3

χαλεπῶς ἔφερε τὸ περὶ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας· σαφῶς δὲ διδασκόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ Πεισάνδρου μὴ εἴναι 5 ἄλλην σωτηρίαν, δείσας, καὶ ἂμα ἐλπίζων ὡς καὶ μεταβαλεῖται, ἐνέδωκε. καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο πλεύσαντα τὸν Πείσανδρον καὶ δέκα ἄνδρας μετ' αὐτοῦ πράσσειν, ὅπῃ ἀν αὐτοῖς δοκοίη ἄριστα ἔξειν, τά τε πρὸς τὸν Τισσαφέρνην 10 καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. ἄμα τε διαβαλόντος καὶ Φρύνιχον τοῦ Πεισάνδρου, παρέλυσεν ὁ δῆμος τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τὸν ξυνάρχοντα Σκιρωνίδην, ἀντέπεμψαν δὲ στρατηγοὺς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς Διομέδοντα καὶ Λέοντα. τὸν δὲ Φρύνιχον ὁ Πείσανδρος φάσκων ^{”Ιασον} 15 προδοῦναι καὶ Ἀμόργην διέβαλεν, οὐ νομίζων ἐπιτήδειον

1. γὰρ] om. A.F.H. δὲ recens A. et N. suprascripto γάρ. η μεταπεριθέσθαι A.E.F.H.N. μετὰ περιθέσθαι V. ἀρέσκειν A.E.F. ἀρέσκει T. 2. τε] δὲ L.O. κατατάξομεν G. κατάξαμεν L. κατάξωμεν V. τε] om. K. 3. μὲν] om. C.L.O.K.Q.g. 4. ἔφέρετο περὶ A.E.F.H.K.N.T.V. 6. ἐπελπίζων A.B. E.F.H.N.Q.T.V. Bekk. [ἐπ]ελπίζων Poppo. ceteri ἐλπίζων. ὡς μεταβαλεῖται L. 7. μεταβαλεῖν τε A.E.F. 9. πράττειν B. δόποι Q.R. ἀν] om. C.K.e. δοκοίη] om. L. 10. τὸν] om. K. 11. τὸν] om. B. 12. δῆμος] accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Bekk. Poppo. Goell. 13. κυρωνίδην F. κυρωνίδην B.E. (F. teste Bekk.) R. 14. δὲ] om. C.e. 15. δέ] om. R. ιασον] ισον Q. θασσον d. 16. διέβαλλεν A.

of Athens was said to depend were two: the change of the constitution and the recall of Alcibiades; and the words *καὶ μὴ περὶ πολιτείας*—ἀρέσκη are better taken as a sort of palliative, thrown in instantly to check the anger of the people at the mention of an oligarchy, than as expressing a thing to be done, as distinct from the two measures insisted on, and coupled rather strangely with them.

6. ἐλπίζων] Bekker reads ἐπελπίζων, in the sense of “building their hope on “this.” And instances of such a meaning of the word are not uncommon in later writers; in Dion Cassius, and in the Septuagint version of the Old Testament, in addition to the examples quoted by Hemsterhuis from Pausanias, Lucian, &c. But the meaning of the

word acknowledged by Ammonius, ἐς ἐλπίδα ἔγειν, is that in which we have already seen it used by Thucydides, VIII. 1, 1. and he is not apt to vary the meanings of his words, especially of those which are of rare occurrence. I have therefore retained the old reading ἐλπίζων.

Ἐλπίζων, ὡς καὶ μεταβαλεῖται] Cass. ἐπελπίζων. Hoc non facile defendi potest, nisi quis putet, ἐπελπίζων, ὡς καὶ μεταβαλεῖται, idem esse, ac, ἐπελπίζων τῇ μεταβολῇ quod ita dici posset, ut illud, quod ex Heliodoro ad Luciani Dialog. I. mortuor. adnotavit Hemsterhuis: εὔμενίᾳ τῇ παρὰ τῶν κρειττόνων ἐπελπίζειν. Sed vix credo, hic ita posse accipi, et præfero consensum aliorum librorum. DUKE.

RHODES, CHIOS, &c. A.C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

εῖναι τοῖς πρὸς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην πρασπομένοις. καὶ ὁ μὲν 4
Πείσανδρος τὰς τε ἔννωμοσίας, αἵπερ ἐτύγχανον πρότερον
ἐν τῇ πόλει οὖσαι ἐπὶ δίκαιος καὶ ἀρχαῖς, ἀπάστας ἐπελθὼν,
καὶ παρακελευσάμενος ὅπως ἔνστραφέντες καὶ κοινῇ βουλευ-
5 σάμενοι καταλύσουσι τὸν δῆμον, καὶ τἄλλα παρασκευάσας
ἐπὶ τοῖς παροῦσιν ὥστε μηκέτι διαμέλλεσθαι, αὐτὸς μετὰ
τῶν δέκα ἀνδρῶν τὸν πλοῦν ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρνην ποιεῖται.

LV. Ὁ δὲ Λέων καὶ Διομέδων ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι, ἀφι-
γμένοι ἥδη ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, ἐπίπλουν τῇ Ῥόδῳ

10 RHODES, CHIOS, &c. ἐποιήσαντο. καὶ τὰς μὲν ναῦς καταλαμβά-

The Athenian fleet moves to Chalce, to watch the enemy at Rhodes. Successes of the Athenians at Chios.
νουσιν ἀνειλκυσμένας τῶν Πελοποννησίων, ἐς
δὲ τὴν γῆν ἀπόβασίν τινα ποιησάμενοι, καὶ
τοὺς προσβοηθήσαντας Ῥοδίων νικήσαντες
μάχῃ, ἀπεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Χάλκην, καὶ τὸν

2. ἔννωμοσίας E.F. 3. ἀπάσταις L.N.T.V.c. 5. καταλύσουσι C.E.F.G.H.K.N.V. g.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. καταλύνονται L.O.P.T.i.k. vulgo καταλύσωσι. 6. διαμέλλεσθαι, μετὰ τῶν ψηφισθέντων ἔνυπτλεῖν αὐτῷ δέκα ἀνδρῶν N.V. δώδεκα K. 8. καὶ διομέδων A.B.E.F.L.N.Q.T.V.i.m. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ ὁ διομέδων. ἀφιγμένων i. ἀφιγμένοι ἀρχηγοὶ V. ἐπελθόντες ἀρχηγοὶ N. sed γρ. ἀφιγμένοι. 12. τινα] τε f. 13. προσβοηθήσαντας A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.T.g.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. πρὸς βοηθήσαντας Q. προσβοηθήσοντας d.i.k. βοηθήσοντας C.K. vulgo βοηθήσαντας. 14. ἔχωρησαν f. χαλκή F. καὶ V.N. sed. γρ. χάλκην.

2. τὰς—ἔννωμοσίας, κ. τ. λ.] Of these clubs or unions, Thucydides had before spoken in terms of strong censure, III. 82, 11. οὐ γὰρ μετὰ τῶν κειμένων νόμων ὀφελεῖας αἱ τοιαῦται ἔννοδοι, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τοὺς καθεστῶτας πλεονεξία. These societies (*έταιρίαι*) were formed between persons of the same age, and especially of the richer classes, who had more leisure to pass their time in each other's company, (*συνημερεύειν*, or *συνδιάγειν*, ὅπερ ἡ *έταιρικὴ δοκεῖ ἔχειν*. Aristot. Ethic. Nicom. VIII. 6. ad fin.) The tie thus formed was binding both in peace and war: the members of one of these brotherhoods fought by each other's side in battle; and we hear of Cimon's *έταιροι* to the number of 100, fighting round his armour, and dying where they stood, in order to vindicate his and their loyalty to their country, which had been impeached on account of their political opinions. (Plutarch, Cimon, XVII.)

But in spite of this instance of heroic patriotism, the loyalty of the *έταιρίαι* to a democratical constitution was generally worse than questionable. The members were closely attached to one another, and imbibed a strong aristocratical antipathy to the commons; they were leagued to assist each other if they were brought before a court of justice, and to support each other with all their interest in any contest for political offices. And, like all political clubs or unions, whether aristocratical or popular, they were little scrupulous as to the means by which their objects were to be effected: assassination being frequently practised by them, as by the patricians at Rome in their early contests with the plebs, and by the nobility of Florence in the middle ages. Dionysius speaks of such associations as having existed at Rome no less than at Athens: it was an aristocratical *έταιρία*, according to him, whose members aided

RHODES, CHIOS, &c. A.C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

πόλεμον ἐντεῦθεν μᾶλλον ἡ ἐκ τῆς Κῶ ἐποιοῦντο εὐφυλακτότερα γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐγίγνετο, εἴ ποι ἀπαίροι τὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναυτικόν. ἥλθε δὲ ἐς τὴν Τρόδον καὶ Ξενοφαντίδας Λάκων παρὰ Πεδαρίτου ἐκ Χίου, λέγων ὅτι τὸ τεῖχος τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἦδη ἐπιτετέλεσται, καὶ εἰ μὴ βοηθήσουσι πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἀπολεῖται τὰ ἐν Χίῳ πράγματα. οἱ δὲ διενοζοῦντο βοηθήσειν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ Πεδάριτος αὐτός τε καὶ τὸ περὶ αὐτὸν ἐπικουρικὸν ἔχων καὶ τὸν Χίους, πανστρατιῷ προσβαλὼν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῷ περὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐρύματι, αἴρει τέ τι αὐτοῦ καὶ νεῶν τινῶν ἀνειλκυσμένων ἐκράτησεν ἐπεκβοηθησάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τρεψαμένων τὸν Χίους πρώτους, νικάται καὶ τὸ ἄλλο τὸ περὶ τὸν Πεδάριτον, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀποθνήσκει, καὶ τῶν Χίων πολλοὶ, καὶ ὅπλα ἐλίγφθη πολλά.

LVI. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ μὲν Χῖοι ἐκ τε γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης εἴτι μᾶλλον ἡ πρότερον ἐπολιορκοῦντο, καὶ ὁ λιμὸς αὐτόθι ἦν

1. ἡ ἐκ Palmerius Ex. p. 57. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo μᾶλλον ἐκ εὐφυλακτότερα E.F.K.L.N.O.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. εὐφυλακτότερον d.i. εὐφυλακτότερα T. vulgo εὐφυλακτότερα. 2. εἰπον A.B.E.F.H.T. ἀπαίροι A.B.F.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπάρη e. ἀπήροι H. vulgo ἀπάρη. 3. δὲ καὶ ἐς d. 5. μῆ μὴ τάχιστα N.V. βοηθήσωσι c.e. 7. δὲ ante ὁ πεδάριτος om. f. αἴτος τε A.B.F.H.L.O.P.T.d.e.f.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αἴτος τε ἐξελθὼν N.V. vulgo τε. 8. αἴτὸν K.L.N.O.R.V. Goell. sine spiritu F.H. vulgo et Bekk. αἴτον. 9. αἴρει τέ τι A.B.F.H.K.L. N.O.Q.V.d.f.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αἴρειτέ τι E. vulgo αἴρειται τι. 12. πρώτους] om. A.F.H.N.T.V. πεδάριτον ἐπικουρικὸν καὶ N.V. 13. πολλὰ ἐλίγφη B. ἐλίγφθησαν πολλά Q. 15. ἐκ τε γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης οἱ χῖοι εἴτι A.E.F. H.N.V. et, servato μὲν, Q.f. θαλάττης B.

L. Tarquinius in his usurpation of the throne; (Antiqq. Rom. IV. 30.) and similar societies were the main support of the tyranny of the decemvirs. (XI. 3.) And it was probably to check such associations that C. Mænius was appointed dictator in the year of Rome 440, (434, Niebuhr,) although the story of his dictatorship belongs to a period whose exact features we can hardly do more than conjecture. (Livy, IX. 26.)

1. μᾶλλον τῇτ ἐκ τῆς Κῶ] From ch. 60, 3, it appears that the Athenians had taken up their station at Chalce; and from ch. 44, 3, it appears that they had before three stations, Chalce, Cos, and

Samos. The present passage indicates a change in their position; but whether it be meant to say that they left Samos and made Chalce and Cos their quarters; or that they not only left Samos, but even Cos to a considerable degree, confining themselves principally to Chalce, it is not possible now to decide. I have followed the reading which gives the latter sense; if the common reading be kept, *ἐκ τῆς Κῶ* qualifies *ἐντεῦθεν*, and shews that the Athenians did not confine themselves strictly to Chalce, but remained some at Chalce and some at Cos, having only abandoned their more remote position at Samos.

ΙΟΝΙΑ. Α. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

ΙΟΝΙΑ.

The Athenian deputies
come to Tissaphernes;
but he demands of
them such extravagant
concessions, that the
negociation is totally
broken off.

μέγας· οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις, ἀφικόμενοι ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρνην, λόγους ποιοῦνται περὶ τῆς ὁμολογίας. Ἀλκι-
βιάδης δέ (οὐ γὰρ αὐτῷ πάνυ τὰ ἀπὸ Τισσα-
φέρνους βέβαια ἦν, φοβουμένου τοὺς Πελοπον-
νησίους μᾶλλον, καὶ ἔτι βουλομένου, καθάπερ καὶ ὑπ' ἐκείνου

ἔδιδάσκετο, τρίβειν ἀμφοτέρους) τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιόνδε εἶδος, ὥστε τὸν Τισσαφέρνην ὡς μέγιστα αἰτοῦντα παρὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων μὴ ξυμβῆναι. δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης τὸ 3
αὐτὸ βουληθῆναι, αὐτὸς μὲν διὰ τὸ δέος, ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης,
ἐπειδὴ ἐώρα ἐκεῖνον καὶ ὡς οὐ ξυμβασείοντα, δοκεῖν τοῖς
Ἀθηναίοις ἐβούλετο μὴ ἀδύνατος εἶναι πεῖσαι, ἀλλ' ὡς πε-
πεισμένῳ Τισσαφέρνει καὶ βουλομένῳ προσχωρῆσαι τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους μὴ ίκανὰ διδόναι. ἥτει γὰρ τοσαῦτα ὑπερβάλλων 4
οἱ Ἀλκιβιάδης, λέγων αὐτὸς ὑπὲρ παρόντος Τισσαφέρνους,
ὥστε τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καίπερ ἐπὶ πολὺ ὅ τι αἴτοιή ξυγχω-
ρούντων, ὅμως αἴτιον γενέσθαι. Ἰωνίαν τε γὰρ πᾶσαν ἡξίουν
δίδοσθαι, καὶ αὐθις νῆσους τε τὰς ἐπικειμένας καὶ ἄλλα, οἵς
οὐκ ἐναντιούμενων τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τέλος ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ ἥδη
20 ξυνόδῳ, δείσας μὴ πάνυ φωραθῆ ἀδύνατος ὡν, ναῦς ἡξίου
ἔχην βασιλέα ποιεῖσθαι καὶ παραπλεῦν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γῆν, ὅπη

2. ὡς] ἐσ Q. τὸν] om. g. 4. ὑπὸ Q. 5. φοβουμένου A.B.F.L.N.O.V.c.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri (et F. teste Bekk.) φοβουμένῳ. 6. ἔτι βου-
λομένου A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V.c.f.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπιβουλευ-
ομένου i. vulgo ἔτι βουλομένῳ. 9. δ accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.N.V.f.h. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. 12. ἀθηναίων i. 13. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις C.K.L.O.P.b.d.e.g.i.k. 14. ἥτει] εἴτε A.
ἥτε E. ἥτε F. 15. παρόντος τισσαφέρνους A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.V. Bekk. τοῦ παρόντος
τισσ. e. vulgo παρόντος τοῦ τισσ. 16. τὸ accessit ex B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
17. Dobr. ταῦτιον. 17. ἡξίου G.N.Q.V. cum Valla, Reiskio, et Dobræo. 18. γε
δόσθαι Q. τᾶλλα A.B. τᾶλλα E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.f.g.i.k.m. οἷς] om. Q.
21. βασιλέως f. ἑαυτοῦ A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.T.V.f.g.k. Parm. Goell. Dobræus.
Bekk. ceteri ἑαυτῶν. ὅπη A.B.E.F.H.T.c.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅποι.

16. τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων] The article here before τῶν Ἀθηναίων is rightly inserted. Some may compare Aeschylus, Sept. cont. Thebas, v. 4. εἰ μὲν γὰρ εὐ πράξαιμεν, αἴτια θεῶν. But the order of the words requires a different construction in the two passages.

17. ἡξίουν] That is, ἡξίουν Ἀλκιβιάδης τε καὶ Τισσαφέρνης.

21. τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γῆν] This seems a strange restriction, but it may be paralleled by a clause in the truce concluded in the ninth year of the war, between Athens and Lacedæmon. See Thucyd. IV. 118, 4. τῇ θαλάσσῃ χρωμένους, ὅσα ἀν κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἡξυμαχίαν, Δακεδαμονίους καὶ τοὺς ἡξυμάχους πλεῖν μὴ μακρὰ νηὶ, ἄλλω δὲ κω-

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ἀν καὶ ὅσαις ἀν βούληται. ἐνταῦθα δὴ οὐκέτι, ἀλλ' ἀπόρα νομίσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἔξηπατῆσθαι, δι' ὄργῆς ἀπελθόντες κομίζονται ἐς τὴν Σάμον.

LVII. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα, καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι, παρέρχεται ἐς τὴν Καῦνον, βουλόμενος τοὺς Πελο- 5 Τισσαφέρνης then endeavours to renew his connection with the Peloponnesians. He supplies them again with pay, and concludes a new treaty with them. πονησίους πάλιν τε κομίσαι ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ ξυνθήκας ἔτι ἄλλας ποιησάμενος, ὃς ἀν δύνηται, τροφήν τε παρέχειν καὶ μὴ παντάπασιν ἐκπεπολεμώσθαι, τὸ δεδιὼς μὴ, ἦν ἀπορῶσι πολλαῖς ναυσὶ τῆς τροφῆς, ἢ τοῖς Ἀθη- 10 ναῖοις ἀναγκασθέντες ναυμαχεῖν ἡσσηθῶσιν, ἢ κενωθεισῶν

1. ὅπόσαις K. ἀλλ'] τί B. τι ἀλλ' A.E.F.H.L.N.O.V.f.k. 4. καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι] om. d. αὐτῷ om. i. 7. ἔτι] om. i. ποιησάμενος A.B.E.F.H. N.T.V. 8. τε] τινα L.O. 9. ἐκπεπολεμώσθαι B. Goell. Bekk. ἐκπολεμώσθαι f. ἐκπεπολεμεῖσθαι K.k. ἐκπολεμῆσθαι O.Q. ἐκπολεμεῖσθαι L. vulgo ἐκπεπολεμῆσθαι. δεδειῶς F. δεδειῶς E. ἦν] om. A.B. 11. ἡπτηθῶσιν B.d.

πήρει πλοιώ. The Athenians considered themselves as absolute masters of the Aegean, so that the ships of war of no other power might sail there without their permission. And so the Sicilian Greeks looked upon the Sicilian seas as their own, and would allow the Athenians to sail there with no more than one single ship of war, (VI. 52, 1.) But the Persians always claimed Asia as their own; (Herodot. I. 4, 5.) and as the sea upon any coast seems to belong to those who have the land; so Alcibiades proposed, (what bore a great show of equity,) that the Persians might coast along the Asiatic shore of the Aegean, without any restriction. The Athenians, however, while they were willing to abandon Ionia and the adjacent islands for the present, yet considered the sovereignty of the sea to be too precious to be relinquished for a moment. Whilst this was retained, Ionia might again be recovered; but if a Persian fleet were allowed to appear freely in the Aegean, not only would Ionia be lost for ever, but the Athenian dominion over their remaining allies would be endangered, as the prospect of naval assistance always at hand would be sure to encourage them to revolt. For the rest, this passage shews that the famous story of the treaty con-

cluded between Athens and Persia after Cimon's victories is not altogether without foundation, although it may probably have been much exaggerated.

1. ἐνταῦθα δὴ οὐκέτι, i. e. οὐκέτι ξυνέχωρησαν, the verb being repeated from what had been said above, ἐπὶ πολὺ ξυγχωροῦντων.

9. ἐκπεπολεμῆσθαι] Ἐκπολεμῶσαι hoc sensu apud Nostrum passim, [immo “sæpe” πολλάκις, quod et ipsum lapsu memoriae dictum est; nam bis tantum apud Thucyd. legitur, VI. 77, 2. VIII. 57, 1. Altera forma ἐκπολεμεῖν semel occurrit, VI. 91, 5.] et Demosthenem in Philipp. et per η aliquando scribi, narrat Harpocrat. WASS.

†ἐκπεπολεμῶσθαι] This is Bekker's correction, and probably he is right, although we have in VI. 91, 5. τὰ ἐνθάδε χρὴ ἄμα—ἐκπολεμεῖν, and in Xenoph. Hellen. V. 4, 20. ἵν' ἐκπολεμῆσει τοὺς Ἀθηναῖους. Yet ἐκπολεμοῦν is the more proper active form to signify “the exciting or involving another “in hostilities,” and is generally used by other writers, and by Thucydides himself, VI. 77, 2.

ἡν ἀπορῶσι πολλαῖς ναυσὶ τῆς τροφῆς] Idem genus loquendi est IV. 6, 1. τοῦ σίτου ἔτι χλωροῦ ὄντος, ἐσπάνιζον τροφῆς τοῖς πολλοῖς. Vide ad III. 98, 1. DUKER.

IONIA. A. C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

τῶν νεῶν ἄνευ ἑαυτοῦ γένηται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἢ βούλονται.
 ἔτι δὲ ἐφοβεῖτο μάλιστα μὴ τῆς τροφῆς ζητήσει πορθήσωσι
 τὴν ἥπειρον. πάντων οὖν τούτων λογισμῷ καὶ προνοίᾳ,²
 ὥσπερ ἐβούλετο ἐπανισοῦν τοὺς Ἑλληνας πρὸς ἀλλήλους,⁵
 μεταπεμψάμενος οὖν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, τροφήν τε αὐτοῖς
 δίδωσι καὶ σπουδὰς τρίτας τάσδε σπένδεται.

LVIII. “ΤΡΙΤΩι καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει Δαρείου βασιλεύοντος,
 “ἐφορεύοντος δὲ Ἀλεξιππίδα ἐν Λακεδαιμονί, ξυνθῆκαι ἐγέ-
 Terms of the
 10 treaty. “νοντο ἐν Μαιάνδρου πεδίῳ Λακεδαιμονίων
 “καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς Τισσαφέρην καὶ
 “Ιεραμένην καὶ τοὺς Φαρνάκου παῖδας περὶ τῶν βασιλέως
 “πραγμάτων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων. χώραν²
 “τὴν βασιλέως, ὅση τῆς Ἀσίας ἐστὶ, βασιλέως εἶναι καὶ
 “περὶ τῆς χώρας τῆς ἑαυτοῦ βουλευέτω βασιλεὺς ὅπως βού-
 15 “λεται. Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μὴ ιέναι ἐπὶ³
 “χώραν τὴν βασιλέως ἐπὶ κακῷ μηδενὶ, μηδὲ βασιλέα ἐπὶ⁴
 “τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων μηδὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐπὶ κακῷ μηδενί.

2. τῆς] om. d.i. τῇ τῆς e. πορθήσωσι A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.f. Poppo. Goell.

Bekk. vulgo πορθῶσι. πορθῶσι G. 3. τοῦτο E.F.H. 4. πρὸς ἀλλήλους]
 ησω om. C.K.c.e. 6. τρίτας τάσδε A.B.E.F.H.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 τάσδε τρίτας G.L.O.F.g.i.k.m. vulgo τρίτας τάσδε. 7. καὶ] om. e. ἔτει τῆς

δαρείου E.F.H. 8. ἀλεξιππιάδον B. (ἀλεξιππιάδ B. teste Bekk.) ἀλεξιππι-
 δον R.V. 9. καὶ τῶν λακεδαιμονίων c. 11. ιερομένην i. om. d. 12. καὶ τῶν
 λακεδαιμονίων B. 13. ἀσίας] αἰτίας f. 14. βουλευέτω] βασιλευέτω B.C.K.L.R.
 βούληται A. 15. εἶναι C.K.R.e. 16. τίν] om. c. τὴν χώραν τοῦ βασιλέως
 Q.R.f. qui mox omittit illa ἐπὶ κακῷ—λακεδαιμονίων. 17. τῶν C. λακεδαι-
 μονίων χώραν μηδὲ B.E.F.H.L.O.P.V.g. μηδενὶ—κακῷ] om. L.f.

11. Ιεραμένην καὶ τοὺς Φαρνάκου παῖ-
 δας] This seems to be the Hieramenes
 spoken of in Xenoph. Hellen. II. 1, 9,
 who had married a sister of Darius, and
 probably had some situation in Lower
 Asia at this time. His name was in-
 serted in the treaty on account of his
 relationship to the king. “The sons of
 “Pharnaces” are Pharnabazus and his
 brothers, some of whom, we must sup-
 pose, shared with Pharnabazus the go-
 vernment of the satrapy of Dascylium.
 Dr. Bloomfield thinks that a woman is
 meant, Hieramene, whom he supposes
 to have been the widow of Pharnaces,
 and to have held the satrapy for her

sons. This may have been the case, as
 in the instance of Artemisia, queen of
 Caria, (Herodot. VII. 99.) and Mania,
 who succeeded her husband in the sa-
 trapy of Æolis. (Xenoph. Hellen. III. 1,
 10.) Yet Pharnabazus had been spoken
 of before as if he were already in pos-
 session of his government; and indeed
 he must have been at this time not less
 than thirty years of age; for he was
 older than Agesilaus; (Xenoph. Hel-
 len. IV. 1, 32.) and Agesilaus died
 about 361 before Christ, being then
 turned of eighty. Consequently he
 must have been born as early as 441;
 and Pharnabazus, therefore, having

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4 “ ἦν δέ τις Λακεδαιμονίων ἡ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐπὶ κακῷ ἵη ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλέως χώραν, τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους κωλύειν· καὶ ἦν τις ἐκ τῆς βασιλέως ἵη ἐπὶ κακῷ ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἡ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, βασιλεὺς κωλυέτω.

5 “ τροφὴν δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶ ταῖς νῦν παρούσαις Τισσαφέρνην παρέχειν κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα, μέχρι ἀν αἱ νῆες αἱ βασιλέως ἔλθωσι· Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἐπὴν αἱ βασιλέως νῆες ἀφίκωνται, τὰς έαυτῶν ναῦς ἵη βούλων·

6 “ ταὶ τρέφειν, ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι. ἵη δὲ παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους λαμβάνειν ἔθέλωσι τὴν τροφὴν, Τισσαφέρνην παρέχειν, 10

“ Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τελευτῶντος τοῦ πολέμου τὰ χρήματα Τισσαφέρνει ἀποδοῦναι, ὅπόστα ἀν

7 “ λάβωσιν. ἐπὴν δὲ αἱ βασιλέως νῆες ἀφίκωνται, αἱ τε Λακεδαιμονίων νῆες καὶ αἱ τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ αἱ βασιλέως κοινῇ τὸν πόλεμον πολεμούντων, καθ' ὃ τι ἀν Τισσαφέρνει 15 δοκῇ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. ἵη δὲ καταλύειν βούλωνται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐν ὄμοιῷ καταλύεσθαι.”

2. καὶ τοὺς—λακεδαιμονίους] om. L.O. τοὺς λ.] τοὺς om. B.G. Bekk. 2. habent A.E.F. (et teste Bekk. G.) καὶ τοὺς ξ.—λακεδαιμονίους] om. G.
 3. κωλύειν—ξυμμάχους] om. P. 4. ἐπὶ τοὺς λακεδαιμονίους f. 5. ταῖς νῦν] ταῖς om. e. 6. κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα] κατὰ τάξιν κείμενα Q. 7. λακεδαιμονίοις A. 8. βούλονται C. 9. τρέφειν] om. L.O. 10. ἔθέλωσι λαμβάνειν G.L.O.d.i.k. τὴν] om. g. τισσαφέρνη E.F.H. 11. ξυμμάχους κωλύειν τελευτῶντος A.B.E.F. 12. Τισσαφέρνη II. 13. δέ] om. B. ἀφίκονται E.F. 15. τὸν] om. G.m. πολεμούντων] ποιοίντων K. 16. δοκεῖ E.F. 17. τοῖς ἀθηναίοις A.E.F.H.N.V. Poppe. Goell. πρὸς τοῖς ἀθηναίοις i.k. πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους L.O.P. οἰς οἰς πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους G. vulgo et Bekk. πρὸς ἀθηναίους. ὄμοιώματι f.

been born before 441, must have been at least thirty in the year 412, with which we are now engaged.

9. ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι, scil. Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους. “The Lace-dæmonians, should they wish to pay their own ships, shall be free to do so.” So Blume interprets the words, as he is quoted by Göller in his note on V. 49, 1. ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι, “in suā potestate, sui juris esse.” And he compares the expression, δίκαιοι ἔστε ἐκποδῶν στῆναι. I. 40, 4. That is, Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ' ἑαυτοῖς εἶναι τρέφειν τὰς ναῦς, is equivalent to τὸ δὲ Λακεδαιμονίους τρέφειν τὰς ναῦς, ἐπ' αὐτοῖς εἶναι, just as

δίκαιοι ἔστε ἐκποδῶν στῆναι is equivalent to δίκαιοιν ἔστοιν ὑμᾶς ἐκποδῶν στῆναι.

12. ὅπόστα ἀν λάβωσιν] That is, as Dobree remarks, they were to repay whatever sums they might have received since the arrival of the Phœnician fleet.

16. ἥν δὲ καταλύειν βούλωνται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις] Conf. V. 47, 3, 4. καταλύειν μηδεμιὰ τῶν πόλεων. * * Verbum sequitur analogiam verborum καταλάσσεσθαι et διαλλάσσεσθαι τινι. Göller. Καταλύειν τὸν πόλεμον is the full expression. See IV. 108, 7. VII. 31, 4. The word occurs again without any substantive following it in V. 23, 3. καταλύειν δὲ ἄμα ἄμφω τῷ πόλεε.

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ, &c. A.C. 412—1. Olymp. 92. 1.

LIX. Αἱ μὲν σπουδαὶ αὗται ἐγένοντο. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα παρεσκευάζετο Τισσαφέρνης τάς τε Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἄξων, ὥσπερ εἴρητο, καὶ τάλλα, ὅσαπερ ὑπέσχετο· καὶ ἐβούλετο παρασκευάζομενος γοῦν δῆλος εἶναι.

LX. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ τελευτῶντος ἥδη τοῦ χειμῶνος Ὁρωπὸν εἶλον προδοσίᾳ, Ἀθηναίων ἐμφρουρούντων. ξυνέπραξαν δὲ

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ, &c. Oropus taken by the Boeotians. The Peloponnesians resume their old station at Miletus, and the Athenians theirs at Samos.

'Ερετριέων τε ἄνδρες καὶ αὐτῶν Ὁρωπίων, ἐπιβουλεύοντες ἀπόστασιν τῆς Εὔβοιας· ἐπὶ γὰρ τῇ 'Ερετρίᾳ τὸ χωρίον ὃν ἀδύνατα ἦν, Ἀθηναίων ἔχόντων, μὴ οὐ μεγάλα βλάπτειν καὶ 'Ερέτριαν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Εὔβοιαν. ἔχοντες 2 οὖν ἥδη τὸν Ὁρωπὸν ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς 'Ρόδον οἱ 'Ερετρῖης, ἐπικαλούμενοι ἐς τὴν Εὔβοιαν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους. οἱ δὲ 15 πρὸς τὴν τῆς Χίου κακουμένης βοήθειαν μᾶλλον ὥρμηντο, καὶ ἄραντες πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκ τῆς 'Ρόδου ἐπλεον. καὶ 3 γενόμενοι περὶ τὸ Τριόπιον καθορῶσι τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς πελαγίας ἀπὸ τῆς Χάλκης πλεούσας· καὶ ὡς οὐδέτεροι ἀλλήλοις ἐπέπλεον, ἀφικνοῦνται οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οἱ δὲ 20 ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ ἔώρων οὐκέτι ἄνευ ναυμαχίας οἵον τε εἶναι ἐς τὴν Χίου βοηθῆσαι. καὶ δὲ χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα οὗτος, καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

LXI. Τοῦ δὲ ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους, ἀμα τῷ ἥρι εὐθὺς 25 ἀρχομένῳ, Δερκυλίδας τε ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης, στρατιὰν ἔχων οὐ

1. τοιαῦται B.L. Bekk. ταύτας B. Bekk. 2. ἄγων R.f. αὔξων F. 3. εἴρηται f. 4. οὖν A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.V.f.g.k.m. om. Q. 5. εἶναι] ἦν P.g. 7. ἐμφορούντων G. 9. ἀπόστασιν τοῖς ἀθηναῖοις f. 10. ὃν] om. H.Q. ὃ A.E.F. ἀδύνατον Q.R. 11. μέγα C.G.d.e.i.k.m. βλέπειν A.F. 12. ἐρετρίειαν A.F.H.R.V.f. ἐρετρίαιν E. ἔχοντες—εὔβοιαν] om. K.d. 13. τὸν] om. Q. 15. ὥρμηντο μᾶλλον Q. 17. τὸ] om. B. Bekk. 2. 18. χαλκῆς K. χαλκίας A.E.F.Q. καὶ οὐδέτερα c. 21. οὗτος ἐτελεύτα d.i. 22. τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα B.g. Bekk. 2. ceteri ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ. τῷδε] om. e. 24. ἐπιγενομένου K. 25. δυσκυλλίδας c.

8. ἐπιβουλεύοντες ἀπόστασιν τῆς Εύβοιας] Δαθραῖς ποιοῦντες τὸ ἀποστῆναι 'Αντὶ τοῦ ἐπικείμενον γάρ τῇ 'Ερετρίᾳ. SCHOL.

HELLESPONT, CHIOS, &c. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

A. C. 411.

O. 92. 1.

HELLESPONT,

CHIOS, &c.

DERCYLIIDAS is sent from Sparta to the Hellespont, to encourage the cities in that quarter to revolt.

πολλὴν, παρεπέμφθη πεζῇ ἐφ' Ἐλλήσποντον
 "Αβυδον ἀποστήσων (εἰσὶ δὲ Μιλησίων ἄποικοι), καὶ οἱ Χῖοι, ἐν ὅσῳ αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἀστύοχος
 ἡπόρει ὅπως βοηθήσοι, ναυμαχῆσαι πιεζόμενοι
 τῇ πολιορκίᾳ ἡναγκάσθησαν. ἔτυχον δὲ ἔτι ἐν 5
 'Ρόδῳ ὅντος Ἀστυόχου ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου Λέοντά τε ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην, ὃς Ἀντισθένει ἐπιβάτης ξυνεξῆλθε, τοῦτον κεκομισμένοι μετὰ τὸν Πεδαρίτου θάνατον ἄρχοντα, καὶ ναῦς δώδεκα αἱ ἔτυχον φύλακες Μιλήτου οὖσαι, ὡν ἦσαν Θούριαι πέντε καὶ Συρακόσιαι τέσσαρες καὶ μία 10
 3 Ἀναῦτις καὶ μία Μιλησία καὶ Λέοντος μία. ἐπεξελθόντων δὲ τῶν Χίων πανδημεὶ καὶ καταλαβόντων τι ἐρυμνὸν χωρίον, καὶ τῶν νεῶν αὐτοῖς ἄμα ἔξ καὶ τριάκοντα ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθη-

1. παρεπέμφη K.g. περ ἐπέμφθη A.F. περεπέμφθη II. περιεπέμφθη N.V. ἐς A.E.F.G.N.Q.V.f.g.k.m. ἐλλησπόντου B. Bekk. 4. βοηθῆσει N.V.c. πιεζόμενοι E.F. 5. δέτι B. ἔτι om. i. 7. οἱ N. ἀντισθένει] ἀντισθένει στρατηγοῦ E. ἀντὶ στρατηγοῦ C.K.e.g. ξυνεξῆλθε A.B.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.k. 8. τοῦτον accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.c.i. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. κεκομισμένοι A.i. κεκομισμένοι F. 9. δέκα B. 10. θούριοι Q.f. συρακόσιοι A.F. τέτταρες B. μία] κριούς e. 11. ἀναῦτης K.b.d.e.i. 12. ἐρημον i. 13. τῶν] om. i. ἄμα ἡσ ἔξ L.O.Q.g. τῶν] om. Q. τῶν Ἀθην. ναῦς N.V.

2. ^αΑβυδον] Condita urbs, secundum Thucyd. Steph. Athenæum, a Milesiis; juxta Strabonem, a Cyzicenis; ab Aeolibus juxta Marcianum Heracleotam. Gentile ^αΑβυδηνὸς Aristot. Econom. 251. et Hermippus in militibus. Fortunam ejus variam petas a Polybio XVI. Livio XXXI. 17. Archilocho et Callino apud Athenæum p. 524. Appiano p. 99. 101. Xenophonte p. 535. Polyæno, II. 24. Quomodo eam oppugnabat Phocas, narrat inter alias Cedrenus p. 699. WASS.

7. ἀντισθένει ἐπιβάτης ξυνεξῆλθε] Antisthenes had been already mentioned, ch. 39, 2. The meaning of ἐπιβάτης is doubtful. Krüger supposes it to be the title of an inferior officer in the Spartan naval service, like ἐπιστολεὺς, and he refers to Xenoph. Hellen. I. 3, 17, where Hegesandridas is described as ἐπιβάτης ὁν Μινδάρον. And this is the meaning of the various reading of some MSS. ἀντὶ στρατηγοῦ, which having been first added as an explanation of the word ἐπιβάτης, afterwards made its way into the text, in the place of the

name Ἀντισθένει. The Scholiast, on the other hand, denies that ἐπιβάτης expresses any military or naval command at all. Perhaps it only signifies, one who was on board, without having any thing to do with the management of the ship; as if it had been the custom for one or two Spartans, without any distinct command, like Demosthenes before the occupation of Pylus, (IV. 2, 4.) to accompany the Spartan admiral; in order that they might be ready to take the command on any separate service where a Spartan might be needed.

ἐπιβάτης ξυνεξῆλθε] Οὐ τριήραρχος, οὐδὲ ἀλλην ἀρχὴν ἔχων. SCHOL.

8. τοῦτον κεκομισμένοι] This insertion of the pronoun, after the noun to which it refers had actually been given in the earlier part of the sentence, is much in the manner of Herodotus. See I. 185, 2. πρῶτα μὲν τὸν Εὐφρήτην ποταμὸν, ρέοντα πρότερον ίθὺν—τοῦτον—οὗτος δῆ τι ἐποίησε σκολιόν, κ. τ. λ. So again, III. 60, 1. οὔρεός τε ὑψηλοῦ—τοῦτον ὅρυγμα κάτωθεν ἀρχάμενον, κ. τ. λ.

HELLESPONT, CHIOS, &c. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

ναίων δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ἀναγαγομένων, ἐνάυμάχησαν· καὶ καρτερᾶς γενομένης ναυμαχίας, οὐκ ἔλασσον ἔχοντες ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ οἱ Χῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι (ἥδη γὰρ καὶ ὄψὲ ἦν) ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν. LXII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο εὐθὺς τοῦ Δερ-

5 Revolt of ABYDUS
and LAMPSACUS.The latter is presently
recovered by the Athenians, who occupy
Sestos. Indecisive na-
val action off Chios.
(61, 62.)

κυλίδου πεζῆ ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου παρεξελθόντος,
"Αβυδος ἐν τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ ἀφίσταται πρὸς
Δερκυλίδαν καὶ Φαρνάβαζον, καὶ Λάμψακος
δυοῖν ἡμέραιν ὕστερον. Στρομβιχίδης δ' ἐκ²
τῆς Χίου, πυθόμενος, κατὰ τάχος βοηθήσας
ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων τέσσαρσι καὶ εἴκοσιν, ὃν

10 καὶ στρατιώτιδες ἦσαν ὄπλίτας ἄγουσαι, ἐπεξελθόντων τῶν
Λαμψακηνῶν μάχῃ κρατήσας, καὶ αὐτοβοεὶ Λάμψακον ἀτεί-
χιστον οὖσαν ἐλὼν, καὶ σκεύη μὲν καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρπαγὴν
ποιησάμενος, τοὺς δὲ ἐλευθέρους πάλιν κατοικίσας, ἐπ' "Αβυ-
15 δον ἥλθε. καὶ ὡς οὕτε προσεχώρουν οὕτε προσβάλλων ἐδύ-
νατο ἐλεῦν, ἐς τὸ ἀντιπέρας τῆς Ἀβύδου ἀποπλεύσας, Σηστὸν
πόλιν τῆς Χερσονήσου, ἦν ἡτότε† Μῆδοι εἰχον, καθίστατο
φρούριον καὶ φυλακὴν τοῦ παντὸς Ἑλλησπόντου.

LXIII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Χῖοι τε θαλασσοκάτορες μᾶλλον
20 ἐγένοντο, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ καὶ ὁ Ἀστύοχος, πυθόμενος

1. ἀναγαγομένων A.B.F.H.N. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναγομένων.
2. γενομένης τῆς ναυμαχίας i. ἔλαττον B. om. Q. σχόντες B. om. i. qui mox a
correctore ξύμμαχοι εἰχον. 3. ἔργῳ χῖοι B. καὶ ante ὄψὲ om. i. 4. ἐπὶ O.
7. δελφυλίδαν A.E.F. δὴ φυλίδαν R. 8. στρομβιχίδης B. 10. τέτταρσι B.
11. τῶν] om. Q. 14. κατοικήσας E.F.H.K.R.f. ἐς e. 15. ὡς] om. L.O.P.
προσβάλλων B. Bekk. 2. ceteri προσβαλών. 16. ἀντιπέραν L.O. ἀντιπλεύσας
A.E.F.H.V. 17. τότε A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
vulgo et Bekk. ποτε. μῆδοι A.B.C.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ceteri οἱ μῆδοι. καθίσταται P. 19. ἐν τούτῳ δέ] om. B. τε] om. e.
20. ἐγένετο F.

17. ἦν ἡτότε† Μῆδοι εἰχον] I have restored this reading instead of ποτε, as it is found in many of the best MSS., and, as Göller observes, would more readily have been altered into ποτε than vice versa. I think too that the sense is, on the whole, improved by it; for it is nothing to say that Sestus had once been in possession of the Medes, as every place between it and Athens had been in the like predicament. But it was to the purpose to say that it was

the place held by the Medes so remarkably, at the time so well known, and which had been already noticed: (I. 89, 2.) for this is the sense of τότε, as Göller has shewn, and as I have already observed in the note on IV. 46, 1. The allusion is to the circumstance that Sestus was almost the last spot held by the Persians in Europe, and that it sustained a long and obstinate siege before it could be taken from them. (Herodot. IX. 115. and seqq.)

SAMOS, &c. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

SAMOS, &c.

- 2 Progress of the oligarchical conspiracy. Pisander, with some others of the conspirators, goes to Athens, to effect the revolution there. Others are sent to establish oligarchy in the several subject states of the Athenian confederacy.

τὰ περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας καὶ τὸν Στρομβιχίδην καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἀπεληλυθότα, ἐθάρσησε. καὶ παραπλεύσας δυοῖν νεοῖν Ἀστύοχος ἐς Χίον κομίζει αὐτόθεν τὰς ναῦς, καὶ ξυμπάσαις ἥδη ἐπίπλουν ποιεῖται ἐπὶ τὴν Σάμον καὶ ὡς αὐτῷ διὰ τὸ ἄλλήλοις ὑπόπτως ἔχειν οὐκ ἀντανήγοντο, ἀπέπλευσε πάλιν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον. ὑπὸ γὰρ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον, καὶ ἔτι πρότερον, ἢ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις δημοκρατίᾳ κατελέλυτο. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οἱ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον πρέσβεις παρὰ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἥλθον, τά τε ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι ἔτι βεβαιότερον κατέλαβον, καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν Σαμίων προύτρέψαντο τοὺς δυνατοὺς ὥστε πειρᾶσθαι μετὰ σφῶν ὀλιγαρχηθῆναι, καίπερ ἐπαναστάντας αὐτοὺς ἄλλήλοις ἵνα μὴ ὀλιγαρχῶνται. καὶ ἐν

The experiment is tried at Thasos, but utterly fails; that is—σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἅμα οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τῶν Ἀθη-

1. τῆς ναυμαχίας B.V.c.e. Bekk. 2. ceteri τὴν ναυμαχίαν. 2. ἀπεληλυθότας ε. ἀπεληλυθίας d.l. ιδιόμητος B. 3. νηῶν B. δ ἀστίοχος i. 5. τῆς σάμου c.e. 6. ἔχειν ἐπόπτως R. οἱ κατανήγοντο A.E. 8. γὰρ] δὲ Q. 9. κατελέλυτο A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Vulgo κατελέστο. 10. ἐς. σάμου N.V. 11. ἔτι om. C.K.c.e. 12. προύτρέψαντο B. Poppo. Dobraeus. Bekk. προτρέψαντων E.F.H.N. προτρέψαντος K.e. προτρέψαντος e. vulgo προτρέψάντων. δυνατωτάτους B. 13. ὥστε] ὥσπερ B. ἐπαναστάτως E.F. G.H.L.N.O.f.g.i.k.m. Goell. ἐπαναστάτης K. 14. αὐτοῖς G.L.N.O.f.g.i.k. Goell. et correctus V. αὐτοῖς A.E.F.H. om. Q. ἐν] om. g.

11. τά τε ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι ἔτι βεβαιότερον κατέλαβον] Thucydidem hoc velle arbitror; Pisandrum et ceteros legatos Atheniensium, a Tissapherne Samum reversos, factionem apud exercitum confirmasse, et conspiratos arctioribus quibusdam vinculis inter se adstrinxisse. Nam καταλαμβάνειν etiam est adstringere, obligare, ut in iis, que in Thucydide, I. 9. 1. et IV. 85. 6. profert Stephanus in Thes. ὄρκοις καταλαμβάνειν et a Plutarcho, καταλαμβόντες ἴμασι, quod est in Vita Numæ, p. 122. ed. Steph. Sic Herodotus, IX. 106. 5. πιστοὶ τε καταλαμβόντες καὶ ὄρκιοισι. et Lucianus in Prometheus, p. 174. δος καὶ τὴν ἔτεραν, κατειδήθω καὶ μάλα καὶ αὐτῇ. Et Thucydides, V. 21, 3. ἐπειδὴ εἴρε κατειδημένας τὰς σπονδὰς, id est, ἰσχυρὰς, ut Scholiastes. DUKER. Duker's note

gives the true sense of κατέλαβον: “They secured their interest in the army yet more strongly.” The correction προύτρέψαντο in the following clause makes the whole sentence clear: “And they instigated the richer people amongst the Samians themselves to try to set up an oligarchy along with them, although they, the Samians, had been rising up against one another to have no oligarchy.” See, for the fact alluded to, VIII. 21, 1. ἐγένετο—ἐπαναστασίς τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς.

16. ἐσκέψαντο—ἔην] This is a curious construction, taking ἐσκέψαντο as if it were ἐδοξεν αὐτοῖς, or ἐβούλευσαντο, instead of giving it its more natural construction, ἐσκέψαντο ὥπως ἔασοντιν.

SAMOS, &c. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

land revolting to La-
cedæmon as soon as
its democracy was
overthrown.

μὲν, ἐπειδὴ περ οὐ βούλεται, ἐᾶν (καὶ γὰρ οὐκ
ἐπιτήδειον αὐτὸν εἶναι ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐλθεῖν),

(63, 64.) αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν, ως ἥδη καὶ κινδυ-

νεύοντας, ὅρῶν ὅτῳ τρόπῳ μὴ ἀνεθήσεται τὰ πράγματα, καὶ
5 τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἄμα ἀντέχειν, καὶ ἐσφέρειν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν
ἰδίων οἰκων προθύμως χρήματα καὶ ἦν τι ἄλλο δέη, ως οὐκέτι
ἄλλοις ἡ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ταλαιπωροῦντας. LXIV. παρακε-
λευσάμενοι οὖν τοιαῦτα τὸν μὲν Πείσανδρον εὐθὺς τότε καὶ
τῶν πρέσβεων τοὺς ἡμίσεις ἀπέστελλον ἐπ' οἴκου, πράξοντας
ιοτάκει, καὶ εἴρητο αὐτοῖς, τῶν ὑπηκόων πόλεων αἷς ἀν προσί-
σχωσιν, ὀλιγαρχίαν καθιστάναι· τοὺς δὲ ἡμίσεις ἐς τὰλλα τὰ
ὑπήκοα χωρία ἄλλους ἄλλη διέπεμπον. καὶ Διοτρέφη, ὅντα 2
περὶ Χίου, ἥρημένον δὲ ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἄρχειν, ἀπέστελλον
ἐπὶ τὴν ἄρχήν. καὶ ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Θάσον τὸν δῆμον
15 κατέλυσε. καὶ ἀπελθόντος αὐτοῦ οἱ Θάσιοι δευτέρῳ μηνὶ 3
μάλιστα τὴν πόλιν ἐτείχιζον, ως τῆς μὲν μετ' Ἀθηναίων
ἀριστοκρατίας οὐδὲν ἔτι προσδεόμενοι, τὴν δὲ ἀπὸ Λακεδαι-
μονίων ἐλευθερίαν ὁσημέραι προσδεχόμενοι. καὶ γὰρ καὶ 4
φυγὴ αὐτῶν ἔξω ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρὰ τοῖς Πελο-
ποννησίοις, καὶ αὕτη μετὰ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιτηδείων κατὰ
κράτος ἐπρασσε ναῦς τε κομίσαι καὶ τὴν Θάσον ἀποστῆσαι.

1. εἴπερ K. 2. αὐτὸν] αὐτῶν A.E.F. αὐτῷ M. 3. ως] om. P. καὶ] om. A.
4. ἀναθήσεται g. καὶ τοῦ K. 6. προθύμως] om. K. 9. ἡμίσεας F.L.O.P.
ἀπέστελλον c. πράξαντας A.E.F.Q.R.f. (πράξαντες A.E.F. teste Bekk.) 10. ἴσχω-
σιν K.b.c.e.f.i. προσχῶσιν B. προσέσχωσιν A.E.F.H. προϊσχωσιν recens γρ.
A. et R. [προσ]ίσχωσιν Poppe. 11. ἡμίσεας L.O.P. τὰ] om. P. 12. χωρία
καὶ ἄλλους Q. διοτρέφη A.B. διοτρέφην E.F.G. διοτρέφην Bekk. 13. εἰρη-
μένον E. εἰρημένον A.E.F.G.H.K.N.i.m. sed γρ. ἥρημένον. 14. θάσσον H.
θάσσον F. 15. ἐπελθόντος O. 16. μάλιστα γὰρ τὴν i. τῆς μὲν μετ' om. G.
μετ'] om. f.m. 17. προσδεχόμενοι f. ἀπὸ τῶν λακεδαιμονίων g. 18. ὁσημέ-
ραι A.E.F.N.Q.V.m. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ὁσήμεραι H. (et teste Bekk. E.F.) ὁση
ἡμέραι B. vulgo ὁσαι ἡμέραι καὶ post γὰρ om. L.O.P.Q.R.i.k. 19. φυγὴ
τε ἦν ἔξω αὐτῶν (αὐτῶν ἔξω teste Bekk.) B. 20. καὶ] κ' c. αὐτὴ B.K.c.
21. ἐπρασσε B. τὰς τε ναῦς Q. ἀποστῆναι K.

5. τὰ τοῦ πολέμου — ἀντέχειν] “To hold up or maintain the operations of the war;” i. e. μὴ ἀνιέναι, “not to neglect or let them slip.” It does not seem to me that this meaning of ἀντέχειν is contrary to analogy, though I agree with Poppe that it is uncommon, nor have I found another

example of it.

[“Converte, in rebus bellicis perdu-
“rare. Conf. 86, 7. καὶ τὰλλα ἐκέλευεν
“ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολε-
“μίοις.” GÖLLER.]

19. φυγὴ αὐτῶν] Compare Isocrates, de Pace, p. 184. τὰς φυγὰς κατελθούσας, and the note on V. 23, 4.

THASOS. ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

ξυνέβη οὖν αὐτοῖς μάλιστα ἀ ἐβούλοντο, τὴν πόλιν τε ἀκινδύνως ὄρθοῦσθαι, καὶ τὸν ἐναντιωσόμενον δῆμον καταλεγλύσθαι. περὶ μὲν οὖν τὴν Θύσον τάνατία τοῖς τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν καθιστᾶσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγένετο, δοκεῖν δέ μοι, καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις πολλοῖς τῶν ὑπηκόων σωφροσύνην γὰρ λαβοῦσαι αἵ πόλεις καὶ ἀδειαν τῶν πραστομένων, ἔχωρησαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀντικρυς ἐλευθερίαν, τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπουλον εὔνομίαν οὐ προτιμήσαντες.

ATHENS.

Pisander, on his arrival at Athens, finds his object already half effected by the assassination of the friends of the constitution.

(65. 66.)

τῶν νεωτέρων κρύφα ἀποκτείνουσιν, ὅσπερ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκι-

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 4. καθιστῶσι R. | δοκεῖν B. Bekk. Goell. δοκεῖ[ν] Poppe. vulgo δοκεῖ. |
| 5. σωφροσύνης c. | 6. πραττομένων B. ἀντικρὺς K. 7. τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν B.e. om. K. τὴν ἀπὸ Bekk. 2. ceteri τὴν ὑπό. ὑπουλον] om.f. αὐτονομίαν A.B.F. II.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.g.i.k.m. Bekk. Poppe. αἰτιανομίαν f. [εὐνομίαν Goell. ed. 2.] |
| 8. προτιμήσοντες k. | 9. τε] om. P. δέδεκτο i. 11. ἔχοντας A.(et E. teste Bekk.)F. ἔχοτα E. αἰτοῖς A.E.F.c.d.e.i.k. 12. ἡκον B. 13. ἐπέροις Q.b. 16. ὥσπερ A.B.C.E.F.H.N.g.k.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ὥσπερ K. vulgo ώσπερ. |

5. σωφροσύνην γὰρ λαβοῦσαι] This was the quality on which the aristocracies particularly prided themselves. See III. 82, 17. μετ' ὀνόματος ἐκάτεροι εὐπρεποῦντο—πληθοῦντες τε ἴσονομίας πολιτικῆς καὶ ἀριστοκρατίας σώφρονος προτιμήσει. So III. 65, 3. σωφρονισταὶ ὄντες τῆς γνώμης. In the same way the opposite quality ἀκολασία was especially ascribed to democracies. So Alcibiades at Sparta says, τῆς δὲ ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας ἐπειρώμεθα μετρώτεροι ἐστατηκά εἴναι. VI. 89, 5. and Herodot. III. 81, 2. ἐστι δῆμον ἀκολάστον ὑβριν πεσεῖν οὐδαμῶς ἀνασχετόν.

7. εὐνομίαν] This reading is acknowledged by the Scholiast and by Dionysius, "De iis quae Thucyd. propria sunt." c. II. Αὐτονομίαν seems to me to be indefensible. For how had the Athenians given, or pretended to

give, their allies "independence?" On the contrary, the aristocratical form of government was set up amongst them in order to tempt them to remain dependent on Athens. And therefore Phrynicus, when exposing the shallowness of this policy, said, οὐ βούλησθαι αὐτοὺς μετ' ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δουλεύειν μᾶλλον, ἢ μεθ' ὄποτερον ἂν τύχωσι τούτου εἰλευθέρους εἶναι. And so Thucydides had observed in this very chapter, τῆς μὲν μετ' Ἀθηναίων ἀριστοκρατίας οὐδὲν ἔτι προσδεόμενοι, τὴν δὲ ἐλευθερίαν—προσδεχόμενοι. The construction τῆν ὑπὸ τῶν Αθηναίων εὐνομίαν, for ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δοθεῖσαν, is so harsh, that I have followed Becker in his last edition in reading ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, comparing the words τὴν ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθερίαν in §. 3.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

Βιάδην οὐχ ἥκιστα ἐξήλασε, καὶ αὐτὸν κατ' ἀμφότερα, τῆς τε δημαγωγίας ἔνεκα, καὶ οἰόμενοι τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ ὡς κατιόντι καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρην φίλον ποιήσοντι χαριεῖσθαι, μᾶλλον τι διέφθειραν· καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς ἀνεπιτηδείους τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ 5 κρύφα ἀνάλωσαν. λόγος τε ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ προείργαστο τοῖς αὐτοῖς, ὡς οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους, οὔτε μεθεκτέον τῶν πραγμάτων πλείοσιν ἢ πεντακισχιλίοις, καὶ τούτοις οἱ ἀν μάλιστα τοῖς τε χρήμασι καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν ὠφελεῖν οἷοί τε ὦσιν. LXVI. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο τούτου εὐπρεπὲς πρὸς τοὺς πλείους, ἐπεὶ ἐξειν γε τὴν πόλιν οἶπερ καὶ μεθιστάναι ἔμελλον. δῆμος μέντοι ὅμως ἔτι καὶ βουλὴ ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου ἔννελέγετο· ἐβούλευον δὲ οὐδὲν ὅ τι μὴ τοῖς ἔννεστώσι δοκοίη, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ λέγοντες ἐκ τούτων ἥσαν, καὶ τὰ ρήθησόμενα πρότερον αὐτοῖς ἐπρούσκεπτο.† ἀντέλεγέ τε²

1. ἐξέλασε Q. ἀμφοτέρους c. 3. τισσαφέρην C.E.F.G.H.K.e.k.m. τι]
om. d. 5. ἀνάλωσαν i. προείργαστο pr. G. προσείργαστο A.B.F.H.N.V.
Bekk. 8. τοῖς τε] τοῖς C.K.e. καὶ τοῖς Q. καὶ τοῖς τε R. καὶ σώμασιν K.
10. ἀπρεπὲς K. ἐξῆν A.E.F. et γρ. G. 11. καὶ] om. L.O.P.g. μεθιστάναι
A.E.F.G. μεθιστασαν B. Bekk. καθιστάναι L.O.P.g. ἔτι] ἔστι A. ἔστι E.F.
ἡ accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.N.O.V.f.k.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. 12. ἐβούλευοντο A.B.E.F.H.N.V. οὐδὲν] om. H. μηδὲν K.i. ὅ τι] τι F. ἔτι E.
14. προύσκεπτο Elmsleius, ad Eurip. Heraclid. 148. Buttmann. Poppe. et Bekk. 2. vulgo προύσκεπτετο.

6. ὡς οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἄλλους] The verbal adjective has the construction of *μισθοφορεῖν* δεῖ, and therefore has an accusative case after it. “That ““none ought to receive pay from the “public, except those who served in “war.” See Matthiæ, Gr. Gr. §. 447. 4.

μισθοφορητέον] Acacius recte censem, hoc pertinere ad mercedem, quam magistratus, senatus, judices, et populus Athenis e judicis, concionibus, et aliis, quæ publice agebantur, ferebant: de quibus Aristoteles, VI. Politicor. 2, 7. et Siganus, II. de Republ. Athen. 3. Infra, cap. 67, 3. μῆτε ἀρχὴν ἀρχεῖν μηδεμίαν ἔτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόσμου, μῆτε μισθοφορεῖν. et cap. 69, 4. de Senatoribus, ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου· καὶ εἰπον αὐτοῖς ἐξείναι λαβοῦσι τὸν μισθόν. DUKER.

7. μεθεκτέον τῶν πραγμάτων] “Were “to have a share in the government.” So again, the three thousand, who were to form the great council during the tyranny of the Thirty, were appointed as exclusively μεθέξοντας τῶν πραγμά-

των. Xenoph. Hellen. II. 3, 18. Thus μετέχειν τῶν πραγμάτων was equivalent to being a *citizen*, in the proper sense of that term; for it implied a share in the judicial and deliberative powers, τὸ δικάζειν καὶ τὸ ἐκκλησιάζειν, which was the criterion of true citizenship. (Aristot. Politic. III. 1, 6.)

9. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο—ἔμελλον] “Now this “was but meant to look well in the eyes “of the people in general; for the real “government was to be in the hands of “those who were going to effect the “revolution.” That is to say, the five thousand, like the three thousand under the thirty tyrants, were meant to be no more than a name: the actual power was to belong to that knot of aristocratical conspirators who were the authors of the revolution. Compare ch. 89, 2.

11. βουλὴ ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου] That is, the council of five hundred, so called because they were chosen by lot.

14. προύσκεπτο] This is a certain correction of Elmsley’s, (Heraclid. v. 148.)

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οὐδεὶς ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων, δεδιὼς καὶ ὄρῶν πολὺ τὸ ξυνεστηκός· εἰ δέ τις καὶ ἀντείποι, εὐθὺς ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου ἐτεθνήκει, καὶ τῶν δρασάντων οὕτε ζῆτησις οὕτ’ εἰ ὑποπτεύοιτο δικαιώσις ἐγίγνετο, ἀλλ’ ἡσυχίαν εἶχεν ὁ δῆμος καὶ κατάπληξιν τοιαύτην, ὥστε κέρδος ὁ μὴ πάσχων τι βίαιον, εἰ καὶ στιγμή, ἐνόμιζε. καὶ τὸ ξυνεστηκὸς πολὺ πλέον ἡγούμενοι εἶναι ἡ ὅσον ἐτύγχανεν ὃν, ἡσσωντο ταῖς γνώμαις, καὶ ἐξερεῦν αὐτὸν, ἀδύνατοι ὅντες διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως καὶ διὰ τὴν ἄλλήλων ἀγνωσίαν, οὐκ εἶχον. κατὰ δὲ τὸ αὐτὸν τοῦτο καὶ προσολοφύρασθαι τινι ἀγανακτήσαντα, ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι ἐπιβούλεύσαντα, ἀδύνατον ἦν· ἡ γὰρ ἀγνῶτα ἀν εὑρεν φ

1. ἐπὶ i. δεδειὼς E.F. 2. καὶ post τις om. K. τεθνήκει B. Bekk. Goell. 3. ὑποπτεύοιτο A.B.F.L.N.O.V. d.e.g.i.k. correctus C. Haack. Poppo.

Goell. Bekk. ὑποπτεύοντο E. ceteri ὑποπτεύοντο. 5. βέβαιον d.i. εἴ] om. K. 6. σιγῶν A.E.F.Q.R. σιγῇ i. ἐσίγᾳ d. 7. ὅσον accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O. P.V.f.g.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. om. G. teste Bekk. δν i. Portus. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὁ ἦν. ἡττῶντο B. ἡσσόν τε A.E.F. ἡσσον τι H. 8. αὐτοὶ A.B.E.F.L.O.Q.R.f.g.k.m. διὰ τὴν] om. διὰ C.G.K.R.b.c.d.e.i.k.m. 9. εἶχον αὐτοὶ ἐξερεῦν A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.g. εἶχον αὐτὸν ἐξερεῦν f. et rec. G. ταῦτα B. Bekk. 2. 10. προσολοφύρεσθαι d.i. τινα c.e. ἀναγκάσαντα g. ἀμύνασθαι G.i.k.m. 11. ἐπιβούλεύοντα i. ἀγνῶτα f. ἀγνῶτι V. ἀν] om. B.i.

and it has been since adopted by Poppo. There is no such word in Attic Greek as ἐσκεπτόμην, the tenses being, σκοπῶ or σκοποῦμαι, ἐσκέπτομαι, σκέψαμαι, ἐσκεψάμαι. And if there were such a word, it could hardly have a passive signification.

2. ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου] “In some convenient way,” i. e. by assassination. Compare Dion Cassius, (Fragm. 23. Mai, Rom. 1827.) πολλοὺς—ἐκ τρόπου δή τινος ἐπιτηδείου ἔφειρον.

4. δικαιώσις] “A bringing to justice,” and consequently “punishing.” So Herodotus uses the verb δικαιοῦν, I. 100, 2. τοῦτο—κατ’ ἀξίην ἀδικήματος ἔδικαίειν.

7. καὶ ἐξερεῦν—οὐκ εἶχον] The infinitive ἐξερεῦν must depend on εἶχον, and not on ἀδύνατοι, unless we suppose the whole sentence to be in complete confusion. But is there not, if I may so speak, a positive rather than a negative sense in ἀδύνατοι, and does it not sig-

nify “powerless,” “helpless,” rather than “unable?” “And they had no means of finding it out, the size of “the city and their want of knowledge “of one another rendering them powerless.” Compare VII. 14, 2. αἱ νῦν οὖσαι πόλεις ξύμμαχοι ἀδύνατοι. VI. 85, 1. VII. 28, 4.

10. προσολοφύρασθαι] Hor. Epod. II.

12. Querebar applorans tibi. BEKKER.

ώστε ἀμύνασθαι ἐπιβούλεύσαντα] “So as to repel one who was plotting against them.” We might expect τὸν ἐπιβούλεύσαντα, but the absence of the article does not seem to me a sufficient reason for taking ἐπιβούλεύσαντα with the subject, “so as to take counsel against their enemies, and so repel them,” because ἐπιβούλεύειν and ἀμύνασθαι are opposites to each other, the one applying to aggression and the other to defence. And had Thucydides meant to apply them to the same person, he would have written, I think, ἀντιβούλεύσαντα, as in III. 12, 3.

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έρει, ἡ γνώριμον ἅπιστον. ἀλλήλοις γὰρ ἅπαντες ὑπόπτως 5 προσήσαν οἱ τοῦ δῆμου, ὡς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων. ἐνῆσαν γὰρ καὶ οὓς οὐκ ἄν ποτέ τις φέτο ἐσ ὀλιγαρχίαν τραπέσθαι· καὶ τὸ ἅπιστον οὗτοι μέγιστον πρὸς τοὺς πολ- 5 λοὺς ἐποίησαν, καὶ πλεῖστα ἐσ τὴν τῶν ὀλίγων ἀσφάλειαν ὠφέλησαν, βέβαιον τὴν ἅπιστίαν τῷ δῆμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν καταστήσαντες.

LXVII. Ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ καιρῷ οἱ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον ἐλθόντες εὐθὺς τῶν λοιπῶν εἴχοντο. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τὸν
 10 The people, under the δῆμον ἔνταξις εἰπον γνώμην δέκα ἄνδρας
 influence of terror, appoint a commission to draw up a new ἐλέσθαι ἔνγγραφέας αὐτοκράτορας, τούτους δὲ
 ἔνγγραψαντας γνώμην ἐσενεγκεῖν ἐσ τὸν δῆμον

1. οἱ τοῦ δῆμου ὑπόπτως προσήσαν Gregor. Cor. p. 80. 2. προσίεσαν F. μετέχοντί τιν d. γενομένων L.O.g.k. γεγενημένων Gregorius. 3. ἐνίεσαν E. οὓς] ὡς A.E.F. ὕσπερ K. 4. τὸ] om. K.Q. 6. ἑαυτῶν B. 8. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ Etymol. M.v. συγγραφεῖς. τὸν] om. Suidas, v. ἔνγγραφεῖς. 9. ἐλθόντες—καὶ] ἐλθόντες εἰς ἀθήνας Suidas. εὐθὺν Etym. M. 11. δὲ] om. Suidas.
 12. ἐπενεγκεῖν G.L.O.P.d.i.k.m.

2. ὡς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων] This must be the accusative absolute, as it is called, “ supposing any man “ whom they met to be a party to the “ plot.” Compare Matthiae, Gr. Gr. §. 568. 3. Jelf, 701.

6. βέβαιον τὴν ἅπιστίαν—καταστήσαντες] “ Confirming the people in their “ mutual mistrust ;” “ making their “ mistrust a thing quite settled and “ unavoidable.” Compare II. 89, 6. φόβον παρέχετε πιστότερον, and III. 43, 1. τῆς οὐ βεβαίου δοκήσεως τῶν κερδῶν. The last line is no more than a repetition of τὸ ἅπιστον—μέγιστον ἐποίησαν : but what is first mentioned as a fact is then repeated as bearing upon the success of the conspiracy. But this is one of the passages which Thucydides would probably have corrected had he ever finished his work.

8. Ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ καιρῷ—οἰκήσεται] Hæc laudat Harpocration in συγγραφεῖς εἰς τὸν δῆμον. Vide ibi omnino Valegium. WASS.

10. δέκα ἄνδρας—ἔνγγραφέας αὐτοκράτορας] In Roman style, “ Decemviros “ legibus scribendis.” “ Ten commis- “ sioners with full powers to frame a

“ constitution.” And so the appointment of the thirty a few years later ran in similar terms : ἔδοξε τῷ δῆμῳ, τριάκοντα ἄνδρας ἐλέσθαι, οἱ τοὺς πατρίους νόμους ἔνγγραψοντι, καθ οὓς πολιτεύσονται. Xenoph. Hellen. II. 3, 2. The πρόβούλοι mentioned by Lysias, (Eratosthen. p. 426. Reiske,) are not these commissioners, but the body already noticed, VIII. 1, 3. ἀρχὴ πρεσβυτέρων ἄνδρῶν οἱ τινες περὶ τῶν παρόντων, ὡς ἀν καιρὸς ἦ, προβούλεύσονται. Among these πρόβούλοι was Hagnon the father of Theramenes, and Lysias charges him with being forward in bringing about the overthrow of the constitution on this occasion. It is manifest indeed that had the πρόβούλοι been true to their duty, the proposal to appoint the ten commissioners could not have been submitted to the assembly ; for by the very terms of their appointment, the initiative in all legislation, if I may be excused the expression, was confined to them ; and the people could vote on no measure that had not previously received their sanction.

constitution. It is proposed to create an executive and self-chosen council of FOUR HUNDRED, and a sovereign assembly of FIVE THOUSAND. έστι ήμέραν ρόητην, καθ' ὅ τι ἄριστα ἡ πόλις οἰκήσεται. ἐπειτα, ἐπειδὴ η ἡμέρα ἐφῆκε, ξυνέκλησαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸν Κολωνὸν (ἔστι δὲ ιερὸν Ποσειδῶνος ἔξω πόλεως, ἀπέχον σταδίους μάλιστα δέκα), καὶ ἐσήνεγκαν οἱ ξυγ-
γραφῆς ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν, αὐτὸ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐξεῖναι μὲν Ἀθηναίων ἀνειπεῖν γνώμην ἦν ἂν τις βούληται· ἢν δέ τις τὸν εἰπόντα ἡ γράψηται παρανόμων ἡ ἄλλῳ τῷ τρόπῳ βλάψῃ, μεγάλας

2. ἐπειτα ἐπειδὴ] ἐπεὶ δὲ Suidas. οὐκέτι om. A.B.F.H.K.L.R. παρῆν ἐφῆκε G.
ἐφῆκε παρῆν κ. παρῆν γρ. g.m. ξυνέκλησαν E.F.H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ξυνέλεξαν

ξυνέκλεισαν A.B.L.O.k. συνέκλεισαν m. ξυνέκλεισαν G. ceteri cum Suida ξυνέλεξαν.
3. ἔστι δέ] ὁ ἦν Suidas. 4. ἔξω—δέκα] om. Suidas. Articulum ante πόλεως
omisi cum A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.c.f.g.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπέχων E.F.
5. ἐσήνεγκαν Suidas. συγγραφεῖς F.V. 6. ἀθηναῖοι Suidas. 7. ἀνειπεῖν]
ἀνατρέπειν A.C.E.F.H.K.N.V.c.e. cum Suida. Haack. βούληται A.C.E.F.V.
f.g.k. cum Suida. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo βούλεται. 8. παρανομῶν
A.E.F.V. ἄλλῳ τῷ V. τῷ] om. K. βλάψῃ E.F.H.

2. ξυνέκλησαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸν Κολωνὸν] The expression seems to refer to the practice of enclosing the place of assembly with a railing, to keep out persons who had no vote, and also to prevent the members of the assembly from going away till the business was over. Pollux, speaking of the same practice, uses the word ξυνήλαντον, VIII. §. 104. Sometimes the place of assembly was surrounded by a rope coloured red, so as to leave a mark on any one who attempted to get over it. See Schömann, De Comitiis Atheniens. c. 4. The ordinary assemblies at this period were held in the place called Pnyx, within the city. (See, for its situation, Leake's Topogr. of Athens, p. 40.) On the present occasion a spot without the city was chosen to prevent the people from organizing any effectual resistance to the conspirators; for the slaves and μέτοικοι were well affected to the democratical constitution, and in case of any conflict in the city, would have rendered powerful assistance to its defenders. For the situation of Colonus, see Haygarth's "Panoramic View of Athens illustrated," Walpole's Memoirs of Turkey, vol. I. p. 556. The passage of Cicero, De Finibus, V. i. does not contradict the text of Thucydides. For after he had observed that Academia was six stadia

distant from Dipylon, the gate of the city which led towards it, he adds, "me ipsum *huc modo venientem* con- "vertebat ad sese Coloneus ille locus." But this might be said if Colonus was only in sight from the road to Academia; and from the "Panoramic View" already referred to, it appears to be a hill tolerably conspicuous.

8. γράψηται παρανόμων] The famous γραφαι παρανόμων were a criminal process against any man who had proposed a law or a decree which was either, 1st, absolutely unconstitutional; or, 2nd, highly injurious to the commonwealth; or, 3rd, which had been proposed and carried without a due observance of all the forms prescribed by law. It was intended to serve as a check upon the privilege enjoyed by every citizen in the assembly of originating any measure; whereas at Rome nothing could be submitted to the comitia, and no citizen could address the people without the permission of the presiding magistrate. The process was what was technically called ἀγών τιμητις: that is, there was no fixed penalty for any one convicted by it, but the prosecutor proposed such a penalty as he thought the case required, and the defendant, on the other hand, proposed a lighter one; so that the court had to decide a second question as to the amount of punishment.

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ζημίας ἐπέθεσαν. ἐνταῦθα δὴ λαμπρῶς ἐλέγετο ἥδη μήτε 3
ἀρχὴν ἄρχειν μηδεμίαν ἔτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόσμου μήτε μισθο-
φορεῖν, προέδρους τε ἐλέσθαι πέντε ἄνδρας, τούτους δὲ ἐλέ-
σθαι ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας, καὶ τῶν ἑκατὸν ἕκαστον πρὸς ἑαυτὸν
5 τρεῖς· ἐλθόντας δὲ αὐτοὺς τετρακοσίους ὅντας ἐς τὸ βουλευ-
τήριον, ἄρχειν ὅπῃ ἀν ἄριστα γιγνώσκωσιν, αὐτοκράτορας,
καὶ τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους δὲ ἔνδιλέγειν, ὅπόταν αὐτοῖς δοκῆ.
LXVIII. ἦν δὲ ὁ μὲν τὴν γνώμην ταύτην εἰπὼν Πείσανδρος,
καὶ τἄλλα ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς προθυμότατα ἔνγκαταλύσας
10 Names and characters
of the principal revo-
lutionists. τὸν δῆμον· ὁ μέντοι ἄπαν τὸ πρᾶγμα ἔνυθεὶς,
ὅτῳ τρόπῳ κατέστη ἐς τοῦτο, καὶ ἐκ πλείστου
ANTIPHON. ἐπιμεληθεὶς Ἀντιφῶν ἦν, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναίων τῶν

1. δὲ K. μήτε καὶ ἄρχειν ἔχειν B. 2. ἔπι] om. C.K.e. et Suidas. μήτε]
om. K. 3. δέ] om. Suidas. ἔχεσθαι e. 4. ἄνδρας accessit ex A.B.E.F.
H.K.N.Q.V. et Suida. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἑαυτὸν A.B.C.H.N.Q.V.f. Poppo.
Bekk. ἑαυτῶν E.F. ceteri ἑαυτῷ. 5. τρὶς E.F. 6. ὅποι c. γιγνώσκουσιν
C.E.F.H.K. 7. ὅπότε R. δοκεῖ H.Q. δοκεῖν g. δοκοί d.i. 8. ταύτην
τὴν γνώμην Suidas. εἰπὼν ταύτην Q. 10. πᾶν B. 11. κατέστησε τοῦτο B.
12. ἐπιμελετηθεὶς margo d.

after having first found the defendant guilty. For a full account of the *γραφαὶ παρανόμων*, see Schömann de Comitiis Atheniensium, II. 2.

12. *'Αντιφῶν*] Antiphon, the son of Sophilus, of the demus of Rhamnus, was born about the second year of the 75th Olympiad, A.C. 479. He was one of the first men who opened a school of oratory at Athens, and according to some accounts Thucydides was one of his pupils. The decree of the people upon his trial is given by the pretended Plutarch in his Lives of the Orators. He was accused for going on a treasonable embassy to Sparta with Archeptolemus and Onomacles, (Thucyd. VIII. 90, 2.) was condemned and put to death, and his family lost their rights of citizenship for ever, being made *ἄτιμοι*, whether in the greatest or in one of the lesser degrees does not appear. His property was confiscated, and his body denied a burial within the limits of Attica. There is another Antiphon mentioned by Xenophon as put to death by the Thirty, (Hellenic. II. 3, 40.) but he was probably of an entirely different family, being the son of

Lysonides, not of Sophilus. See the Memoir on Antiphon by Peter Van Spaen, in Reiske's edit. of the Orators, VII. p. 795. Antiphon's ability cannot be questioned, but how such a writer as Thucydides can extol his "virtue," seems at first sight extraordinary. For according to Thucydides' own statement, (VIII. 91. ad fin.) Antiphon was a traitor to his country in the highest degree; false to that great and glorious Athens for whom her noblest sons Pericles, Demosthenes, and Thucydides himself, felt so deep and enthusiastic a love. He was the chief contriver of a traitorous conspiracy, whose means were assassination, and whose object was the overthrow of the best and happiest state of society then known; a state of society so just and liberal, when compared with every other at that time, that even the condition of the slaves was benefited by it. (Xenoph. de Repub. Athen. I. §. 10.) But Thucydides no doubt allowed his personal feelings towards his old instructor to influence his general impression of his character, although he would not suffer them to affect his

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καθ' ἑαυτὸν ὑρετῆ τε οὐδενὸς ὕστερος, καὶ κράτιστος ἐνθυμηθῆναι γενόμενος καὶ ᾧ [ἄν] γνοίη εἰπεῖν, καὶ ἐσ μὲν δῆμον οὐ παρὶων οὐδὲ ἐσ ἄλλον ἀγῶνα ἔκουσιος οὐδένα, ἀλλ' ὑπόπτως τῷ πλιόθει διὰ δόξαν δεινότητος διακείμενος, τοὺς μέντοι ἀγωνιζομένους καὶ ἐν δικαστηρίῳ καὶ ἐν δήμῳ πλεῖ-5 στα εἰς ἀνὴρ, ὅστις ξυμβουλεύσαιτο τι, δυνάμενος ὠφελεῖν.
2 καὶ αὐτὸς τε, ἐπειδὴ τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν ὕστερῳ μεταπεσόντα ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐκακοῦτο, ἄριστα φαίνεται τῶν μέχρι ἐμοῦ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τούτων αἰτιαθεὶς, ὡς ξυγκατέστησε, θανάτου

1. γε A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.R.V.d.f.g.k.m. ὕστερος] δεύτερος B. 2. ἄν] om. C.G.b.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. Dobræus. ante ἄ ponunt F.H. om. Goell. unciis inclus. Poppo. ἀναγνοῦ E. ἀ γνοῖ G. μὲν] om. d.i. μὲν τὸν g. 3. ἔκουσιος A.E.F.G.H. L.O.Q.V.g.k.m. 5. καὶ ἐν δήμῳ] om. I. ante illa καὶ ἐν δικαστηρίῳ ponit K. 6. ὅστις] ὅτι L.O.P.g. ὅτῳ d.i. ξυμβολεῖσαι τὸ F. ξυμβ.—ὠφελεῖν] om. g. 7. τε] om. f. "Immo δέ," Bekk. γε inavult Goell. επειδὴ μετέστη ἡ δημοκρατία καὶ εἰς ἀγῶνας κατέστη μετὰ τῶν A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.g.i. margo G. et omissio μετέστη k. μετὰ habent etiam Q.R.f. Cum A.B. caterisque consentit V. nisi quod τὰ τὸν pro μετὰ τῶν exhibeat. τριακοσίων F.Q.g. μεταπεσὼν corr. G. μεταπεσόντων L.O. Prima libri N. scriptura fuit μετὰ τῶν—μεταπεσόντων sed corrector e μετὰ effinxit τὰ, μεταπεσόντων in μεταπεσόντα mutato. 8. ὑπὲρ a. τ. τῶν μ. ε. N.V. 9. αἰτιαθεὶς A.B.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.b.f.g.i.m. marg. antiqua manu C. Poppo. Goell. Dobr. Bekk. αἰτιασθεὶς E.k. vulgo αἰτια. ὡς] om. A.F.H. κατέστησε f.

statement of his particular actions. Antiphon was probably a warm and true friend, pure in the domestic relations of life, and honourable in his professional conduct; serving faithfully those who consulted him, and never selling their cause, as was sometimes done, because the opposite party offered him a higher fee. This so far was virtue; and if he were guilty of cruelty and perfidy towards his enemies, and sacrificed his country to his party, how many eminent men in Roman history, to say nothing of later times, have been liable to the same charge: and how small a portion of mankind, even in Christian countries, have ever understood practically that a good man's virtue is shown not so much in his behaviour towards his friends, or men of his own party, as in his right appreciation of those less generally acknowledged ties which bind him to persons indifferent to him or hostile,—to his country,—to the whole race of mankind,—and to God?

4. τοὺς μέντοι ἀγωνιζομένους, κ. τ λ.]

The strict grammatical construction would require the genitive, for ὅστις properly depends on it. "Most able" "of any one man to assist any of those engaged in political or legal contests" "who might in any point ask his coun-sel." For the expression εἰς ἀνὴρ, compare III. 39, 1. μᾶλιστα δὴ μιαν πόλιν ἡδικηκότας ὑμᾶς, and the note there.

7. καὶ αὐτὸς τε] Is not this a similar expression to that in I. 9, 3. καὶ ναυτικῷ τε ἄμα—ἰσχύσας, and is not the sense exactly the same as that of καὶ αὐτὸς δέ. "And he too," whether it be thought that the word *too* in English corresponds to the first of the two conjunctions in Greek, or to the second?

τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν ὕστερῳ μεταπεσόντα] Plane eodem modo loquitur Plato, Epist. VII. non longe a principio: χρόνῳ δὲ οὐ πολλῷ μετέπεσε τὰ τῶν τριακοσία τε, καὶ πάσα η τότε πολιτεία. In eo, quod plerique MSS. habent, nihil boni sensus invenire possum. Duk.

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δίκην ἀπολογησάμενος. παρέσχε δὲ καὶ ὁ Φρύνιχος ἑαυτὸν

PHRYNICHUS. πάντων διαφερόντως προθυμότατον ἐς τὴν
(who had now joined
the conspiracy). ὀλιγαρχίαν, δεδιὼς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, καὶ
ἐπιστάμενος εἰδότα αὐτὸν ὅσα ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ πρὸς τὸν Ἀστύ-
οχὸν ἔπραξε, νομίζων οὐκ ἄν ποτε αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ὑπ’
ὀλιγαρχίας κατελθεῖν πολύ τε πρὸς τὰ δεινὰ, ἐπειδήπερ
ὑπέστη, φερεγγυώτατος ἐφάνη. καὶ Θηραμένης ὁ τοῦ

THERAMENES. Ἀγνωμος ἐν τοῖς ξυγκαταλύουσι τὸν δῆμον
πρῶτος ἦν, ἀνὴρ οὐτε εἰπεῖν οὐτε γνῶναι ἀδύνατος. ὥστε
ιο ἀπ’ ἀνδρῶν πολλῶν καὶ ξυνετῶν πραχθὲν τὸ ἔργον οὐκ
ἀπεικότως, καίπερ μέγα ὃν, προύχώρησε χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἦν
τὸν Ἀθηναίων δῆμον ἐπ’ ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ μάλιστα, ἐπειδὴ οἱ
τύραννοι κατελύθησαν, ἐλευθερίας παῦσαι, καὶ οὐ μόνον μὴ
ὑπήκοον ὄντα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπὲρ ἡμισυ τοῦ χρόνου τούτου αὐτὸν
ι5 ἄλλων ἄρχειν εἰωθότα.

LXIX. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ ἐκκλησία οὐδενὸς ἀντειπόντος, ἀλλὰ
κυρώσασα ταῦτα διελύθη, τοὺς τετρακοσίους ἥδη ὕστερον
The constitutional council of FIVE HUNDRED is destroyed by violence.
τρόπῳ τοιῷδε ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον ἐσήγαγον·
ἡσαν [δ'] Ἀθηναῖοι πάντες ἀεὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ²⁰
τείχει, οἱ δὲ ἐν τάξει, τῶν ἐν Δεκελείᾳ πολε-

1. ἀπολογησόμενος B. ἀπολογισάμενος E. καὶ ὁ φρύνιχος B.N.V. Bekk. 2.
vulgo καὶ φρύνιχος. 2. προθυμότατον e. 3. δεδειῶς E.F. ἀλκιβιάδη e. 4. τὸν]
om. F.f. 5. ἔπραστον e. ἔπραξαν C. τὸ] om. d. 6. τε A.B.C.F.H.K.N.Q.V.f.i.
Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo δέ. 7. καὶ ὁ θηραμένης K. 9. πρῶτον Q.
10. ὑπ’ P. ξετῶν E. 11. ὃν] ἀν E.F.H. ἀν K. 12. τῶν A.F.G.H.L.N.O.m.
ἐπ’ ἔτει A.B.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.f.g.i.k.m. Bekk. 2. vulgo præpositionem omit-
tunt. ἑκατοστῷ] ἑκαστος τῶι A.F. 13. οὐ] μὴ c. 14. ὑπερῆμισυ F.
αὐτὸν] om. Q. 16. ἐπει e. 17. ἥδη ὕστερον τρόπῳ τοιῷδε B. Goell. Bekk.
τοιῷδε om. K.e. ὕστερον om. O. ἥδη om. L. ceteri (omisso τοιῷδε G.) τρόπῳ
τοιῷδε ὕστερον ἥδη. 18. εἰσῆγον P. 19. [δ'] Bekk. 2. ἀθηναῖοι B.F.H.K.L.N.
O.P.Q.f.g.i.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀθηναίων. 20. οἱ δ'] οὐ δ' B.

4. Ἀστύοχον] See ch. 50.

8. ἐν τοῖς—πρῶτος ἦν] This expression is, I think, equivalent to ἐν τοῖς πρῶτος ξυγκατέλυσε, and shews that ἐν τοῖς πρῶτος is rather a modification of the full superlative than an extension of it: for Theramenes was clearly not "the very foremost among the conspirators," but only "one of the foremost." See note on III. 17, 1.

12. ἐπ’ ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ] Bekker in his

edition of 1832 has inserted the preposition, which all former editors had omitted. The sense seems to be, "when nearly a hundred years were past; when nearly the hundredth year was come;" literally, "upon the hundredth year;" that length of time being in a manner the condition of circumstances on which the attempt was to proceed.

19. ἡσαν [δ'] Ἀθηναῖοι, κ. τ. λ.] Either

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2 μίων ἔικα, ἐφ' ὅπλοις. τῇ οὖν ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ τοὺς μὲν μὴ
ξυναιδότας ἔισαν, ὥσπερ εἰώθεσαν, ἀπελθεῖν, τοῖς δὲ ἐν τῇ
ξυνωμοσίᾳ εἴρητο ιῆσυ χῆ, μὴ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς ὅπλοις, ἀλλ'
ἀποθεν, περιμένειν, καὶ ἦν τις ἐνιστῆται τοῖς ποιουμένοις,
3 λαβόντας τὰ ὅπλα μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν. ἢσαν δὲ καὶ Ἀνδριοι καὶ
Τήνιοι καὶ Καρυστίων τριακόσιοι καὶ Αἰγινητῶν τῶν ἐποί-
κων, οὓς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπεμψαν οἰκήσοντας, ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο
4 ἥκουντες ἐν τοῖς ἑαυτῶν ὅπλοις, οἷς ταῦτα προείρητο. τούτων
δὲ διατεταγμένων οὗτως ἐλθόντες οἱ τετρακόσιοι, μετὰ ξιφι-
δίου ἀφανοῦς ἔκαστος, καὶ οἱ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν μετ' αὐτῶν 10
“Ἐλλῆνες νεανίσκοι, οἵς ἐχρῶντο εἴ τι που δέοι χειρουργεῖν,
ἐπέστησαν τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου βουλευταῖς οὖσιν ἐν τῷ
βουλευτηρίῳ, καὶ εἰπον αὐτοῖς ἐξιέναι λαβοῦσι τὸν μισθόν
ἔφερον δὲ αὐτοῖς τοῦ ἵπολοίπου χρόνου παντὸς αὐτοὶ, καὶ

1. ἔικα B. μὴ] om. H.L.i. 2. ξυνειπόντας g. ὡς, omissa περ, F.H.V.f.
3. συνωμοσίᾳ B. ξυνωμοσίᾳ E.F.H. ὑπ' nonnulli. 4. τις] τι P. ἐνιστῆται
A.B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐνίστηται. 6. τῆσι B.Q. καρύστοις Q.
Αἰγινητῶν E.F. 7. ἀθηναῖοι sine articulo B. Bekker. Goell. οἰκήσαντας B.
8. τὰ αὐτὰ B. 9. τριακόσιοι K. 10. καὶ οἱ ἑκατὸν C.c.e. οἱ om. V. αὐτοῦ c.
11. Ἐλλῆνες] om. B.C.K.N.V.c.e.g. uncis inclusit Bekk. τι] om. Q. post που
ponit B. 13. ἐξιέναι αὐτοῖς N.V. 14. αὐτοὶ] om. i.

the conjunction δὲ must be struck out, or there must be put a colon after ἐσήγαγον instead of a period, and the words ἢσαν δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι—ἐφ' ὅπλοις must be considered as half parenthetical; to which the clause τῇ οὖν ἡμέρᾳ, κ. τ. λ. is confusedly made to refer. For the fact here spoken of, compare VII. 28, 2.

2. *εἰσεισθεῖσι*] The citizens whose turn it was to be on duty that day, were allowed to go home as usual after a sort of morning parade, leaving their arms piled in some open space, to be ready in case of any alarm. The conspirators therefore directed their associates not to disperse altogether, but to wait at some little distance from the place where the arms were piled, that they might instantly secure them if any attempt should be made to resist the execution of the plot.

6. Αἰγινητῶν τῶν ἐποίκων] See II. 27, 1. VII. 57, 2. These Aiginetan settlers were probably induced to join in the plot by the hope of obtaining the king

of Persia's aid against the Peloponnesians. For if the Peloponnesians triumphed in the war, the native Aeginetans were sure to be restored to their island, as they actually were after the battle of Aegospotami, and the Athenian settlers in the island would then undoubtedly be ejected from their allotments.

11. “Ἐλλῆνες νεανίσκοι] That is to say, some of the members of the aristocratical clubs, or unions, already noticed, (VIII. 54, 4.) The word Ἐλλῆνες is added, because the ordinary attendants of the magistrates at Athens were not Greeks but Barbarians, commonly Scythians, chosen out of the government slaves. See Böckh, Staatshaushalt. der Athen. I. p. 222. (I. p. 277. Eng. transl.) Schömann de Comitiis, p. 90. Pollux, VIII. 131, 132.

14. τοις ἵπολοίπον χρίον παντὸς] Totius temporis quod reliquum erat (ad annum explendum)—φέρειν, ut Aristoph. Equit. 1196. ἀστοι φέρω. DOBREE.

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ἐξιοῦσιν ἐδίδοσαν. LXX. ὡς δὲ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἦ τε

The FOUR HUNDRED are installed in their place, and the revolution is accomplished. The new government try to negotiate with Agis. 5
 βουλὴ οὐδὲν ἀντειποῦσα ὑπεξῆλθε, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πολῖται οὐδὲν ἐνεωτέριζον ἀλλ’ ἡσύχαζον, οἱ δὲ τετρακόσιοι ἐσελθόντες ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον τότε μὲν πρυτάνεις τε σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀπεκλήρωσαν, καὶ ὅσα πρὸς τὸν θεοὺς, εὐχαῖς καὶ θυσίαις καθιστάμενοι ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐχρήσαντο, ὕστερον δὲ πολὺ μεταλλάξαντες τῆς τοῦ δήμου διοικήσεως, πλὴν τὸν φεύγοντας οὐ κατῆγον τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐνεκα, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα 10 ἐνεμον κατὰ κράτος τὴν πόλιν. καὶ ἀνδρας τέ τινας ἀπέ-
 κτειναν οὐ πολλοὺς, οἱ ἐδόκουν ἐπιτήδειοι εἶναι ὑπεξαιρεθῆναι, καὶ ἄλλους ἔδησαν, τὸν δὲ καὶ μετεστήσαντο πρὸς τε "Αγιν τὸν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέα, ὅντα ἐν τῇ Δεκελείᾳ, ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο, λέγοντες διαλλαγῆναι βούλεσθαι, καὶ εἰκὸς 15 εἶναι αὐτὸν σφίσι, καὶ οὐκέτι τῷ ἀπίστῳ δήμῳ, μᾶλλον ἔνγχωρεῖν. LXXI. ὁ δὲ νομίζων τὴν πόλιν οὐχ ἡσυχάζειν, Agis, despising their overtures, attempts to surprise Athens. He
 οὐδὲ εὐθὺς οὔτω τὸν δῆμον τὴν παλαιὰν ἐλευθερίαν παραδώσειν, εἴ τε στρατιὰν πολλὴν ἴδοι

1. δέ] τε B.	τῷ τρόπῳ τούτῳ P.	ἡ δὲ c.	2. οὐθὲν B.	μηδὲν c.
3. οὐδὲν οὐτ' ἐλεγον οὐδὲ ἐπρασσον N.		4. δέ] om. c. N. corr.	τριακόσιοι B.	
ἐπελθόντες c.d.e.i.	ἐλθόντες Q.f.k.	5. τότε μὲν] om. N.V.	τε] om. C.K.c.d.e.	
ἐπεκλήρωσαν i.	7. ἀρχὴν] μάχην L.	8. καταλλάξαντες L.	τὸν] om.	
C.K.e.	9. ἀλκιβιάδου δὲ ἐνεκα C.G.K.L.O.P.R.e.g.k.m.	10. κράτος] om. B.		
ἀπέκτεινον K.	12. τὸν] οὐς B.	μετεστήσαντο A.B.F.H.L.N.O.Q.V.f.g.i.k.m.		
Haack.	Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μετέστησαν.	13. τῶν λακ. βασ. F.G.N.V.i.k.		
τῶν (τὸν teste Bekk.) λακ. τὸν βασ. B.	15. αὐτὸν] αὐτοῖς A. (E. teste Bekk.) F.G.			
H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.f.g.k.m.	αὐτῆς E.	αὐτὸν R.	18. παραδώσοι c.	

3. οἱ δὲ τετρακόσιοι] "Then the four hundred went in to the council house," &c. Δέ here, as in many other places, is placed in the apodosis of the sentence, with the principal verb. Compare I. 11, 2. II. 65, 5. IV. 132, 2. and Herodotus, I. 116, 5. ἐπεὶ δὲ ὑπελέλειπτο ὁ βουκόλος μοῦνος, μουνωθέντα δὲ αὐτὸν εἴρετο ὁ Ἀστυάγης,—δὲ—ἔφη.

6. ὅσα πρὸς τὸν θεοὺς] "And for what concerned the gods," i. e. with respect to religious observances. For this adverbial use of ὅσα, compare Herodot. I. 215, 2. ὅσα μὲν γὰρ ἐσ αἰχμᾶς, χαλκῷ χρέωνται, and II. 4, 1. ὅσα δὲ ἀνθρωπῆς πρήγματα, ὧδε ἐλεγον. "And

"with respect to the rites of religion, they had solemn prayers and sacrifices on entering upon their office."

8. πλὴν τὸν φεύγοντας—τὰ δὲ ἄλλα] A confusion between two constructions, πλὴν ὅτι οὐ κατῆγον,—τὰ ἄλλα ἐνεμον, and, τὸν μὲν φεύγοντας,—τὰ δὲ ἄλλα. Compare VII. 33, 2. πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων,—οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι—έβοήθουν.

10. ἐνεμον κατὰ κράτος] Id est, διώκουν. Thomas Magister in νέμω. DUK.

11. ἐπιτήδειοι—ὑπεξαιρεθῆναι] "Fit subjects to be put out of the way." Compare Xenoph. Anab. II. 3, 11. τὸν ἐπιτήδειον ἐπαιεν ἄν.

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is repulsed, and then
is willing to listen to
their proposals. Ambas-
sadors are sent to
Sparta to treat of
peace.

σφῶν, οὐκ ἀν ἡσυχάσειν, οὐδὲ ἐν τῷ παρόντι πάνυ τι πιστεύων μὴ οὐκέτι ταράττεσθαι αὐτοὺς, τοῖς μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐλθοῦσιν οὐδὲν ξυμβατικὸν ἀπεκρίνατο, προσμεταπεμψάμενος δὲ ἐκ Πελοπονήσου στρατιὰν πολλὴν οὐ πολλῷ στερον καὶ αὐτὸς τῇ ἐκ τῆς Δεκελείας φρουρᾷ μετὰ τῶν ἐλθόντων κατέβη πρὸς αὐτὰ τὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐλπίσας ἡ ταραχθέντας αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον ἀν χειρωθῆναι σφίσιν ἢ βούλονται, ἡ καὶ αὐτοβοεὶ ἀν, διὰ τὸν ἔνδοθέν τε καὶ ἔξωθεν κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς γενησόμενον θόρυβον, τῆς τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν διὰ τὴν κατ’ αὐτὰ ἐρημίαν λήψεως οὐκ ἀν ἀμαρτεῖν. ὡς δὲ προσέμιξε τε ἐγγὺς καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ μὲν ἔνδοθεν οὐδὲ ὅπωστιοῦν ἐκίνησαν, τοὺς δὲ ιππέας ἐκπέμψαντες καὶ μέρος τι τῶν ὄπλιτῶν καὶ ψιλῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν, ἄνδρας [τε] κατέβαλον αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ ἐγγὺς προσελθεῖν καὶ ὅπλων τινῶν καὶ νεκρῶν ἐκράτησαν, οὗτω δὴ γνοὺς ἀπήγαγε πάλιν τὴν στρατιάν. καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν καὶ οἱ μετ’ αὐτοῦ κατὰ χώραν ἐν τῇ Δεκελείᾳ ἔμενον, τοὺς δ’ ἐπελθόντας ὀλίγας τινὰς ἡμέρας ἐν τῇ γῇ μείναντας ἀπέπεμψεν ἐπ’ οἴκου. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο παρὰ τε τὸν Ἀγιν ἐπρεσβεύοντο οἱ τετρακόσιοι οὐδὲν ἥσσον, καὶ ἐκείνου μᾶλλον ἦδη προσδεχομένου καὶ παραινοῦντος ἐκπέμ-

1. ἡσυχάσει F.H. ἡσυχάζειν Q.R. ἡσυχάσειν ἀλλὰ ποιήσειν θόρυβον N.V.
 2. πάνυ τι A.B.E.H.N.O.V.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πάνυ τοι L.
 vulgo πάνη. ταράττεσθαι Poppo. Goell. ταραττ. Bekk. 4. οὐδὲ A.F.
 ξυμβατικὸν C. 8. ᾧ] εἰ A.B.E.F.H.c. 9. βούλωνται V. 10. τῆς τῶν
 N.V. et correctus A. τῶν γοῦν Bauerus. ceteri et Bekk. τῶν γάρ. 14. τε
 accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk. κατεβαλλον C.R.e. κατελαζων L.d. 15. καὶ
 τινῶν νεκρῶν Q. 19. μείναντες C. ἀπέπεμψεν A.B.F.H.N.V.g.i.k.m. Haack.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπέπεμψαν. 20. ἥπτον B.d.i. 21. κακείνου B.
 μᾶλλον ἐπιδεχομένου.

9. ἡ καὶ αὐτοβοεὶ ἀν—οὐκ ἀν ἀμαρτεῖν] I have adopted the reading of the MSS. N and V, τῆς τῶν instead of τῶν γάρ, and connected αὐτοβοεὶ ἀν with οὐκ ἀν ἀμαρτεῖν, supposing the particle ἀν to be repeated, as is often the case, owing to the intervening clause διὰ τὸν —θόρυβον. By approaching to the walls of Athens Agis hoped either to produce such an effect by his presence

as to induce the Athenians to make peace on his own terms; or looking only to military advantages, he trusted to be able to surprise the long walls, the force appointed to defend them, παρ’ ἐπαλξεῖν, being probably either called off wholly or in part, or having its attention diverted from the care of its proper charge by the prevailing confusion and agitation.

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πουσι καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμονα περὶ ξυμβάσεως πρέσβεις,
βουλόμενοι διαλλαγῆναι.

LXXII. Πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Σάμον δέκα ἄνδρας,
παραμυθησομένους τὸ στρατόπεδον, καὶ διδάξοντας ὡς οὐκ

5 SAMOS.

The Four Hundred
send a deputation to
Samos, to acquaint
the armament there
with the late revolu-
tion, and to justify it.

ἐπὶ βλάβῃ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν ἡ
δλιγαρχία κατέστη, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τῶν
ξυμπάντων πραγμάτων, πεντακισχίλιοι τε ὅτι
εἶν, καὶ οὐ τετρακόσιοι μόνον, οἱ πράσσοντες·
καὶ τοι οὐ πώποτε Ἀθηναίους, διὰ τὰς στρα-
ιοτείας καὶ τὴν ὑπερόριον ἀσχολίαν, ἐς οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα οὔτω
μέγα ἐλθεῖν βουλεύσοντας, ἐν φιλοποίησις ξυνελθεῖν.
καὶ τἄλλα ἐπιστείλαντες τὰ πρέποντα εἰπεῖν, ἀπέπεμψαν
αὐτοὺς εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἔαυτῶν κατάστασιν, δείσαντες μὴ,
ὅπερ ἐγένετο, ναυτικὸς ὄχλος οὕτε αὐτὸς μένειν ἐν τῷ δλι-
15 γαρχικῷ κόσμῳ ἐθέλη, σφᾶς τε μὴ ἐκεῖθεν ἀρξαμένου τοῦ
κακοῦ μεταστήσωσιν. LXXIII. ἐν γὰρ τῇ Σάμῳ ἐνεωτε-

1. καὶ ante ἐς om. B. περὶ] παριὼν B. 4. διδάξαντας F.R. 5. πολιτῶν]
δόπλιτῶν margo H. 8. οὗτε τριακόσιοι K.k. οἱ τετρακόσιοι B. πράττοντες B.
9. οὐ μόνον πώποτε F.H.N. 10. ὑπερορίαν C.K.i. ὑπεροριανον k. 11. ἐλθεῖν
μέγα Q. μέγα ἐλθεῖν οὔτω R. ξυνεξελθεῖν e. 12. καὶ τἄλλα] A.E.F.G.
ἄλλα τ' B. Bekk. 2. ἀντέπεμψαν L.O.P. 13. αὐτοὺς accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.
N.O.i.k. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. εὐθὺς] om. G.L.O.i.k.m. ἔαυτῶν B.
Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν Poppe. vulgo αὐτῶν. κατάστασιν A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V.c.f.k.
Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo μετάστασιν. 15. θέλη Q. ἐθέλει A.E.F.
H.N.V.c. ἐθελῆσαι B.

9. οὐ πώποτε Ἀθηναίους — ξυνελθεῖν]
As a fact this was probably false; as
an argument it was certainly sophistical.
It was probably false, because the
law required not only the presence but
the sanction of at least six thousand
citizens to some particular decrees of
the assembly, (Schömann de Comitiis,
p. 273.) and because it does not appear
from the history of the war how so
large a proportion of the citizens could
have been employed on foreign service,
or in any manner out of Attica, as to
allow of no more than five thousand
being left at home to attend the assem-
bly. And as an argument it was so-
phistical, because if only five thousand
had been able to attend out of the whole
Athenian people, how many were likely

to attend, when the right of attending
at all was limited to five thousand citi-
zens only? For the infinitive ξυνελθεῖν,
see Matth. Gr. Gr. §. 537. Jelf, 889. c.
The relative ἐν φιλοποίησις is resolvable
into the demonstrative pronoun and
conjunction ὥστε ἐν αὐτῷ. Jelf, 836.
5. a.

12. καὶ τἄλλα] Bekker in his latest
edition reads ἄλλα τ', which is simpler;
but it seems to be no more than a cor-
rection. Τὰ πρέποντα εἰπεῖν seems added
as an explanation of τἄλλα: “And
“having given them the rest of their
“instructions, that is to say, having in-
“structed them in such points as might
“be urged with advantage before the
“armament at Samos, they sent them
“off immediately.”

SAMOS. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

Previously to the arrival of the deputation, an oligarchical revolution had been attempted by some conspirators at Samos, and had utterly failed. **ρίζετο** ἥδη τὰ περὶ τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, καὶ ἔννέβη τοιάδε γενέσθαι ὑπ' αὐτὸν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον, ὅνπερ οἱ τετρακόσιοι ἔννισταντο. οἱ γὰρ τότε τῶν Σαμίων ἐπαναστάντες τοῖς δυνατοῖς καὶ ὄντες δῆμος, μεταβαλλόμενοι αὖθις καὶ πει-
σθέντες ὑπό τε τοῦ Πεισάνδρου, ὅτε ἦλθε, καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ἔννεστώτων Ἀθηναίων, ἐγένοντό τε ἐς τριακοσίους ἔννωμόται, καὶ ἐμελλον τοῖς ἄλλοις ὡς δῆμῳ ὄντι ἐπιθή-
ζεσθαι. καὶ Ὑπέρβολόν τέ τινα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, μοχθηρὸν ἄνθρωπον, ὁστρακισμένον οὐ διὰ δυνάμεως καὶ ἀξιώματος **io**
φύβον ἄλλὰ διὰ πονηρίαν καὶ αἰσχύνην τῆς πόλεως, ἀποκτεί-
νουσι μετὰ Χαρμίνου τε, ἐνὸς τῶν στρατηγῶν, καὶ τινων τῶν παρὰ σφίσιν Ἀθηναίων, πίστιν διδόντες αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἄλλα μετ' αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ἔννέπραξαν, τοῖς τε πλείοσιν ὕρμηντο
4 ἐπιτίθεσθαι. οἱ δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τῶν τε στρατηγῶν Λέοντι καὶ **15**
Διομέδοντι (οὗτοι γὰρ οὐχ ἔκόντες, διὰ τὸ τιμᾶσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, ἔφερον τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν) τὸ μέλλον σημαίνουσι, καὶ Θρασυβούλῳ καὶ Θρασύλῳ τῷ μὲν τριηραρχοῦντι, τῷ δὲ ὀπλιτεύοντι, καὶ ἄλλοις οἱ ἐδόκουν ἀεὶ μάλιστα ἐναντιοῦσθαι τοῖς ἔννεστῶσι· καὶ οὐκ ἡξίουν περιδεῖν αὐτοὺς σφᾶς τε **20**
διαφθαρέντας καὶ Σάμον Ἀθηναίοις ἄλλοτριωθεῖσαν, δι' ἣν

2. τάδε R.f. ἵπὸ τὸν Q. τοῦτον accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.V.g.i.
k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 3. ὅν οἱ i. ὑπερ R. 7. ἐγένοντο—
ἀθηναίων] om. II. 8. ἔννωμότας L. ἔννωμάτας V. 10. ὁστρακισθέντα Q.
12. χαλμίνου i. τοῦ ἐνὸς d.i. 13. πίστιν διδόντων A.V. διδόντων πίστιν c.
ἄλλο e. τᾶλλα g. ἄλλῳ C. 14. πλείοσιν] πλέονταν B. 16. οὐκ ἔχοντες
A.B.E.F. 18. καὶ θρασύλῳ om. E. θρασύλῳ A.B.C. (E. in marg. rec.
manu.) F.H.K.N.P.Q.R.V.i.k.m. Bekk. 2. vulgo θρασύλλῳ. 20. ἡξίου C.G.Q.

3. τότε] "At the time which I have before spoken of," i. e. VIII. 21, 1. Compare VIII. 62, 3. for this use of this word.

9. Ὑπέρβολον] Χρέμιδος νίστης, ἀδελφὸς δὲ Χάρωνος, λυχνοπώλης. De morte ejus et sepultura vide Schol. Aristoph. ad Epi. v. 680. Harpoerat. Plutarchum vit. Imp. p. 196. 222. Schol. Luciani, p. 4. Wass. Add. Perizonium ad Aelian. XII. Var. Histor. 43. DUKER. The notices of this man in Plutarch

occur in his life of Nicias, ch. 11. and in Alcibiades, ch. 13.

12. μετὰ Χαρμίνου] Metá tūtos fieri dicuntur, quae alicuius voluntate, auxilio, et consilio sunt. Thucydides, III. 66, 2. οὐ μετὰ τοῦ πλήθους ὑμῶν εἰσελθάντες. V. 29, 3. μὴ μετὰ Αθηναίων σφᾶς βούλωνται Λακεδαιμόνιοι δουλώσασθαι. Ibid. 82, 5. ὅπως, ἢν τῆς γῆς εἴργωνται, ἡ κατὰ θάλασσαν σφᾶς μετὰ τῶν Αθηναίων ἐπαγγή τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ὠφελῆ. Sic VI. 28, 2. et 79, 2. DUK.

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μόνον ἡ ἀρχὴ αὐτοῖς ἐσ τοῦτο ξυνέμεινεν. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες τῶν τε στρατιωτῶν ἔνα ἕκαστον μετήσαν μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοὺς Παράλους, ἄνδρας Ἀθηναίους τε καὶ ἐλευθέρους πάντας ἐν τῇ νηὶ πλέοντας, καὶ ἀεὶ δή ποτε ὀλιγαρχίᾳ καὶ μὴ παρούσῃ ἐπικειμένους· ὃ τε Λέων καὶ ὁ Διομέδων αὐτοῖς ναῦς τινὰς, ὅπότε ποι πλέοιεν, κατέλειπον φύλακας. ὅστε, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς ἐπετίθεντο οἱ τριακόσιοι, βοηθησάντων πάντων τούτων, μάλιστα δὲ τῶν Παράλων, περιεγένοντο οἱ τῶν Σαμίων πλείονες. καὶ τριάκοντα μέν τινας ἀπέκτειναν ιοτῶν τριακοσίων, τρεῖς δὲ τοὺς αἰτιωτάτους φυγῇ ἔζημιώσαν· τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις οὐ μνησικακοῦντες δημοκρατούμενοι τὸ λοιπὸν ξυνεπολίτευον.

LXXIV. τὴν δὲ Πάραλον ναῦν, καὶ Χαιρέαν ἐπ' αὐτῆς τὸν Ἀρχεστράτου, ἄνδρα Ἀθηναῖον, γενόμενον ἐσ τὴν μετάστασιν πρόθυμον, ἀποπέμπουσιν οἵ τε Σάμιοι καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται κατὰ τάχος ἐσ τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἀπαγγελοῦντα τὰ γεγενημένα· οὐ γὰρ ἥδεσάν πω τοὺς τετρακοσίους ἄρχοντας. καὶ καταπλευσάντων αὐτῶν, εὐθέως τῶν μὲν Παράλων τινὰς οἱ τετρακόσιοι, δύο ἡ τρεῖς, ἔδησαν, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἀφελόμενοι τὴν ναῦν, καὶ μετεμβιβάσαντες εἰς ἄλλην στρατιῶτιν ναῦν, ἔταξαν φρουρεῖν περὶ Εὔ-

The ship Paralus had been dispatched to Athens to announce the defeat of the conspirators. But the revolution having already broken out at Athens, the ship was seized by the Four Hundred, and the crew arrested. One of the crew escapes to Samos, and exaggerates to the armament there the tyranny of the revolutionary government.

15 But the revolution having already broken out at Athens, the ship was seized by the Four Hundred, and the crew arrested. One of the crew escapes to Samos, and exaggerates to the armament there the tyranny of the revolutionary government.

20 εὐθέως τῶν μὲν Παράλων τινὰς οἱ τετρακόσιοι, δύο ἡ τρεῖς, ἔδησαν, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἀφελόμενοι τὴν ναῦν, καὶ μετεμβιβάσαντες εἰς ἄλλην στρατιῶτιν ναῦν, ἔταξαν φρουρεῖν περὶ Εὔ-

1. μόνον ἡ A.E.F.H.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. νῦν μόνον ἡ B. μόνην μέχρι νῦν ἡ L.O. vulgo μόνον μέχρι νῦν ἡ. 2. τε accessit ex A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.c.e.g.k. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 3. παράλλους i. παρ' ἄλλους V. 4. ποτε ἐν τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ g. 5. καὶ διομέδων N.V. 6. ὅπότε πηι πλέοιεν A. ὅποτ' ἐπιπλέοιεν E F.H. ὅπότε πλέοιεν C.K. ὅπότε ποι πλέοι d.i. κατέλιπον A.B.C.G.K.R.c.e.f. g.k.m. ἐγκατέλιπον d.i. 9. πλέονες B. πλείονες c. μέν τινας] μένοντας L. 10. αἰτιωτάτους] ἐναντιωτάτους Q. 11. τὸ λοιπὸν] om. R. 14. κατάστασιν O. 16. ἐσ ἀθήνας K. om. O. ἀπαγγελοῦντα A.B.F.H.N.V.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀπαγγελοῦντας d.i.k. ἀπαγγελοῦντες Q. ἀγγελοῦντες C.K. vulgo ἀγγελοῦντα. 17. εἰδεισάν Q. 19. εὐθέως accessit ex A.B.F.H.N.Q.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 20. δύο ἡ τρεῖς C. 21. μετεμβιβάσαντες A.B.E.F.H.N.R.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. μεταβιβάσαντες K. L. O. P. Q. g. vulgo μετεκβιβάσαντες. εἰς Bekk. ἄλλην τινὰ E. 22. ναῦν στρατιῶτιν c.

3. τοὺς Παράλους] These may be called, in point of rank and of the spirit which actuated them, the household troops of the democracy. Their pay was four oboli a day. Compare Harpocration in Πάραλος, and Böckh. Staatshaush. der Athen. I. p. 258. 281. (Eng. transl. vol. I. p. 321—348.)

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92.1.

ζβοιαν. ὁ δὲ Χαιρέας εὐθὺς διαλαθών πως, ώς εἶδε τὰ παρόντα, πάλιν ἐσ τὴν Σάμον ἐλθὼν ἀγγέλλει τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ τὸ μεῖζον πάντα δεινώσας τὰ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, ώς πληγαῖς τε πάντας ζημιοῦσι, καὶ ἀντειπεῖν ἔστιν οὐδὲν πρὸς τοὺς ἔχοντας τὴν πολιτείαν, καὶ ὅτι αὐτῶν καὶ γυναικες καὶ παιδες 5 ὑβρίζονται, καὶ διανοοῦνται, ὅπόσοι ἐν Σάμῳ στρατεύονται μὴ ὄντες τῆς σφετέρας γνώμης, τούτων πάντων τοὺς προσήκοντας λαβόντες εἵρξειν, ἵνα, ἦν μὴ ὑπακούωσι, τεθνήκωσι· καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ ἐπικαταψευδόμενος ἔλεγεν. LXXV. οἱ δὲ

Strong counter-revolutionary spirit amongst the officers and crews at Samos. THRA-SYBULUS and THRASYLUS. Cordial union of interests between the Athenian armament and the people of Samos.
2 διαλαθόντων βουλόμενοι μεταστῆσαι τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ὃ τε

1. διαλαθόντων g. δίδε N. 2. ἀγγέλει A. 3. ἀθηνῶν k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀθηναῖων. 4. πάντα e. 5. ὅτι καὶ αὐτῶν e. 6. ὅπόσοι ἐν B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὅπόσοι τε ἐν. 7. τῆς] om. e. 8. λαβόντας C.G. L.O.c.g.i.k.m. ἔρξειν B. ὑπακούωσι A.B.E.F.H.N.Q.V.k. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπακούσωσι. τεθνήκοσι A.E.F.H. τεθνήξονται Q.c.d.i. τεθνήξωνται V.k.m. καστι

(τεθνήξωνται G. teste Bekk.) correctus C. marg. C. ab antiqua manu καὶ τεθνήκωσι. τεθνήξωσιονται e. τεθνήξωσι R. 10. ἀκούσαντες A.F.H.N.Q.V.f.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκούστες. τοῖς] om. G.d.e.i.k.m. 11. ἐπὶ] ἐπὶ B.E.F.H.N.V. 12. ὄρμισται E.F. 13. καὶ διδαχθέντες] om. i. 14. πολεμίων εἰδὲς R. 15. ἀφορμιστῶν i. 17. μεταστῆσαι A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V. f.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καταστῆσαι. τὰ] om. R.

8. τεθνήκωσι] Τεθνήκω præsens eadem ratione a perfecto τέθνηκα fieri potuit, qua πεφύκω, πεφύγω, πεπλήγω, et alia hujusmodi, a perfectis e sententia Grammaticorum formata sunt. DUK. There is no perfect signification to be attached to this word, any more than to the Homeric imperative τέθναθι, or to the infinitive τεθνάναι. Nor do I believe that τεθνήκω is a verb formed from the perfect τέθνηκα, but that rather, like πεπλήγω and πεφύγω quoted in Duker's note, it was an older form of the verb,

which, from the constant tendency of languages to abbreviate their words in proportion to the growth of civilization, became exchanged in most of its tenses for the shorter forms θνήσκω and θανεῖν.

13. ἐπὸ τῶν διὰ μέσον] "By persons who belonged to neither party;" the impartial or moderate men in the armament. Dobree well refers to Xenoph. Hellen. V. 4, 25, where οἱ διὰ μέσον signifies those who were neither friendly to Sphodrias, nor prejudiced against him.

SAMOS. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92.1—2.

Θρασύβουλος ὁ τοῦ Λύκου καὶ Θράσυλος (οὗτοι γὰρ μάλιστα προεστήκεσαν τῆς μεταβολῆς) ὥρκωσαν πάντας τοὺς στρατιώτας τοὺς μεγίστους ὄρκους, καὶ αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας μάλιστα, ἢ μὴν δημοκρατήσεσθαι τε καὶ ὁμονόησειν, 5 καὶ τὸν πρὸς Πελοποννησίους πόλεμον προθύμως διοίσειν, καὶ τοῖς τετρακοσίοις πολέμῳ τε ἔσεσθαι καὶ οὐδὲν ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι. Ξυνώμυνσαν δὲ καὶ Σαμίων πάντες τὸν αὐτὸν 3 ὄρκον οἱ ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, καὶ τὰ πράγματα πάντα καὶ τὰ ἀποβησόμενα ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων ξυνεκοινώσαντο οἱ στρατιώται τοῖς 10 Σαμίοις, νομίζοντες οὕτε ἔκείνοις ἀποστροφὴν σωτηρίας οὕτε σφίσιν εἶναι, ἀλλ’ ἔάν τε οἱ τετρακόσιοι κρατήσωσιν ἔάν τε οἱ ἐκ Μιλήτου πολέμοι, διαφθαρήσεσθαι. LXXVI. ἐς

Olymp. 92. 1—2.

The armament chooses new officers, and determines to oppose vigorously both the revolutionary government at home and the foreign enemy. The deputies from the Four Hundred, being informed of this state of feeling, do not venture to Samos, but remain at Delos. (76, 77.)

φιλονεικίαν τε καθέστασαν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον
οἱ μὲν τὴν πόλιν ἀναγκάζοντες δημοκρατεῖσθαι,
οἱ δὲ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὀλιγαρχεῖσθαι. ἐποίησαν 2
δὲ καὶ ἐκκλησίαν εὐθὺς οἱ στρατιώται, ἐν ἦ
τοὺς μὲν προτέρους στρατηγοὺς, καὶ εἴ τινα
τῶν τριηράρχων ὑπετόπενον, ἔπαυσαν, ἄλλους
δὲ ἀνθείλοντο καὶ τριηράρχους καὶ στρατηγοὺς,
ῶν Θρασύβουλός τε καὶ Θράσυλος ὑπῆρχον.
καὶ παραινέσεις ἄλλας τε ἐποιοῦντο ἐν σφίσιν 3
αὐτοῖς ἀνιστάμενοι, καὶ ὡς οὐ δεῖ ἀθυμεῖν ὅτι ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν
ἀφέστηκε· τοὺς γὰρ ἐλάσσους ἀπὸ σφῶν τῶν πλεόνων καὶ

1. μάλιστα post προεστ. ponit B. 2. προεστήκεσαν A.B.N.V. Poppo. Goell.

Bekk. προεστήκεισαν E.H. προειστήκεσαν F.g. προεΐστήκεισαν G. vulgo προειστήκεισαν. στρατιώτας τοὺς] om. i. 4. ἡμῖν F. δημοκρατήσεσθαι G. δημοκρατήσεσθαι A.B.E.F.N.V. Bekk. Goell. sed conf. VIII. 48, 4. ὅτι δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐ δημοκρατήσονται. 5. πρὸς πελοποννησίους A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.V. g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πρὸς τοὺς πελοπ. 6. τοὺς τετρακοσίους C. qui et omnia a καὶ τὸν, usque ad διοίσειν omittit. καὶ οὐδὲν ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι] om. Q. 7. πάντες] om. c.e. 8. ὄρκον] καιρὸν g. ἀπαντα B. 9. ξυνεκοινωνήσαντο B.R. τοῖς σαμίοις οἱ στρατιώται c.e. 11. ἔάν post κρατήσ. B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἄν. 13. καθεστᾶσι A.E.F.H.N.V. m. (corr. G.) καθίστασαν Q. 16. καὶ] om. Q.V. 17. μὲν accessit ex B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τινας L.O.P.c.e.g.i.k. 18. ὑπετόπενον A.B.E.F. (ὑπετώπενον F. ΒΕΚΚ.) H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὑπώπτενον. ἔπαυσαν] om. K.M.e. 19. ἀνελοντο L.O.P.k. στρατηγοὺς καὶ τριηράρχους L. 22. αὐτοῖς accessit ex A.B.C.E.F. H.K.L.M.N.O.P.V.c.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτῶν] αὐτῶν Bekk. ἐπιστάμενοι f. 23. ἐλάττους B. σφῶν αὐτῶν τῶν Q. καὶ] om. L.O.P.

SAMOS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1—2.

4 ἐσ πάντα ποριμωτέρων μεθεστάναι. ἔχόντων γὰρ σφῶν τὸ πᾶν ναυτικὸν, τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, ὡν ἀρχουσιν, ἀναγκάσειν τὰ χρήματα ὁμοίως διδόναι καὶ εἰ ἐκεῖθεν ὠρμῶντο. πόλιν τε γὰρ σφίσιν ὑπάρχειν Σάμον, οὐκ ἀσθενῆ, ἀλλ' ἡ παρ' ἐλάχιστον δὴ ἥλθε τὸ Ἀθηναίων κράτος τῆς θαλάσσης, ὅτε 5 ἐπολέμησεν, ἀφελέσθαι, τούς τε πολεμίους ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χωρίου ἀμύνεσθαι οὖπερ καὶ πρότερον. καὶ δυνατώτεροι εἶναι σφεῖς, ἔχοντες τὰς ναῦς, πορίζεσθαι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια τῶν ἐν τῇ 5 πόλει. καὶ δι' ἑαυτούς τε ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ προκαθημένους καὶ πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν τοῦ ἐσ τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἔσπλου, καὶ νῦν 10 ἐσ τοιοῦτον καταστήσονται, μὴ βουλομένων σφίσι πάλιν τὴν

1. πάντας Q. ποριμωτέρους ε. ποριμώτεροι εὐπορώτεροι II. ποριμώτεροι οἱ εὐπορώτεροι A.B.E.F. μεθεστάναι C.G.K.N.V.c.e.f.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell.

Bekk. (μεθεστάναι G. teste Bekk.) καθιστάναι B. vulgo μεθιστάναι. σφῶν] αὐτῶν K. 2. ἄλλας] τε B. τε ἄλλας A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.M.N.O.P.R.V. c.e.f.g.

i.k.m. Poppo. 3. ὠρμῶντο B.N.R. ὠρμῆντο G. ὠρμῶντο V. ceteri ὠρμῆντο. 4. γάρ σφι E. παρ] περ B. 5. δὴ ἥλθε B.K.N.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. δῆλθε L.M.O.P.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. vulgo ἥλθε. τὸ] τῶν M. τὸ τῶν A.E.F.G.H.L.O. d.g.i.m. Haack. Poppo. 6. ἐπολέμουσεν F. 7. ἀμυνεῖσθαι B. καὶ πρότερον] τῶν πραγμάτων d. 9. προκαθημένους B.C.F.H.K.N.R.V.f.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo προσκαθημένους. 10. τὸν—ἔσπλουν c. τοὺς ἔσπλους i. 11. τοιοῦτον B. Goell. Bekk. τοιοῦτον A.F.H.N.Q.R.V. Poppo. vulgo τοσοῦτο. βουλομένων A.B.F.H.L.O.P.Q.k.m. Poppo. Goell. vulgo βουλόμενοι.

1. ποριμωτέρων] Stephanus in Thes. scribit, hoc ita videri accipiendum, ut in *Aeschylus Prometh. v. 904.* ubi Scholiastes πόριμος exponit πόρον διδοὺς, transitum aperiens, viam faciens. Hic interpretatur, quibus major facultas comparandi omnia, quibus opus foret, suppetaret. Ita potius accipiendum esse, suadent ea, quae deinde de pecunia, commeatibus, et usu maris dicuntur, Εὐπορωτέρων puto, esse glossam e margine εἰς τὸ κείμενον inlatam. DUKER.

ποριμωτέρων] That is, as Thucydides himself expresses it a little below, δυνατώτεροι πορίζεσθαι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.

ἔχόντων γὰρ σφῶν—ἀναγκάσεις] The irregularity of construction here, by which the subject is put in the genitive absolute instead of the accusative, has been noticed in the note on VII. 50, 2.

9. προκαθημένους] “Stationed at Samos as an advanced post to cover the capital.” Compare Herodot. IX. 106, 3. ἀδύνατον γὰρ ἐφαίνετο σφι εἶναι ἑαυτούς τε Ἰώνων προκαθησθαι, φρουρέοντας τὸν πάντα χρόνον. and VII. 172, 5.

προκατημένους τοσοῦτο πρὸ τῆς ἀλλῆς Ἐλλάδος.

καὶ πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν] Obscurius est, quod ab infinito κρατεῖν ad finitum καταστήσονται transit. Sed sæpe etiam alibi negligit convenientiam modorum. VI. 34. 9. πείθεσθε οὖν, μᾶλιστα μὲν, ταῦτα τολμήσαντες, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ὅτι τάχιστα ταῦλα ἐσ τὸν πόλεμον ἐτομάζειν. Et ibid. cap. 75, 3. ἡσαν γὰρ ὑποπτοι αὐτοῖς οἱ Καμαριναῖοι, μὴ προθύμως σφίσι μήτ' ἐπὶ τὴν πρώτην μάχην πέμψαι, ἢ ἐπεμψαν ἐσ τε τὸ λοιπὸν, μὴ οὐκέτι βούλωνται ἀμύνειν—προσχωρώσι δὲ αὐτοῖς. DUKER.

καὶ πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν—ἴσπλου] That it was only owing to the protection afforded by the fleet at Samos, that the Athenians at home had enjoyed unmolested access even to their own harbour of Piræus, i. e. that the enemy had not cut off all their communications by sea, by blockading their very harbour.

11. μὴ βουλομένων] “Unless the Athenians at home chose to restore them their constitution.”

πολιτείαν ἀποδοῦναι, ὥστε αὐτοὶ δυνατώτεροι εἶναι εἴργειν ἐκείνους τῆς θαλάσσης ἢ ὑπ' ἐκείνων εἴργεσθαι. βραχύ τέ τι⁶ εἶναι καὶ οὐδενὸς ἄξιον, φῶ πρὸς τὸ περιγίγνεσθαι τῶν πολεμίων ἡ πόλις σφίσι χρήσιμος ἦν, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλεκέναι,
5 οἵ γε μήτε ἀργύριον ἔτι εἶχον πέμπειν, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ ἐπορίζοντο
οἱ στρατιῶται, μήτε βούλευμα χρηστὸν, οὖπερ ἐνεκα πόλις
στρατοπέδων κρατεῖ. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τούτοις τοὺς μὲν ἡμαρτηκέναι, τοὺς πατρίους νόμους καταλύσαντας, αὐτοὶ δὲ σώζειν
καὶ ἐκείνους πειράσεσθαι προσαναγκάζειν. ὥστε οὐδὲ τούτους,
10 οὔπερ ἀν βούλευοιν τι χρηστὸν, παρὰ σφίσι χείρους
εἶναι. Ἀλκιβιάδην τε, ἦν αὐτῷ ἄδειάν τε καὶ κάθοδον ποιή-
σωσιν, ἀσμένον τὴν παρὰ βασιλέως ξυμμαχίαν παρέξειν. τό¹⁵
τε μέγιστον, ἦν ἀπάντων σφάλλωνται, εἶναι αὐτοῖς τοσοῦτον
ἔχουσι ναυτικὸν πολλὰς τὰς ἀποχωρήσεις, ἐν αἷς καὶ πόλεις
καὶ γῆν εὑρήσουσι. LXXVII. Τοιαῦτα ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἐκκλησιάσαντες καὶ παραθαρσύναντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, καὶ τὰ τοῦ πολέμου παρεσκευάζοντο οὐδὲν ἥσσον. οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πεμφθέντες ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οἱ δέκα πρεσβευταὶ, ὡς ταῦτα ἐν τῇ Δήλῳ ἦδη ὅντες ἥσθάνοντο ἥσύχαζον αὐτοῦ.

1. ὥστε] ὥστε καὶ f. αὐτοὶ δυνατώτεροι B. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοὶ καὶ.
2. θαλάττης B. ὑπ'] ἐπ' A.B.F. τι] om. K. 3. ὁ] A.B.F.H.Q.V. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὁ. 5. γε] τε B. εἶχον ἔτι B. Bekk. 2. αὐτοὶ A.B.F.
H.L.N.O.P.V.g.i. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτοῖς. ἐπορίζοντο] om. i.
6. βούλεύματι Q. 7. κρατεῖν g. 8. πατρώους A.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.Q.R.V.
f.g.i.k.m. αὐτοὶ B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo αὐτούς. σώσειν c.e. 9. πει-
ρασασθαι Q. πειρᾶσθαι i. 10. οὖπερ A.B.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.g.i.k.m. τι] τε
A.F.H. εἶναι χείρους c. 11. δὲ ἦν K. καὶ] om. d.e. 12. ἀσμενος c.
ἀσμενοι i. ξυμμαχίαν] ξύμβασιν F.H. 13. σφάλλωνται e.i. 14. καὶ ante
πόλεις om. i. πόλεις G. πόλιν L.O.P.i. 16. παραθαρρύναντες B. καὶ τὰ]
κατὰ A.E.F. καὶ κατὰ H.M.b.c. 17. ἥπτον B. τριακοσίων O. 19. ἦδη
ὅντες] ἴδόντες C.e. ἦδη om. K. utrumque ignorat P. αὐτοῦ accessit ex A.B.F.
H.Q.i. et correct. N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

4. καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλεκέναι] “They had lost nothing in losing those who
“had neither money to send them,” &c. Compare IV. 26, 4. οὐς φόντο, κ.
τ. λ. and the note there.

8. τοὺς πατρίους νόμους] Plerique scripti πατρώους. Utroque modo No-
ster. Vid. lib. IV. cap. 118, 1, 2. et Thom. Magistrum, Dinarch. c. Demosthen. p.
36. ed. Gruter. Ἀelian. 6, 10. Joseph. p. 722, 38. ed. Hudson. Ita MSS.

Voss. 1. et Bodl. et bis 1040. et infra Busbequii codex, uti et 1056, 1089. Lyceurgus adv. Leocratem, p. 138. πα-
τρώων νομίμων. WASS. Lib. IV. cap. 118. princ. est, κατὰ τοὺς πατρίους νό-
μους, et paullo post, τοῖς πατρίους νόμοις χρώμενοι ubi quidam MSS. πατρώοις, minus recte, si Grammaticis credimus. Aristoteles II. Politicor. 6. [II. 8, 16.] κινέν τοὺς πατρίους νόμους. Sic fero potius τὸ πάτριον, τὰ πάτρια, mores, in-

MILETUS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1-2.

LXXVIII. Ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ οἱ ἐν τῷ
Μιλήτῳ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἐν τῷ ναυτικῷ στρατιώται

MILETUS.

Discontent of the Peloponnesian armament against Astyochus. To pacify the allies, he sails to Mycale, and offers the enemy battle. The Athenians decline it; but these soon afterwards being reinforced by a squadron from the Hellespont, the Peloponnesians retire again to Miletus; where the Athenians in their turn offer them battle, but in vain. (78, 79.)

κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διεβόων ὡς ὑπό τε Ἀστυ-
όχου καὶ Τισσαφέρνους φθείρεται τὰ πράγ-
ματα, τοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐθέλοντος οὔτε πρότερον
ναυμαχεῖν, ἕως ἔτι αὐτοί τε ἔρρωντο μᾶλλον
καὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀλίγον ἦν,
οὔτε νῦν, ὅτε στασιάζειν τε λέγονται καὶ αἱ
νῆσις αὐτῶν οὐδέπω ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ εἰσὶν, ἀλλὰ
τὰς παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους Φοινίσσας ναῦς μέ- 10
νοντες, ἄλλως ὄνομα καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύ-
σειν διατριβῆναι· τὸν δ' αὖ Τισσαφέρνην τὰς
τε ναῦς ταύτας οὐ κομίζειν, καὶ τροφὴν ὅτι οὐ

3. ὑπό τε ἀστυόχου B.V. Bekk. 2. vulgo τε omittunt. ἀπὸ ἀστυόχου ἀλλὰ καὶ
ταῖς παρὰ τισσαφέρνους i. 4. φθείρονται P. 5. πρότερον] πραθυμότερον K.
προτιμότερον C.e. "cap. 76, 5. καὶ πρότερον—καὶ νῦν." DUK. 6. τε] om. R.
7. ὀλίγον] om. A.F. 8. ὅτε] οὔτε g. τε] om. L. 10. τὰς] om. L.O.P.
11. κινδυνεύσειν A.B.E.F.H.I.O.d.f.g.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo κινδυνεύειν.

stituta majorum, quam πατρῷον, et πα-
τρῷα. DUK.

9. οὐδέπω] "Not yet," because the junction of the several parts of the Athenian fleet is mentioned in the next chapter.

11. ἄλλως ὄνομα καὶ οὐκ ἔργον] Ruhnken, in his note on Timæus, οὐκ ἄλλως προνοεῖ, explains ἄλλως to mean, in several instances, "prorsus," "non nisi," and accordingly prof. Scholefield translates ἄλλως ὄνομα "mere pretence." But it does not appear how any such meaning can be derived from the proper and known significations of ἄλλως: and it is surely unsuitable to the present state of Greek philology to ascribe a new meaning to a word of undoubted derivation, without attempting to shew how such a meaning, according to the common rules and practices of language, may be fairly traced from the primitive signification of the word. Αὗτος ὄνομα might indeed signify "mere pretence," *aīrōs* meaning naturally enough, "the thing by itself;" "with nothing more;" i. e. the mere thing spoken of. Hermann (Notes on Viger. note 231. b.) translates ἄλλως by the German word "übrigens," and

adds, "Hinc per nihil nisi reddi potest." But "übrigens" is, "ceterum," "rum," "for what remains," "for the rest," "in all other points;" a different thing surely from "nihil nisi," when no excepted point has been noticed. The grammarians explain ἄλλως by μάτην, which is intelligible; "in a way other than the right way," "abroad," "astray," &c.; μένοντες ἄλλως would then be, "waiting in vain;" and perhaps it is simpler to take ἄλλως with μένοντες than with ὄνομα, for if taken with the latter, the more natural order of the words would be, ὄνομα ἄλλως καὶ οὐκ ἔργον. See the examples quoted in Ruhnken's note on Timæus. But if it be taken with ὄνομα, still I cannot think that the true translation would be "a mere pretence," but rather "an idle pretence," "a name spoken in vain," according to the well-known meaning of the word.

ὄνομα, καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύειν δια-
τριβῆναι] Hic Valla conjunxit ὄνομα,
καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύειν, et, quasi κιν-
δυνεύειν pro eis τὸ κινδυνεύειν positum
esset, verit nomine, non re, periculum
certaminis subituras; διατριβῆναι autem,
tempus terat, interpretatus est. Et sic

MILETUS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1—2.

Ἐννεχῶς οὐδ' ἐντελῆ διδοὺς κακοῖ τὸ ναυτικόν. οὐκον ἔφασαν χρῆναι μέλλειν ἔτι, ἀλλὰ διαναυμαχεῖν. καὶ μάλιστα οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐνῆγον. LXXIX. αἰσθόμενοι δὲ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ ὁ Ἀστύοχος τὸν θροῦν, καὶ δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ἔννοδου ὥστε 5 διαναυμαχεῖν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐσηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς ἡ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ταραχὴ, ἄραντες ταῖς ναυσὶ πάσαις, οὕσαις δώδεκα καὶ ἑκατὸν, καὶ τοὺς Μιλησίους πεζῆς κελεύσαντες ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης παριέναι, ἐπλεον ὡς πρὸς τὴν Μυκάλην. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς ἐκ 2 Σάμου ναυσὶ δυοῖν καὶ ὅγδοήκοντα, αἱ ἔτυχον ἐν Γλαύκῃ τῆς 10 Μυκάλης ὄρμοῦσαι (διέχει δὲ ὀλίγον ταύτη ἡ Σάμος τῆς ἡπείρου πρὸς τὴν Μυκάλην), ὡς εἶδον τὰς τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναῦς ἐπιπλεούσας, ὑπεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οὐ νομίσαντες τῷ

Ι. συνεχῶς K. οὐκοῦν F. . 2. μὴ μέλλειν B. διαναυμαχεῖν A.E.F.G.
ναυμαχεῖν B. Bekk. 2. 5. ἐσήγγελτο (ἐσηγγέτε) teste Bekk.) F. ἐξηγγέλλετο g.
ἐπηγγέλλετο N.V. 7. πεζῆ] om. i. 8. ὡς πρὸς B.E.L.O.Q.f.g.i.k. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐς πρὸς (E. teste Bekk.) H. vulgo πρός. 9. δύο καὶ N.V.
ai] om. γρ. B. γλαύκες B. 10. ὄρμοῦντες γρ. B. ταύτης Q. αὗτη γρ. B.
11. πρὸς] ἐς i. ὡς] καὶ ὡς A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.P.V.b.c.d.e.f.g.i.k. Poppo. et
γρ. B. 12. ἐπιπλεούσας E.G. προσεπιπλεούσας A.F.H.V.f. προσπλεούσας B.
Bekk. 2. ἀπεχώρησαν H.i. ἐπεχώρησαν Q. ἐχώρησαν N. τῷ πλήθει] om. c.

etiam Acacius hæc accepit. Verum, si ita vertatur διατριβῆναι, non habebit, unde pendeat aut quo pertineat nominativus μένοντες. Quapropter mihi Portus, ducente eo Scholiasta, qui διατριβῆναι exponit διαφθαρῆναι, rectius videtur conjunxisse κινδυνέειν διατριβῆναι, et ab his præcedentia illa ὄνομα καὶ οὐκ ἔργον separasse. In quibus, si distinctio post ἔργον ponatur, hæc erit sententia; Peloponnesios clamasse, periculum esse, ne ipsi frustra exspectando naves Phoenicum, ὄνομα, καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, οὕσας, (vel ἔχούσας, ut Euripides Orest. v. 454. ὄνομα γάρ, ἔργον δ' οὐκ, ἔχοντας οἱ φίλοι·) i.e. nomen sine re, paullatim adtererentur. Qua significatione verbo διατριβεῖν etiam infra cap. 87, 3. utitur: ἵνα διατριβῇ, ἀπελθὼν, ὕσπερ καὶ διενόηθη, τὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων. Nam Henr. Stephanus in Thes. scribens, apud Thucydidem, lib. VIII. legi ναῦς διατριβῆναι pro διαφθαρῆναι, sine dubio aliud egit, nec recte locum inspexit. Ceterum, structura orationis toto hoc Capite satis implicita est, ita, ut prope modum haberri possit pro exemplo eorum, quæ Dionysius Halicarn. in Thu-

cydide σκολιὰ, καὶ δυσπαρακολούθητα esse, καὶ σχηματισμῶν πλοκὰς σολοικοφανεῖς habere, dicit. Nam primum hæc, ναῦς μένοντες, quum non alio referri possint, quam ad διεβόων, quod in princip. cap. est, ab eo, interpositis illis de Astycho, longo intervallo separantur; quod orationem non parum obscuram reddit. Deinde, quum in priore membro posuisseτ τοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐθέλοντος, usitati sermonis ratio, quod bene animadvertisit Portus, postulabat, ut itidem in posteriore diceret, τοῦ δ' αὖ Τισσαφέρνους τὰς τε ναῦς ταύτας οὐ κομίζοντος, καὶ διὰ τὸ τὴν τροφὴν οὐ συνεχῶς, οὐδ' ἐντελῆ διδόναι, τὸ ναυτικὸν κακούντος. Non dissimile ἀκατάλληλον, præcedente genitivo, quem absolutum vocant, est in iis, quæ VII. 47, 2. leguntur: Νόσω τε γάρ ἐπιέζοντο κατ' ἀμφότερα, τῆς τε ὥρας τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ταύτης οὕσης, ἐν ἦ ἀσθενοῦσιν ἄνθρωποι μάλιστα, καὶ τὸ χωρίον ἄμα, ἐν ᾧ ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο, ἐλῶδες καὶ χαλεπὸν ἦν πρ., τοῦ χωρίου ἐλώδους καὶ χαλεπού ὄντος. Δικ.

4. δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ἔννοδου] Compare I. 97, 1. ἀπὸ κοινῶν ἔννοδων βανλεύοντων.

MILETUS. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1—2.

3 πλήθει διακίνδυνεῦσαι περὶ τοῦ παντὸς ικανοὶ εἶναι. καὶ ἄμα (προήσθοντο γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου ναυμαχησείοντας) προσεδέχοντο καὶ τὸν Στρομβιχίδην ἐκ τοῦ Ἐλλησπόντου σφίσι ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Χίου ναυσὶν ἐπ' Ἀβύδου ἀφικομέναις 4 προσβοηθήσειν προύπερεμπτο γὰρ αὐτῷ ἄγγελος. καὶ οἱ 5 μὲν οὗτοις ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου ἀνεχώρησαν· οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι καταπλεύσαντες ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, καὶ 5 τῶν Μιλησίων καὶ τῶν πλησιοχώρων ὁ πεζός. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ μελλόντων αὐτῶν ἐπιπλεῦ τῇ Σάμῳ, ἀγγέλλεται ὁ Στρομβιχίδης ταῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἐλλησπόντου ναυσὶν ἀφιγμένος· 10 καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπέπλεον πάλιν ἐπὶ τῆς Μιλήτου. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι προσγενομένων σφίσι τῶν νεῶν ἐπίπλουν αὐτοὶ ποιοῦνται τῇ Μιλήτῳ ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ καὶ ἑκατὸν, βουλόμενοι διαναυμαχῆσαι· καὶ ὡς οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς ἀντανήγετο, ἀπέπλευσαν πάλιν ἐς τὴν Σάμον.

15

LXXX. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει μετὰ τοῦτο εὐθὺς οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, ἐπειδὴ ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶν, οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοι νομί-

1. τοῦ] om. Q. ικανοὶ εἶναι περὶ τοῦ παντὸς N. et V. preterquam quod hic ικαναί. 2. αἵ τοις A.E.F.H. ναυμαχησιοντας E. ναυμαχησοντας K. 3. προσεδέχοντο δὲ καὶ E.F.G.H.L.O.R.f.g.i.k.m. Poppo. 4. τῆς] om. Q.e. ναυσὶ ταῖς ἐπ' N.V. ἀβύδου E.F.H. et corr. G. Haack. Poppo. 5. βοηθήσειν L. προύπερεμπτο L.O.g.k. vulgo προύπερπτο. 6. ἀπεχώρησαν B.C.L.N.O.P.c.e.g.i.k. 7. πλεύσαντες A.B.E.F.R.g. ἐπὶ τῆς μυκάλης B. Bekk. 2. vulgo τῆς deest. ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο A.B.E.F.H.Q.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο. 9. ἀποπλεῖν A. ἀπιπλεῖν F. ἀγάλλεται Q. καὶ ἀγγέλλεται d. 11. ἐπέπλεον L. 12. αἵ τὸν B. 13. διαναυμαχῆσαι A.E.F.G. ναυμαχῆσαι B. Bekk. 2. 17. ἀθρόαις A.E.F.H.V.

4. ἐπ' Ἀβύδου] De hac expeditione Strombichidis vid. cap. 62, 2. ΔΥΚ.

7. καταπλεύσαντες — ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο] Καταπλεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης seems a strange expression, because ἐπὶ with a genitive denotes commonly the direction of a journey or voyage; and though πλεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης would be right, or even παραπλεῖν, or διαπλεῖν, yet καταπλεῖν, which expresses the arriving at the object of the voyage, would more naturally require ἐς τὴν Μυκάλην. Yet just above we have ἐπ' Ἀβύδου ἀφικομέναις, where Haack and Poppo however, with one or two MSS., read Ἀβύδου. I have allowed the text to remain unaltered, as we cannot be sure that the carelessness or variety in

the expression did not proceed from Thucydides himself in this last book, which abounds in so many inaccuracies.

17. ἐπειδὴ ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶν, κ. τ. λ.] These words are undoubtedly, I think, the ablative case, and not the dative. Ταῖς ναυσὶν is "with their ships," the article in Greek, as often in French, being equivalent to the possessive pronoun in English, when it refers to the subject of the sentence. But had ταῖς ναυσὶν been intended to refer to the Athenians, τῶν Ἀθηναίων or τῶν πολεμίων must necessarily have been added. And again, if τοσαύταις ναυσὶ in the next clause meant any other ships than those just spoken of, Thucydides would

HELLESPONT. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

HELLESPONT.

The Peloponnesians detach a squadron from their fleet to the Hellespont. Revolt of BYZANTIUM. The 5 Athenians from Samos send also a small squadron to the Hellespont, to oppose the enemy in that quarter.

σαντες εἶναι, οὐκ ἀντανήγοντο, ἀπορήσαντες ὁπόθεν τοσάνταις ναυσὶ χρήματα ἔξουσιν, ἄλλως τε καὶ Τισταφέρνους κακῶς διδόντος, ἀποστέλλουσιν ὡς τὸν Φαρνάβαζον, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου προστάχθη, Κλέαρχον τὸν Ῥαμφίου ἔχοντα ναῦς τεσσαράκοντα. ἐπεκαλεῖτο τε γὰρ αὐτοὺς ὁ Φαρνάβαζος, καὶ τροφὴν ἔτοιμος ἦν παρέχειν·

καὶ ἄμα καὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον ἐπεκηρυκεύετο αὐτοῖς ἀποστῆναι. 10 καὶ αἱ μὲν τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὗται νῆες ἀπάρασαι ἐσ τὸ 3 πέλαγος, ὅπως λάθοιεν ἐν τῷ πλῷ ποὺς Ἀθηναίους, χειμασθεῖσαι, καὶ αἱ μὲν Δήλου λαβόμεναι αἱ πλείους μετὰ Κλέαρχου, καὶ ὕστερον πάλιν ἐλθοῦσαι ἐσ Μίλητον (Κλέαρχος δὲ κατὰ γῆν αὐθις ἐσ τὸν Ἐλλήσποντον κομισθεὶς ἥρχεν), αἱ 15 δὲ μετὰ Ἐλίξου τοῦ Μεγαρέως στρατηγοῦ δέκα ἐσ τὸν Ἐλλήσποντον διασωθεῖσαι Βυζάντιον ἀφιστᾶσι. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα 4 οἱ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου πέμπουσιν αἰσθόμενοι νεῶν βοήθειαν καὶ φυλακὴν ἐσ τὸν Ἐλλήσποντον, καὶ τις καὶ ναυμαχία βραχεῖα γίγνεται πρὸ τοῦ Βυζαντίου, ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ πρὸς ὀκτώ.

I. οὐκατανήγοντο F. 2. χρήματά τε ἔξουσιν L.O.P.g. 3. διδόντας c. 4. ὥσπερ B. 6. ρόμφιον c. 7. τετταράκοντα B. qui mox dedit τε. ὁ] om. V. c. 10. ἐπάρασαι d. 11. παράπλω N.V. 12. αἱ δὲ πλείους A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.Q.f.g. 15. ἐλίξου K.L.O.V. τοῦ ἐλίξου d.i. ἐσ τε τὸν E. 18. καὶ τις ναυμαχία Q.d.e.i. 19. πρὸ τοῦ βυζαντίου] om. c.i.

have written, ὁπόθεν τοσάνταις καὶ ταῖς ἑαυτῶν ναυσὶ, κ. τ. λ. But no one who attends to the order of the words in the whole sentence can mistake the writer's meaning. "Now that by keeping their whole fleet together they had not thought themselves able to risk a battle, nor had sailed out to meet the enemy, and being at a loss how to provide such a number of ships with pay," &c.

5. τὸ πρῶτον] See ch. 39, 1, 2.

10. καὶ αἱ μὲν—ἀφιστᾶσι] There is no obscurity as to the meaning of this sentence, though the construction is completely confused. The nominative αἱ νῆες, with the participles ἀπάρασαι and χειμασθεῖσαι, should be in the genitive;

and in the following clause the participle ἐλθοῦσαι should be a finite verb.

19. ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ πρὸς ὀκτὼ] "The eight ships from Byzantium" are mentioned again in ch. 107, 1. What was become of the other two out of the ten which effected the revolt of Byzantium, does not appear. There is constant confusion in the numbers of the fleets in these latter chapters, owing either to the narrative being left in an imperfect state by Thucydides, or to the faults of the MSS. Thus, the grand Peloponnesian fleet at Miletus consisted of 112 ships, (ch. 79, 1.) Ten of these are here mentioned as sent to the Hellespont, and sixteen followed them afterwards : (ch. 99, 2.) yet the grand fleet, instead of

SAMOS. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

LXXXI. Οι δὲ προεστῶτες ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, καὶ μάλιστα Θρασύβουλος, ἀεὶ τε τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης ἔχόμενος, ἐπειδὴ

SAMOS.

Thrasylus persuades the armament to invite Alcibiades to Samos. He is recalled, and encourages the Athenians by his promises of procuring aid from Tissaphernes.

μετέστησε τὰ πράγματα, ὥστε κατάγειν Ἀλκιβιάδην, καὶ τέλος ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας ἐπεισε τὸ πλῆθος τῶν στρατιωτῶν, καὶ ψηφισαμένων⁵ αὐτῶν Ἀλκιβιάδη κάθοδον καὶ ἄδειαν, πλεύσας ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρνη κατῆγεν ἐς τὴν Σάμον τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, νομίζων μόνην σωτηρίαν, εἰ

2 Τισσαφέρνην αὐτοῖς μεταστήσειν ἀπὸ Πελοποννησίων. γε-
νομένης δὲ ἐκκλησίας τὴν τε ἴδιαν ξυμφορὰν τῆς φυγῆς ἐπη- 10
τιάσατο καὶ ἀνωλοφύρατο ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, καὶ περὶ τῶν πολι-
τικῶν πολλὰ εἰπὼν ἐστίδας [γε] αὐτοὺς οὐ σμικρὰς τῶν
τε μελλόντων καθίστη, καὶ ὑπερβάλλων ἐμεγάλυνε τὴν ἑα-
τοῦ δύναμιν παρὰ τῷ Τισσαφέρνει, ἵνα οἴ τε οἴκοι τὴν ὀλι-

2. ἀεὶ τε τῆς] τε τῆς κ. τὲ καὶ ἀεὶ τῆς Lugd. καὶ δεῖ τε τῆς A.C.E.N.V. Haack. Poppo. καὶ εἴ τε τις τῆς F.L.O.P.g. τε καὶ ἀεὶ τῆς f. αὐτῆς B.N. sed γρ. αὐτοῦ. αὐτῆς Bekk. 2. Dobræus. ceteri αὐτοῦ vel αὐτοῦ. καὶ ἐπειδὴ d. 3. ὡς d. καταγαγεῖν τὸν ἀλκιβιάδην B. 4. ἐπ' A.B.E.F.H.K.L.O.V.d.f.g.i.k.m. Goell. vulgo ἀπ'. ἐπεισαν A.B.E.F.H. Dobræus. 5. ψηφισάντων O. 6. ἀλκιβιάδον R. 7. ὡς] ἐς Q.c. τισσαφέρνη A.F.H. ceteri τισσαφέρνην. ἐς] ὡς N. 9. ἀπὸ τῶν πελοποννησίων c. 10. δε] om. A.F. ἐπητιάσατο A.F.H.L.O.P.Q.R.V.e.f.g.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. et, qui postponit illa τῆς φυγῆς, B. ἡτιάσατο d.i. vulgo ἐπητίσε. Conf. V. 16, 2. VI. 28, 2. 11. ἀνωλοφύρετο g. περὶ πολιτικῶν A.E. F.H.K.N.V.b.c. Poppo. Goell. 12. εἰπὼν] εἰ εἰπὼν G. γε] om. B. Bekk. 2. post αὐτοὺς ponit K. σμικρὰς B. ceteri μικράς. περὶ ante τῶν om. A.B.E.F.H.K.L.O. P.R.V. c.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 13. τε accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk. καθίστησι Q. αὐτοῦ B. 14. τῷ] om. Q.V. τισσαφέρνη E.F.

consisting, after these deductions, of 86 ships, is said to amount only to 73, (ch. 99, 1.) But Diodorus tells us that Mindarus, before he left Miletus, dispatched Dorieus with 13 ships to Rhodes to put down some disturbances there, (XIII. 38. p. 350.) and the return of Dorieus from Rhodes to the Hellespont is mentioned by Xenophon at the very beginning of the Hellenics. Thus the number 73 is accounted for, for 112 - (10 + 16 + 13) = 73.

1. οἱ δὲ προεστῶτες, κ. τ. λ.] Here again the construction is totally confused: for, first, the sentence begins with speaking of the leaders in Samos generally, but goes on to make Thrasylus alone the agent to which the action is ascribed; and, secondly, we

have ἐπεισε where we should have πει-
σας, as if the conjunction ἐπειδὴ, which
belongs to μετέστησε, could belong also
to ἐπεισε.

4. ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας must be right, and
not ἀπ' ἐκκλησίας, for the expression
δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ξυνόδου in ch. 79, 1, is
not quite similar: a set of men may be
said βούλευειν ἀπὸ ξυνόδου, that is, “to
“deliberate after having come together,”
“the coming together” being the previous
fact or condition with which “the
“deliberating” sets out. But here, as
ἐκκλησία signifies rather “an assembly,”
than “an assembling,” “to persuade
“in an assembly,” ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας, seems
a more natural expression than “to
“persuade after an assembly,” ἀπ' ἐκ-
κλησίας.

SAMOS. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

γαρχίαν ἔχοντες φοβοῦντο αὐτὸν καὶ μᾶλλον αἱ ξυνωμοσίαι διαλυθεῖεν, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τιμιώτερόν τε αὐτὸν ἄγοιεν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐπὶ πλεῖον θαρσοῦεν, οἵ τε πολέμιοι τῷ Τισσαφέρνει ὡς μάλιστα διαβάλλοιντο καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχουσῶν ἐλπίδων 5 ἐκπίπτοιεν. ὑπισχνεῖτο δὲ οὖν τάδε μέγιστα ἐπικομπῶν ὁ 3 'Αλκιβιάδης, ὡς Τισσαφέρνης αὐτῷ ὑπεδέξατο ἢ μὴν, ἕως ἂν τι τῶν ἑαυτοῦ λείπηται, ἢν 'Αθηναίοις πιστεύσῃ, μὴ ἀπο-

1. αὐτὸν Bekk.	ξυνωμοσίαι F.H.	2. διαλυθοῖεν E.F.H.V.	οἱ] om. e.
τε] om. L.O.P.k.	αὐτὸν Bekk.	3. ἐπὶ πλέον B.	θαρροῖεν B.
πελοποννήσου L.	τισσαφέρνη E.	4. ἀπὸ dederunt A.B.E.F.H.Q. Goell.	πολέμιοι]
Bekk.	5. δὲ] om. K.V.e.	τὰ K. τάδε τὰ R.	μέγιστα] μάλιστα d.i.
ἐπικομπεῖν A.B.E.F.	6. τισσαφέρνει καὶ αὐτῷ i.	7. αὐτὸν B.	λίπηται A.
πιστεύσῃ B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πιστεύῃ.		ἀπορήσῃ A.E.F.	

1. αἱ ξυνωμοσίαι διαλυθεῖεν] Yet his hopes of a recall had rested some time before chiefly on these very ξυνωμοσίαι or ἑταρίαι, the aristocratical clubs or unions, who were such ready instruments in the work of assassination. See ch. 48, 4. But it seems that the coalition between him and the aristocracy was broken almost as soon as formed; for Antiphon and his party effected the revolution quite independently of him; and when it was effected, they would not have a general recall of exiles, lest he should be included in the number, (ch. 63, 4. 70, 1.) Combined with their dread of him politically, was the jealousy which they entertained individually of his extraordinary talents and magnificence, (see VI. 15, 4.) a feeling always inherent in an aristocracy, which is as zealous for equality among its own members as for the degradation of the mass of the people; and as the common average of human wisdom or goodness is sure to be low, a love of equality is always synonymous with a hatred of excellence.

2. τιμιώτερον—αὐτὸν ἄγοιεν] The coincidence of this meaning of the verb ἄγω with the same in the Latin "duco," and the English "hold," is obvious to every one. To explain its connection with the literal signification of the three verbs is not so easy. Is it that in expressing the cognizance which our judgment takes of an object, we borrow the name of some outward action, accidentally though frequently connected with such a judgment; and is ἄγειν re-

lated to ἄξιος, and to the process of weighing in buying and selling; or do we represent the exercising of our judgment by terms describing properly the action of our senses, as "to regard," or the grasp of our bodily powers, as in the case of "to hold?" I may be allowed also to notice another coincidence belonging to the word ἄγω. It signifies, as every one knows, "to break;" and as in the word ἄγω, or writing it in Latin characters, "ago," we have these seemingly unconnected notions of "doing" and "breaking," so the same notions meet in the Teutonic word "brechen," and its different forms "brauchen" and "broker." This last coincidence was noticed to me by Dr. Richardson, well known as the author of the valuable English lexicon in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. For instances of ἄγειν, in the sense of "esteeming" or "regarding," see Lockbeck's Phrynicus, p. 418.

3. τῷ Τισσαφέρνει — διαβάλλοιτο] This, according to the common and proper sense of the words, would signify "that they might be disliked by Tissaphernes;" literally, "that they might be ill spoken of to him." But comparing ch. 83, 1. they seem here to mean, "that they might be disgusted with Tissaphernes," or, "might become at enmity with him," expressing that they felt dislike, as much as they were the objects of it. Compare also Plato, Phædo, p. 67, e. 68, a. ω τε διεβέβληντο [σώματι] τούτου ἀπηλλάχθαι, where διεβέβληντο is opposed to ηρων.

SAMOS. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

ρήσειν αὐτοὺς τροφῆς, οὐδ' ἡν δέη τελευτῶντα τὴν ἔαντοῦ στρωμνὴν ἔξαργυρίσαι, τὰς τε ἐν Ἀσπένδῳ ἥδη οὔσας Φοινίκων ναῦς κομιεῖν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ οὐ Πελοποννησίοις· πιστεῦσαι δὲ ἀν μόνως Ἀθηναίοις, εἰ αὐτὸς κατελθὼν αὐτῷ ἀναδέξαιτο.

LXXXII. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα τε καὶ

Aleibiades is elected by the armament one of their generals. He checks them in their zeal against the Four Hundred at Athens, and goes to Tissaphernes to procure aid from him against the Peloponnesians.

ἄλλα πολλὰ στρατηγόν τε αὐτὸν εὐθὺς εἴλοντο μετὰ τῶν προτέρων, καὶ τὰ πράγματα πάντα ἀνετίθεσαν, τήν τε παραυτίκα ἐλπίδα ἔκαστος τῆς τε σωτηρίας καὶ τῆς τῶν τετρακοσίων τιμωρίας οὐδενὸς ἀν ἡλλάξαντο· καὶ ἑτοῖμοι ἥδη ιο ἥσαν κατὰ τὸ αὐτίκα τούς τε παρόντας πολεμίους ἐκ τῶν λεχθέντων καταφρονεῖν, καὶ πλεῦν

2 ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῦν, τοὺς ἔγγυτέρω πολεμίους ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ πάνυ διεκώλυσε, πολλῶν ἐπειγομένων τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου πρῶτον ἔφη, ἐπειδὴ 15 καὶ στρατηγὸς ἥρητο, πλεύσας ως Τισσαφέρνην πράξειν. 3 καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἐκκλησίας εὐθὺς ὠρχετο, ἵνα δοξῇ πάντα μετ' ἐκείνου κοινοῦσθαι, καὶ ἅμα βουλόμενος αὐτῷ τιμιώτερός τε εἶναι, καὶ ἐνδείκνυσθαι ὅτι καὶ στρατηγὸς ἥδη

1. αὐτὸς Α. αὐτοῦ G.e.m. ἀν Thom. M. v. χρηματίζω. τελευτῶντα] om. g. αὐτοῦ Thomas M. 2. ἔξαργυρίσαι A.F.N.V.f. cum Thoma, Goell. Bekk. ἔξαργυρώσαι B. ἔξαργυρώσαι ceteri eum Suida, Etym. M. Schol. Demosthen. de Pace. p. 59, 5. Reisk. Conf. Hemst. ad Xenophont. Ephes. p. 55, 8. 4. μόνον f.g. εἰ ὡς αὐτὸς A.E.F.H. εἰ ως αὐτὸς B. εἰ σῶς αὐτὸς L.O.P.Q.R.V.k. et corr. A. Haack. Poppe. εἰ σῶς αὐτῷ g. εἰδὼς αὐτὸς f. αὐτοῖς A.B.E.F.L.O.P.Q.V. et corr. N. 5. ἀνεδέξατο A.F. ἀν δέξατο H. ἀκούσαντες A.E.F.H.L.O.Q.b.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκούοντες. 6. αὐτὸν] om. d. post εὐθὺς ponit N.Q.V. 7. πάντα] om. Q. 8. ἀνετίθεσαν d.i. τε ante παραυτίκα om. K. 9. τῆς] om. e. καὶ τῆς—τιμωρίας om. G. 10. ἀν ἡλλάξαντο C.K.R. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ἀνηλλάξαντο c. ceteri ἀνηλλάξαντο. 11. κατὰ] διά B.C.K.R.d.e.i.k. τούς τε] τότε C.K.R. 12. καὶ πλεῦν B. Bekk. 2. ceteri πλεῦν τε. 14. ὑπολείποντας E.F.H.K. et correctus C. ἀπολείποντας d.i. 15. πρώτα d.i. 16. καὶ] om. d.i. ἕρηται B. εἴρητο A. (E. teste Bekk.) F.i. εἴρητο E. 17. ἵνα δὲ δοκῇ A.E.F.H.R.f. δοκῇ N. Bekk. 19. τε] om. K.c.g. ἥδη] om. G.L.O.b.c.d.e.i.k.m.

2. ἔξαργυρίσαι] In the doubtful question, whether to prefer ἔξαργυρίσαι or ἔξαργυρώσαι as the more Attic form, I am inclined to rely implicitly on the decision of Bekker, whose familiarity with and discriminating judgment of the MSS. of the Attic writers far surpasses that of any other man in Europe, either

of our own or of past times. A tact is gained by so much experience combined with so much ability, which in such matters is of the highest authority. ἔξαργυρίζειν occurs in Isaeus, Dicæogen. Hæredit. p. 116, Reiske, and in Demosth. de Pace, p. 59, Reiske.

MILETUS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92.2.

ἥρηται καὶ εὖ καὶ κακῶς οὗτος τὸ ἐστὶν αὐτὸν [ἥδη] ποιεῖν.
Ξυνέβαινε δὲ τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ τῷ μὲν Τισσαφέρνει τοὺς Ἀθη-
ναίους φοβεῖν, ἐκείνοις δὲ τὸν Τισσαφέρνην.

LXXXIII. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ πυνθα-
5 νόμενοι τὴν Ἀλκιβιάδον κάθοδον, καὶ πρότερον τῷ Τισσα-

MILETUS.

Increased discontent
of the Peloponnesians
against Tissaphernes
and Astyochus. The
Syracusans and Thu-
10 sians are excessively
violent against Astyo-
chus, insomuch that
his life is endangered
in a tumult.

(83, 84.)

φέρνει ἀπιστοῦντες, πολλῷ δὴ μᾶλλον ἔτι διε-
βέβληντο. Ξυνηέχθη γὰρ αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὸν ἐπὶ 2
τὴν Μίλητον τῷν Ἀθηναίων ἐπίπλουν, ώς οὐκ
ἡθέλησαν ἀνταναγαγόντες ναυμαχῆσαι, πολλῷ
ἔς τὴν μισθοδοσίαν τὸν Τισσαφέρνην ἀρρω-
στότερον γενόμενον, καὶ ἐς τὸ μισεῖσθαι ὑπ’
αὐτῶν πρότερον ἔτι τούτων διὰ τὸν Ἀλκιβι-
άδην ἐπιδεδωκέναι. καὶ ξυνιστάμενοι κατ’ ἀλ- 3

λήλους, οἵαπερ καὶ πρότερον, οἱ στρατιώται ἀνελογίζοντο,

1. εἴρηται B. καλῶς ε. αὐτὸν ἥδη ποιεῖν A.B.F.H.L.O.P.Q.R.d.f.g.i.k.m.
Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo (et G. teste Bekk.) om. ἥδη. 2. ξυνέβη Q. τισσα-
φέρνη E. 3. ἐκείνοισι k. 5. τὴν τοῦ ἀλκιβιάδον B. τὸν τισσαφέρνην C.c.e.f.
τισσαφέρνει L. 6. διαβέβληντο d. 7. κατὰ Goell. Dobræus. μετὰ Dukerus.
Bekk. 2. Libri omnes καὶ. ἐπὶ τὴν] ἐπίπλουν g. 8. τῶν accessit ex A.B.F.H.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πλοῦν d.i. 9. ἀντανάγοντες k. 11. μιμεῖσθαι b.
12. ἔτι] εἰ ἔτι A.B.E.F.H. ἔστει f. εἰστεί G.L.O.Q.R.g.i.k.m. om. d. τοῦτον
R.d.f.m. rec. G. τότε aliquis Paris. 13. κατ’ B. Bekk. 2. ceteri πρός.

6. διεβέβληντο] Id est, διαβάλλειν
ἥρξαντο, ait Portus, passivum pro ac-
tivo, figura Attica. Rectius Thomas
Magister in διαβέβλημα, eadem senten-
tia, qua Scholiastes, exponit διαβέβλη-
μένως εἶχον πρὸς αὐτὸν, κακὸν αὐτὸν
ἥγοντο. Et sic apud Philostr. II. de
Vit. Sophist. I. 10. sumi, dicit, in his:
διεβέβλητο δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν, ώς ἡλιθιώδη,
καὶ δυσγράμματον, καὶ παχὺν τὴν μνήμην.
Ad eamdem significationem pertinet,
quod Casauboni, Pater ad Strabonem,
XVII. pag. 792. et Filius ad Epicteti
Enchirid. cap. 52. adnotant, διαβάλλε-
σθαι interdum esse odio habere: quam
ab hoc loco non alienam esse, ex eo
patet, quod paullo post verbo μισεῖσθαι
utitur Thucydides. Add. infr. cap. 108,
4. DUKER. [and beg. of ch. 109.]

7. κατὰ τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Μίλητον, κ. τ. λ.]
The old reading καὶ τὸν ἐπὶ, κ. τ. λ. was
manifestly corrupt; but κατὰ is on all

accounts a better correction, I think,
than μετά. For not only is its corrup-
tion into καὶ much more natural, but it
seems to me to suit the sense of the
passage better, whether we refer it to
γενόμενον or to ἡθέλησαν. The sense in
English runs thus: “For though at the
“ time of the appearance of the Atheni-
“ ans before Miletus, when the Pelopon-
“ nesians would not go out and fight
“ them, Tissaphernes had been far more
“ sickened than ever of supplying them
“ with pay, yet even before that time
“ he had made some progress in their
“ dislike, on account of Alcibiades.”
The sentence is merely introduced to
explain the words καὶ πρότερον—ἀπι-
στοῦντες in the sentence preceding.

[Poppo now retains the old reading
καὶ, and strikes out the comma after
ἐπίπλουν, connecting ώς οὐκ ἡθέλησαν
τὸν—ἐπίπλουν—ναυμαχῆσαι.]

MILETUS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 32. 2.

καὶ τινες καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἀξίων λόγου ἀνθρώπων, καὶ οὐ μόνον τὸ στρατιωτικὸν, ὡς οὔτε μισθὸν ἐντελῆ πώποτε λάβοιεν, τό τε διδόμενον βραχὺ, καὶ οὐδὲ τοῦτο ἔννεχως· καὶ εἰ μή τις ἡ διαναυμαχήσει ἡ ἀπαλλάξεται ὅθεν τροφὴν ἔξει[ν], ἀπολείψειν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τὰς ναῦς· πάντων τε Ἀστύοχον 5 εἶναι αἴτιον, ἐπιφέροντα ὄργας Τισσαφέρνει διὰ ἴδια κέρδη. LXXXIV. ὅντων δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τοιούτῳ ἀναλογισμῷ, ἔννη-
2 νέχθη καὶ τοιόσδε τις θόρυβος περὶ τὸν Ἀστύοχον. τῶν γὰρ Συρακοσίων καὶ Θουρίων ὅσῳ μάλιστα καὶ ἐλεύθεροι ἦσαν τὸ πλῆθος οἱ ναῦται, τοσούτῳ καὶ θρασύτατα προσπεσόντες 10 τὸν μισθὸν ἀπήτουν. ὁ δὲ αὐθαδέστερόν τέ τι ἀπεκρίνατο καὶ ἡπείλησε, καὶ τῷ γε Δωριεῖ ἔνναγορεύοντι τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ 3 ναύταις καὶ ἐπανήρατο τὴν βακτηρίαν. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος τῶν

I. Alteram καὶ dederunt A.B.F.H.N.V. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. om. E.G. τῶν] om. d.i.f. ἀξιολόγων A.B.E.F.H.Q.f. 4. ἡ διαναυμαχήσει] ἴδια (ἴδια F. teste Bekk.) ναυμαχήσει A.B. (E. teste Bekk.) F. διαναυμαχήσει H. ἴδια ναυμαχήσειν E. ἀπαλλάξαι k. ἔξειν A.E.F.H.d. Poppe. Goell. ἔξοι B. vulgo ἔξει. et sic etiam Bekk. 6. πισσαφέρνην E.F. 7. διαλογισμῷ e. 8. καὶ] τι καὶ e.f. τοιούτων g. γὰρ] δὲ B. om. L.O.P.g.d.i. 9. ἐλεύθερον C.d.i.k. 10. θρασύτατοι L.O.Q.R. θρασύτητι d. 11. τέ τι] δὲ τι d.

4. ὅθεν τροφὴν ἔξει[ν] The indicative singular referring to so indefinite a nominative as *tis*, appears to me strange in a dependent clause of the sentence. The infinitive I should not refer to any distinct subject, but should translate it, "from whence to get pay," in the same independent sort of construction in which the infinitive occurs in such expressions as ὡς εἰκάσαι, ἔκὼν εἶναι, &c.

6. ἐπιφέροντα ὄργας] Τὸ ἐπιφέρειν ὄργὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ χαρίζεσθαι καὶ συγχωρεῖν ἐταττον οἱ ἀρχαῖοι. μάρτυς Κρατῖνος ἐν Χείρωι, λέγων τὴν μουσικὴν ἀκορέστους ἐπιφέρειν ὄργας βροτοῖς σώφροσι. SCH. "Humouring." "Supplying or ministering tempers such as a man likes." See the note of the Scholiast; and Shakespeare's description of those base natures, who

"soothe every passion
" That in the nature of their lords rebels :
" Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder
" moods;
" Renegy, affirm, and turn their halcyon
" "beaks
" With every gale and vary of their mas-
" "ters."

10. τὸ πλῆθος] "For the most part." The seamen in the Syracusan and Thurian ships were mostly free men; whereas in the Peloponnesian ships they were mostly slaves. Τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ναυτῶν would have been plain to every one; but there seems no more reason for doubting the sense of the words as they stand at present. Οἱ ναῦται ἐλεύθεροι ἦσαν τὸ πλῆθος. Compare Herodotus, when speaking of the Egyptian seamen, VII. 89, 5. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος αὐτέων θωρηκοφόροι ἔσαν.

13. βακτηρίαν] Græcorum ducibus βακτηρία, baculus, (sicut Romanis centurionibus vitis,) gestamen et insigne fuit. Clearchus a Xenophonte ita describitur II. 3, 11. Ἀναβάσ. pag. 279. ἐν μὲν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ δορὺ ἔχων, ἐν δὲ τῇ δεξιᾷ βακτηρίαν. Huds. Sequitur Lipsium l. d. cuius sententiam ut non rejicio, ita neque pro certissima habeo, donec hoc etiam de aliis Græcis, non de Lacedæmoniis tantum, ostensum fuerit. Nam, quum et Astyochus et Clearchus Lacedæmonii fuerint, fortassis etiam baculis in bello gestandis morum patrium sequuti sunt. Nam mos erat Lacedæmoniis, baculos gestare: de quo Casau-

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στρατιωτῶν, ὡς εἶδον, οἵα δὴ ναῦται, ὥρμησαν ἐγκραγόντες
 ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀστύοχον ὥστε βάλλειν· ὁ δὲ προϊδὼν καταφεύγει
 ἐπὶ βωμόν τινα. οὐ μέντοι ἐβλήθη γε, ἀλλὰ διελύθησαν ἀπ’
 ἀλλήλων. ἔλαβον δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ ἐνωκοδομημένον
 5 τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους φρούριον οἱ Μιλήσιοι, λάθρα ἐπιπεσόντες,
 καὶ τοὺς ἐνόντας φύλακας αὐτοῦ ἐκβάλλουσι. ξυνεδόκει δὲ
 καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις ταῦτα, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοῖς Συρα-
 κοσίοις. ὁ μέντοι Λίχας οὔτε ἡρέσκετο αὐτοῖς, ἔφη τε χρῆναι
 10 Τισσαφέρνει καὶ δουλεύειν Μιλησίους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς
 πόλεμον εὖ θῶνται. οἱ δὲ Μιλήσιοι ὠργίζοντό τε αὐτῷ καὶ
 διὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἄλλα τοιουτότροπα, καὶ νόσῳ ὕστερον ἀποθα-
 νόντα αὐτὸν οὐκ εἴασαν θάψαι οὐ ἐβούλοντο οἱ παρόντες τῶν
 Λακεδαιμονίων. LXXXV. κατὰ δὴ τοιαύτην διαφορὰν ὅν-

15 Astyochus gives up
 the command, and
 is succeeded by Min-
 darus.
 των αὐτοῖς τῶν πραγμάτων πρός τε τὸν Ἀστύ-
 οχον καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρνην, Μίνδαρος διάδοχος
 τῆς Ἀστυόχου ναυαρχίας ἐκ Λακεδαιμονος ἐπ-
 ἥλθε, καὶ παραλαμβάνει τὴν ἀρχήν· ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος ἀπέπλει.
 ξυνέπεμψε δὲ καὶ Τισσαφέρνης αὐτῷ πρεσβευτὴν τῶν παρ’
 20 ἑαυτοῦ, Γαυλίτην ὄνομα, Κάρα δίγλωσσον, κατηγορήσοντα

1. ίδον E.F.H. εἰδεν V. ὥρμησαν E. ἐκραγέντες A.B.E. (ἐκραγόντες E. teste
 Bekk.) F.H.V.f. Poppo. ἐγκραγέντες Q. 4. ἐν τῇ μιλήτῳ B.E.F.H.L.N.O.R.V.
 d.f.i.k.m. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo ἐν μιλήτῳ. ἀνωκοδομημένον g. 5. λάθρα
 Bekk. ἐπιπεσόντες K. ἐπειπεσόντες f. 7. ἄλληλοις G.i.k.m. 12. καὶ ἄλλα B.
 Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ δι’ ἄλλα. καὶ ante νόσῳ accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.f. Poppo.
 Goell. Bekk. 15. τε τὸν τισσ. καὶ τὸν ἀστ. B. τε τὸν ἀστ. καὶ τισσ. R.f.
 αὐδρος

16. μίανδρος A.E.F.H. μίνδαρος G. μίνανδρος O.P. μέγανδρος L. 17. ναυμα-
 χίας B.i. 18. ὁ δὲ] καὶ ὁ I. 19. δὲ om. e. τισσαφέρνην e. 20. γαυλίτην
 B.E.F.H.Q.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. γαβλίτην K. γλαυτίτην A.V. et γρ. B. γανεί-
 την e. vulgo γαυλείτην. δίγλωττον B. κατηγορήσαντα A.B.F.

bonus ad Theophrasti Charact. cap. 5. Sic de Eurybiade, Rege Lacedæmoniorum, Plutarchus in Themist. pag. 214. ἐπαραμένον δὲ τὴν βακτηρίαν, ὡς πατάξοντος, ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἔφη, πάταξον μὲν, ἀκουσον δέ. DUKER.

20. Κάρα δίγλωσσον] I think this means more than “a man who knew “two languages,” i. e. Greek and Barbarian; (for such in the eyes of the Greeks were the two divisions of the

language of mankind;) I believe that it means, “one of those Carians who were “accustomed from their childhood to “speak two languages;” as is the case with the people of French Flanders, and many other such frontier districts. It is said that in the Carian language itself there were many Greek words (Philippus, quoted by Strabo, XIV. p. 662.); a symptom either of an original connection between the languages, or a very

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τῶν τε Μιλησίων περὶ τοῦ φρουρίου, καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἄμα ἀπολογησόμενον, εἰδὼς τούς τε Μιλησίους πορευομένους ἐπὶ καταβοῆ τῇ αὐτοῦ μάλιστα, καὶ τὸν Ἐρμοκράτην μετ' αὐτῶν, ὃς ἔμελλε τὸν Τισταφέρνην ἀποφαίνειν φθείροντα τῶν Πελοποννησίων τὰ πράγματα μετὰ Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ ἐπαμφοτε-
5 ζρίζοντα. ἔχθρα δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἦν αὐτῷ ἀεί ποτε περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως· καὶ τὰ τελευταῖα φυγόντος ἐκ Συρακουσῶν τοῦ Ἐρμοκράτους, καὶ ἔτέρων ἡκόντων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐς τὴν Μίλητον στρατηγῶν, Ποτάμιδος καὶ Μύσκωνος καὶ Δημάρχου, ἐνέκειτο ὁ Τισταφέρνης φυγάδιοντι ἥδη τῷ Ἐρμοκράτει πολλῷ ἔτι μᾶλλον, καὶ κατηγόρει ἄλλα τε καὶ ως χρήματά ποτε αἴτισας αὐτὸν καὶ οὐ τυχῶν τὴν ἔχθραν οἱ προθεῖτο. ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἀστύοχος καὶ οἱ Μιλήσιοι καὶ ὁ Ἐρμοκράτης ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμονίαν· ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης διεβεβίκει πάλιν ἥδη παρὰ τοῦ Τισταφέρνους 15
ἐς τὴν Σάμον.

LXXXVI. Καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Δήλου ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πρεσβευταὶ, οὓς τότε ἐπεμψαν παραμυθησομένους καὶ ἀναδι-

2. ἀπολογησάμενον Α. F. H. K. ἐπὶ τῇ καταβοῇ c. d. τῇ om. V. 3. ἔαυτοῦ
B. g. Goell. αὐτοῦ Bekk. 7. διαφυγόντος B. ἐκ συρακοσίων E. 10. σμύ-
κωνος N. sed γρ. μύσκωνος. δημαρίχου f. δ] om. B. 11. ἥδη ὅντι g.
Ἐρμοκράτη E. F. H. ἔτι καὶ μᾶλλον C. καὶ post μᾶλλον om. K. 12. τε
πολλὰ καὶ K. ὡς] om. g. χρήματα πολλά ποτε f. ἔαυτὸν C. K. R. b. c. e.
σίτον Bekk. τυχὸν τ. ἐι π. C. 13. πρόσθιτο A. B. (E. teste Bekk.) F. Q.
Poppo. προσθεῖτο K. c. πρόσθιτο f. πρόσθιτο E. 14. καὶ ἐρμοκράτης B. 15. δια-
βεβίκει G. P. c. d. e. g. i. k. m. πάλιν accessit ex B. E. F. H. L. O. P. Q. c. d. e. i. k. Haack.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. τοῦ] om. Q. R. f. 18. ἀναδιδάξαντας C. d.

close intercourse subsequently between the people; and it may easily be conceived that the Carians, living in the very extreme corner of Asia Minor, famous of old as a naval people, and having at a later period so many Greek cities on their coast, should have been more familiar with the Greek language than most of the other Asiatics. Hence they were frequently used as interpreters between the Greeks and the Persian officers. See Herod. VIII. 133, 1. and Valckenär's note.

6. τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως] He does not say δόσεως, but ἀποδόσεως, the restoring or paying up to them that full measure of pay which they maintained

to be their due; i. e. the drachma per diem for each seaman, which had been paid them at first.

13. τὴν ἔχθραν οἱ προθεῖτο] Compare Herodotus, VI. 21, 2. πένθος μέγα προ-
θήκαντο, "Had professed his quarrel
"against him." Προτίθεσθαι ἔχθραν is,
"to put forward, to avow, or display
"enmity." Compare προτίθεσθαι ἀν-
δραγαθίαν, II. 42, 5. And I think that
in Herodotus, IV. 65, 4. and VII. 229, 3.
the true reading is, ὡς οἱ πόλεμον προ-
θήκαντο,—μῆνιν προθίσθαι, and not προσ-
θήκαντο—προσθίσθαι.

18. οὓς τότε ἐπεμψαν] See VIII. 72, 1.
77. ἀναδιδάξοντας] Ἀναδιδάσκω sæpe nihil

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SAMOS.

The deputies from the Four Hundred, emboldened by the return of Alcibiades to the armament, proceed from Delos (see ch. 77.) to Samos. They attempt to defend the conduct of the revolutionists. Alcibiades procures them a patient hearing, approves of some of their measures, but insists on the resignation of the Four Hundred, and the restoration of the old council of Five Hundred.

5 *τοὺς τὸν δῆμον καταλύοντας* ἔπειτα μέντοι μόλις ἡσυχάσαντες ἥκουσαν. οἱ δὲ ἀπήγγελλον ως οὕτε ἐπὶ διαφθορᾶ τῆς πόλεως ἡ μετάστασις γένοιτο, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ, οὐθὲ ἵνα τοῖς πολεμίοις παραδοθῇ (ἔξειναι γὰρ, ὅτε ἐσέβαλον ἥδη σφῶν ἀρχόντων, τοῦτο ποιῆσαι), τῶν τε πεντακισχιλίων ὅτι πάντες ἐν τῷ μέρει μεθέξουσιν, οἵ τε οἰκεῖοι αὐτῶν οὕθ' ὑβρίζονται, ὅσπερ Χαιρέας διαβάλλων ἀπήγγειλεν, οὕτε κακὸν ἔχουσιν οὐδὲν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖς σφετέροις αὐτῶν ἔκαστοι κατὰ χώραν 15 μένουσιν. ἄλλα τε πολλὰ εἰπόντων οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐσήκουον, 4 ἀλλ' ἐχαλέπαινον, καὶ γνώμας ἄλλοι ἄλλας ἔλεγον, μάλιστα δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν. καὶ ἐδόκει Ἀλκιβιάδης πρῶτον τότε καὶ οὐδενὸς ἔλασσον τὴν πόλιν ὡφελῆσαι· ὡρμημένων γὰρ τῶν ἐν Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων πλεῖν ἐπὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, ἐν ὃ 20 σαφέστατα Ιωνίαν καὶ Ἐλλήσποντον εὐθὺς εἶχον οἱ πολέ-

2. τοῦ] om. d.

3. λέγειν] om. f.

Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀπήγγελον. διαφορᾶ L. 7. ἀπήγγελλον A.B.C.E.F.H.N.g.k.

γένοιτο G. γίνεται A.E.F.H.L.O.P.f. γίγνεται R. 10. ἐσέβαλλον A.E.F.H.e.

ξέβαλον i. II. πεντακοσίων i. ὅτε A.E.F. 12. καθέξουσιν R.f. οἱ δὲ

F.L.O. 13. ἀπήγγειλεν A.B.F.H.N.Q.T.V.f. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ἀπήγγελλεν

C.E.G.K.e.g.m. vulgo ἀπήγγελεν. 16. ἄλλας ἄλλοι K. 17. πρῶτον τότε B.

Goell. Bekk. τότε πρῶτον d.f.i. ceteri πρῶτος τότε. 18. καὶ] om. d. ἔλατ-

τον B. ὁρμημένων T. 19. ἐν τῇ σάμῳ P.Q.R.i. 20. εἶχον εὐθὺς Q.

aliud est, quam *perdoceo, edoceo*. Thucydides, III. 97, 1. ἀναδιδάξαντες αὐτὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ως εἴη ῥᾳδία ἡ αἴρεσις. Aristophanes Equitib. v. 152. τοῦ θεοῦ τὸν χρησμὸν ἀναδίδαξον αὐτὸν, ως ἔχει. Et ibid. v. 202. et 1042. DUKER.

9. ὅτε ἐσέβαλον] See VIII. 71, 1, 2.

11. τῶν τε πεντακισχιλίων, κ. τ. λ.] The sense must clearly be, “that all ‘the citizens should be of the five thousand in their turn,’ however strange the expression may seem, μεθέξουσιν τῶν πεντακισχιλίων. But with-

out referring to the absurdity of the meaning, “that all the five thousand should partake of the government in ‘their turn’—for they *all* partook of it, as being the sovereign assembly—yet μεθέχειν in this sense would require τῶν πραγμάτων after it, and would be at least as harsh, standing alone, as in the construction of μεθέξουσιν τῶν πεντακισχιλίων.

19. ἐν ὃ—εἶχον οἱ πολέμοι] “In which case the enemy was sure of gaining immediately Ionia and the

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5 μιοι, κωλυτῆς γενέσθαι. καὶ ἐν τῷ τότε ἄλλος μὲν οὐδεὶς ἀν
ἰκανὸς ἐγένετο κατασχεῖν τὸν ὅχλον, ἐκεῖνος δὲ τοῦ τ' ἐπίπλου
ἔπαιστε, καὶ τοὺς ιδίᾳ τοῖς πρέσβεσιν ὄργιζομένους λοιδορῶν
6 ἀπέτρεπεν. αὐτὸς δὲ ἀποκρινάμενος αὐτοῖς ἀπέπεμπεν, ὅτι
τοὺς μὲν πεντακισχιλίους οὐ κωλύοι ἄρχειν, τοὺς μέντοι τε- 5
τρακοσίους ἀπαλλάσσειν ἐκέλευεν αὐτοὺς, καὶ καθιστάναι
τὴν βουλὴν ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον, τοὺς πεντακοσίους· εἰ δὲ ἐσ
εὐτέλειάν τι ξυντέτμηται, ὥστε τοὺς στρατευομένους μᾶλλον
7 ἔχειν τροφὴν, πάνυ ἐπαινεῖν. καὶ τἄλλα ἐκέλευεν ἀντέχειν,
καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολεμίοις πρὸς μὲν γὰρ σφᾶς αὐ- 10
τοὺς σωζομένης τῆς πόλεως πολλὴν ἐλπίδα εἶναι καὶ ξυμ-
βῆναι, εἰ δὲ ἀπαξ τὸ ἔτερον σφαλήσεται, ἡ τὸ ἐν Σάμῳ ἦ
8 κεῖνοι, οὐδὲ ὅτῳ διαλλαγήσεται τις ἔτι ἔσεσθαι. παρῆσται δὲ
καὶ Ἀργείων πρέσβεις, ἐπαγγελλόμενοι τῷ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων δήμῳ ὥστε βοηθεῖν· ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐπαινέσας 15
αὐτοὺς, καὶ εἰπὼν ὅταν τις καλῇ παρεῖναι, οὕτως ἀπέπεμπεν.
9 ἀφίκοντο δὲ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι μετὰ τῶν Παράλων, οἱ τότε ἐτάχθη-
σαν ἐν τῇ στρατιώτιδι νηὶ ὑπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων περιπλεῖν

1. γίγνεται d. οὐδεὶς ἀν A.B.E.F.H.Q.T.f. Poppe. Bekk. ceteri οὐδ ἀν εἰς.
 2. τὸν τε ἐπίπλουν N.V. τοῦ ἐπίπλου C.G.c.d.e.g.k.m. 3. παύσας A.E.F.H.
 N.R.T.V.f. πρέσβευσιν T.d. λοιδοριῶν d. 4. ἀποκρινόμενος R. ἐπεμ-
 πεν d.i. 5. μὲν] om. d. πεντακοσίους Q. κωλύει E.F.G.H.R.T.V.c.d.
 e.f.k.m. Poppe. κωλύειν A.P. 6. ἀπαλλάττειν ἐκέλευεν B. Bekk. 2. ἐκέλευ-
 σειν R. vulgo ἐκέλευεν ἀπαλλάσσειν. 7. τῇ βουλῇ e. τῶν πεντακοσίων d.
 11. καὶ accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.O.P.T.d.e.i.k. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. 12. ἐν
 τῇ σάμῳ Q. 13. κείνοι B. Bekk. 2. ἐκείνοι A.E.F.H.T.V.d.f.i.k. et γρ. N.
 Haack. Poppe. Goell. vulgo ἐκείνο. ὅτῳ] οὗτο d.i. ἔτι] om. g. 14. καὶ
 ἀργείων] om. Q. ἀπαγγελλόμενοι Q. τῇ] om. d.i. 17. ἀφικνοῦνται K.
 παράλων] παραλόγῳ Q. 18. ναὶ d.

"Hellespont." Dobree proposes to read, *σαφέστατ'* ἀν *'Ιωνίαν*. But the use of the imperfect to express what was going to happen on such and such suppositions, is sufficiently understood at present. See, amongst many other passages, Plato, Crito, p. 47, d. φ εἰ μὴ ἀκολουθήσομεν, διαφθερούμεν ἐκεῖνο καὶ λωβησόμεθα, ὃ τῷ μὲν δικαίῳ βέλτιον ἐγίγνετο, τῷ δὲ ἀδίκῳ ἀπώλλυτο: "Which, according to our view of the matter, was always sure to improve in the good man, and to be destroyed in the wicked man." And Herodotus, VII.

220, 2. μένοντι δὲ αὐτοῦ κλέος μέγα ἐλείπετο, καὶ ἡ Σπάρτης ἀνδαιμονίη οὐκ ἔξηλείφετο.

1. οὐδ ἀν εἰς] Cass. οὐδεὶς ἀν. Sed Thomas Magister in οὐδεὶς' οὐδ ἀν εἰς, καὶ μηδ ἀν εἰς, δοκιμάτερον λέγειν, ἡ οὐδεὶς ἀν, καὶ μηδεὶς ἀν. Confirmat praeceptum ex Aristophanis Plut. v. 137. οὐδ ἀν εἰς θύσειν ἀνθρώπων ἔτι. DUKER.

13. οὐδὲ ὅτῳ, κ. τ. λ.] Compare V. 103, 1. ἐν ὅτῳ φυλάξεται τις αὐτὴν γνωρισθεῖσαν, οὐκ ἐλείπει.

14. ἐπαγγελλόμενοι — ὥστε βοηθεῖν. See the note on VIII. 45, 3.

CARIA. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Εὔβοιαν, καὶ ἄγοντες Ἀθηναίων ἐς Λακεδαιμονα ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πεμπτοὺς πρέσβεις, Λαισποδίαν καὶ Ἀριστοφῶντα καὶ Μελησίαν, [οἱ] ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο πλέοντες κατ' Ἀργος, τοὺς μὲν πρέσβεις ξυλλαβόντες τοῖς Ἀργείοις παρέδοσαν ως τῶν οὐχ ἥκιστα καταλυσάντων τὸν δῆμον ὅντας, αὐτοὶ δὲ οὐκέτι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀφίκοντο, ἀλλ' ἄγοντες ἐκ τοῦ Ἀργους ἐς τὴν Σάμον τοὺς πρέσβεις ἀφικνοῦνται ἥπερ εἶχον τριήρει.

LXXXVII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Τισσαφέρνης, κατὰ τὸν ιοκαιρὸν τοῦτον ἐν φῷ μάλιστα διά τε τἄλλα καὶ διὰ τὴν Ἀλ-

CARIA.

Tissaphernes goes to Aspendus, professedly to bring up the long-promised Phœnician fleet to aid the Peloponnesians. The fleet, however, never comes up. Various opinions as to the motives of Tissaphernes.

κιβιάδου κάθοδον ἥχθοντο αὐτῷ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ως φανερῶς ἥδη ἀττικίζοντι, βουλόμενος, ως ἐδόκει δὴ, ἀπολύεσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὰς διαβολὰς, παρεσκευάζετο πορεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἐς Ἀσπενδον, καὶ τὸν Λίχαν ξυμπορεύεσθαι ἐκέλευε· τῇ δὲ στρατιᾷ προστάξειν ἔφη Ταμὼν ἑαυτοῦ ὑπαρχον, ὃστε τροφὴν ἐν ὅσῳ ἀν αὐτὸς ἀπῆ διδόναι. λέγεται δὲ οὐ κατὰ ταύτο, οὐδὲ ῥάδιον εἰδέναι τίνι γνώμῃ παρῆλθεν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον καὶ παρελθὼν οὐκ ἥγαγε τὰς ναῦς. ὅτι μὲν γὰρ οἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆσοι ἐπτὰ καὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν μέχρι

Ι. ἄγοντες] ἄγειν Αἴμ. Portus. ἀθηναῖον A.B. ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων] om. N. sed in marg. ascriptum habet. 2. πέμπτοις K. πεμπτοὺς uncis inclusit Bekk. πέμποντις A.B.C.E.F.G.H.L.Q.T.b.d.e.g.i.k.m. et anteposito πρέσβεις P. om. c. “ego potius omiserim πρέσβεις.” ΒΕΚΚ. λαισποδίαν A.B.E.F.T. λαιποδίαν c. 3. μιλησίαν A.C.E.F.G.H.K.L.N.O.T.V.m. οἱ] “Hoc delecto expeditur struc-tura.” ΒΕΚΚ. κάπι τὸ ἄργος d.i. 4. παρέδωκαν N.V. 9. τισσαφέρνης] om. e. 10. καὶ διὰ τὴν B. Bekk. 2. vulgo καὶ τὴν. 12. ἀττικίζοντι ἥδη c.e. 13. δὴ] οἱ B. δεῖ E.F. ἀπολύεσθαι καὶ πρὸς K. 14. παρεσκεύαζε ε. 15. τὸν εἰ λίχαν P. 17. προτάξειν i. προσάξειν N.k. προσάψειν C. ταμὼν Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ταμὼν g. vulgo ταμὼν. 18. αὐτοῖς A. αὐτὸς T. αὐτοὺς F. ἀπῆ διδόναι] ἀποδιδόναι d.i. 20. ἥγαγε B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἥγε ceteri quorum E. hæc οὐκ ἥγε — ἀπελθὼν bis ponit. 21. τετταράκοντα B.

2. Λαισποδίαν] Aristoph. alicubi, τί, atque ita scribit Eupolis ἐν Δήμοις. Hesych. et Suidas in λαισποδίασθαι. WASS. De Læspodia est supra VI. 105, 2. Suidas descriptis sua e Scho-liaste Aristophanis ad Av. v. 1568. Sed

uterque parum recte: τοῦτον δὲ τὸν Λαισποδίαν καὶ στρατηγῆσαι φησὶ Θουκυδίδης ἐν τῇ η'. pro, ἐν τῇ στ'. DUKER. 3. [οἱ] ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο] The relative must be struck out here, as Bekker, Göller, Poppo, Dobree, and others have rightly seen.

CARIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Ασπένδου ἀφίκοντο, σαφές ἔστι· διότι δὲ οὐκ ἥλθον, πολλαχῆ εἰκάζεται. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἵνα διατρίβῃ ἀπελθὼν, ὕσπερ καὶ διενοήθη, τὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων (τροφὴν γοῦν οὐδὲν βέλτιον, ἀλλὰ καὶ χείρον ὁ Ταμὼς, φῶ προσετάχθη, παρεῖχεν), οἱ δὲ ἵνα τοὺς Φοίνικας προαγαγὼν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον⁵ ἐκχρηματίσαιτο ἀφείς (καὶ γὰρ ὡς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ἔμελλε χρήσεσθαι), ἄλλοι δὲ ὡς καταβοῆς ἐνεκα τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα, τοῦ λέγεσθαι ὡς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ, ἀλλὰ καὶ σαφῶς οἴχεται ἐπὶ τὰς 4 ναῦς ἀληθῶς πεπληρωμένας. ἐμοὶ μέντοι δοκεῖ σαφέστατον εἶναι τριβῆς ἐνεκα καὶ ἀνακωχῆς τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τὸ ναυτικὸν¹⁰

1. ἀσπένδου ε. δὲ οἴκ] οὐδὲ g. 7. τὰ περὶ τῶν ε. οὐθὲν B. 4. βελ-
τίω—χείρω V. ταμὼς A.N.T. Poppe. Göell. Bekk. ταμὼς g. vulgo ταμὼς.
παρεῖχεν] ἐδίδων N.V. 5. ὁ δὲ g. ἐς τὴν ἀσπένδον] om. c. 6. ὁ δὲ
χρηματίσαιτο Gregor. Cor. p. 87. χρῆσθαι c.f. χρήσασθαι ε. 7. ἐς τὴν
λακεδαίμονα B. ἐς λακεδαίμονίους N.V. ἐς λακεδαίμονα—ἐνεκα] om. T. 8. τῷ
A.B.N.V. Bekker. ceteri τό. οἴχεται καὶ ἐπὶ d.i. 9. σαφέστατα f. 10. δια-
τριβῆς B. ἀλληρῶν R.f.g.

2. οἱ μὲν γὰρ—οἱ δὲ] The verb *εἴκα-
ζον* or *ἥκαζον* must be repeated from
εἰκάζεται. So Herodot. VIII. 74, 2, 3.
πολλὰ ἐλέγετο—οἱ μὲν, ὡς χρεὸν εἴη ἀπο-
πλώειν, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ, αὐτοῦ μένοντας ἀμύ-
νασθαι.

6. ἐκχρηματίσαιτο ἀφείς] “That he
“might get money by discharging
“them :” i. e. that believing Tissaphernes to be in earnest, since they
were brought as far as Aspendus, the
Phœnicians might be induced to offer
a higher sum for leave to go home
again than they would have given if
the prospect of actual service had been
more remote. Compare Cicero against
Verres, V. 24. The words *καὶ γὰρ ὡς*,
κ. τ. λ. seem to mean, “for in no case
“was he really thinking of employing
“them in actual service ;” i. e. accord-
ing to the hypothesis now noticed, Tis-
saphernes never meant the fleet to act ;
it was no change of purpose after they
arrived at Aspendus, but he brought
them there merely to frighten them,
and to get money from them for letting
them then return home. For the ex-
pression *καὶ ὡς*, see the note on VIII.
51, 2.

7. καταβοῆς ἐνεκα, κ. τ. λ.] ‘Ως [πα-
ρῆλθεν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον] καταβοῆς ἐνεκα,

κ. τ. λ. “The clamour against him
“which had reached Lacedæmon” had
been noticed in ch. 85, 2. and the words
which I have supplied are clearly to
be repeated after the conjunction *ὡς*.
But *παρῆλθεν* *ἐς τὴν* “Ἀσπενδον τὸ λέ-
γεσθαι ὡς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ, meaning, “he
“went to Aspendus to gain credit for
“his innocence,” is harsh beyond mea-
sure. The dative *τῷ λέγεσθαι* destroys
the sense, for it would signify, “by its
“being said that he was innocent,”
which is absurd. Götler defends *τὸ λέ-*
γεσθαι on grounds wholly inapplicable,
because he mistakes the sense of
καταβοῆς *ἐνεκα*, about which there can
be no doubt, if the text be sound. I
see only two remedies; either to alter
καταβοῆς into *καὶ βοῆς*, which would
give the words the sense which Götler
requires ; for *βοῆς* *ἐνεκα* would signify
what *ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἐνεκα* signifies in
ch. 92, 9. “for the sake of what would
“be said of it :” or else, which I much
prefer, we must read at once *τοῦ λέ-*
γεσθαι : “He went to Aspendus, on
“account of the outcry against him
“which had reached Lacedæmon, in
“order to gain credit for fair dealing,”
etc. See VIII. 14, 1. ξυνελάμβανον τοῦ
μὴ ἐξάγγελτοι γενέσθαι.

οὐκ ἀγαγεῖν, φθορᾶς μὲν, ἐν ὅσῳ παρήι εἴκειτε καὶ διέμελλεν,
ἀνισώσεως δὲ, ὅπως μηδετέρους προσθέμενος ἵσχυροτέρους
ποιήσῃ, ἐπεὶ εἴγε ἐβούληθη διαπολεμῆσαι, ἐπιφανὲς δήπου
οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς. κομίσας γὰρ ἀν Λακεδαιμονίοις τὴν νίκην
5 κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ἔδωκεν, οἵ γε καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἀντιπάλως
μᾶλλον ἡ ὑποδεεεστέρως τῷ ναυτικῷ ἀνθώρμουν. καταφωρᾶ 5
δὲ μάλιστα καὶ ἦν εἰπε πρόφασιν οὐ κομίσας τὰς ναῦς. ἔφη
γὰρ αὐτὰς ἐλάσσους ἡ ὄσας βασιλεὺς ἔταξε ξυλλέγηναι· ὁ
δὲ χάριν ἀν δήπου ἐν τούτῳ μείζω ἔτι ἔσχεν, οὔτε ἀναλώσας
ιοπολλὰ τῶν βασιλέως, τά τε αὐτὰ ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων πράξας.
ἔσ δ' οὖν τὴν "Ασπενδον, ἥ των δὴ γυνώμῃ, ὁ Τισταφερνης 6
ἀφικνεῖται καὶ τοῖς Φοίνιξι ξυγγίγνεται· καὶ οἱ Πελοποννή-
σιοι ἔπειμψαν ὡς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ, Φίλιππον
ἄνδρα Λακεδαιμόνιον δύο τριήρεσιν. **LXXXVIII.** Ἀλκι-

γαγεῖν

Ι. ουκάταγεν B. 2. μηδετέροις B. προσθεμένους A.C.E.F.H.K.T. προθεμένους f. προθέμενος R. ἵσχυροτέροις B. 3. ἐβουλεύθη F.H. περὶ ἐπιφανὲς A.F.H.R.f. περιφανὲς B. et γρ. G. περιφανῶς P. ἐπιφανεῖς Reiskius. 4. ἔγγυαστῶς A.B.E.F.H.T. ἐνδιάστῶς G. 6. καταφωρᾶν A.F.H.E. correct. καταφορᾶν B.T. κατάφωρος N.V.c.f. et corr. A. καταφορὰ L.m. καταφωρὰ E. prima manu. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Dohræus. Bekk. Correxit Vir doctus qui Dukero varietatem scripturæ e codice g. excerpit. 8. ἐλάττους B. ὅσας βαστλεὺς A.B.C. E. F. H. L. N.O.T.V. d.e.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ὅσας ὁ βαστλεύς. 9. δέ] γὰρ Q. μείζω ἐν τούτῳ ἔσχεν ε. 10. ἐλαττόνων B. 11. δέ] μὲν d.i.m. pr. G. ἥτιασδὴ Bekk. ἀσπονδον d. 12. ἔνγγιγνεσθαι A. 13. ἐπεμψαν] om. d.i. ὡς] om. c. ἐπὶ] παρὰ L.O.P. d.i.k. περὶ c.

3. εἴγε ἐβούλήθη, κ. τ. λ.] Dobree places a comma after these words, and joins διαπολεμῆσαι ἀν ἐπιφανὲς, supplying ἀν from conjecture. I know of no better remedy for the passage, for ἀν διαπολεμῆσαι can hardly be supplied from the preceding words. But at any rate οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς belongs, I think, to διαπολεμῆσαι ἀν, or to whatever word we choose to supply, rather than to ἐπιφανές. "For had he really chosen to " finish the war, finished it might have " been, as all surely must see, beyond " dispute," i. e. beyond the possibility of the Athenians' disputing it.

9. *χάριν ἀν—μείζω ἔτι ἔσχεν*] Thomas Magister explains this, “would have received greater thanks;” [and this I suppose is right, although *χάριν ἔχειν*,

as is well known, generally signifies, "to be obliged to another," and not "to have favour" with him, as being the obliger. Poppe, however, quotes Eurip. Hecuba 830 as giving an instance of *χάριν ἔχειν* in the sense of having or enjoying favour.]

10. τά τε αὐτὰ ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων πράξαις] Id est, ἐλάσσονι δαπάνῃ. Aristophanes Plut. v. 377. ἐγώ σοι τοῦτ' ἀπὸ σμικροῦ πάνυ Ἐθέλω διαπρᾶξαι. Equitib. 535. ὃς ἀπὸ σμικρᾶς δαπάνης ὑμᾶς ἀριστίζων ἀπέπεμπεν. ubi vid. Kusterum. Thucydides, III. 36, 1. οὐ γὰρ ἀκό βραχείας διανοίας ἐδόκουν τὴν ἀπόστασιν ποιήσασθαι. Ibid. 92, 1. Ἡράκλειαν τὴν ἐν Τραχινίαις ἀποικίαν καθίσταντο ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀσδεῖ γνώμης. DUKER.

CARIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Alcibiades sails from Samos, to follow Tisaphernes, promising to prevent the Phoenician fleet from ever joining the Peloponnesians.

βιάδης δὲ, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸν Τισαφέρνην ὥσθετο παριόντα ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσπένδου, ἔπλει καὶ αὐτὸς λαβὼν τρεισκαίδεκα ναῦς, ὑποσχόμενος τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ἀσφαλῆ καὶ μεγάλην χάριν· ἡ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἄξειν Ἀθηναίοις τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς, ἵνα

Πελοποννησίοις γε κωλύσειν ἐλθεῖν εἰδὼς, ὡς εἰκὼς, ἐκ πλείονος τὴν Τισαφέρνους γνώμην, ὅτι οὐκ ἄξειν ἔμελλε, καὶ βουλόμενος αὐτὸν τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ἐσ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ Ἀθηναίων φιλίαν ὡς μάλιστα διαβάλλειν, ὅπως μᾶλλον δι' αὐτὸς σφίσιν ἀναγκάζοιτο προσχωρεῖν. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἄρας εὐθὺς τῆς Φασήλιδος καὶ Καύνου ἄνω τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιεῖτο.

LXXXIX. Οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πεμφθέντες πρέσβεις, ἐπειδὴ ἀφικόμενοι ἐσ τὰς Ἀθήνας

1. καὶ] om. i. 2. ἔθετο c. 3. παριόντα καὶ ἐπὶ L.O.P. 4. τρεισκαίδεκα B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τρισκαίδεκα. 5. τοῖς ἐν] om. G. 6. ἐν τῇ σάμῳ A.B.F.G.L.O. g.i.k. Bekk. 2. Poppo. vulgo ἐν σάμῳ. 7. κωλύσαι K. κωλύσειν et Thomas M. v. βούλομαι. 8. ἑαυτοῦ B.T. Goell. Bekk. αὐτοῦ Poppo. ceteri αὐτοῦ. 10. αὐτὸν B. εἰθὺ A.B.C.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.T.V.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo εἰθύς. 11. φασηλίδος A.G.K.m. Goell. φασηλίδος E. φασηλίδος F. φασηλίδος T.

8. ἐσ τὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ Ἀθηναίων φιλίαν] Nomen cum præpositione *eis* adjunctum verbis διαβάλλειν, λοιδορεῖν, et similem vim habentibus, notat rem, quæ alicui invidiam facere, vel vitium, aliudve quid, quod alicui exprobrari potest. Herodianus, IV. 12, *eis ἀναδρίαν καὶ θήλειαν νόσον διέβαλλεν*. Plutarchus Apophthegm. p. 305. λοιδορηθεὶς ὑπό τινος *eis τὴν δυσωδίαν τοῦ στόματος*. Et ibid. p. 327. πρὸς Ἀρμόδιον, *eis δυσγένειαν αὐτῷ λοιδορύμενον, ἐφη*. Thucydides, V. 75, 3. τὴν ἐπιφερομένην αἵτιαν, *ἐσ τε μαλακίαν, καὶ ἐσ τὴν ἀλλην ἀβουλίαν τε καὶ βραδυτῆτα, ἐνὶ ἔργῳ τούτῳ ἀπελύσαντο*. Pluribus ostendi usum hujus generis loquendi, ut confirmarem conjecturam Sylburgii, in Notis ad Etymolog. Magn. v. *οἶνος* in Aristophanis Equit. v. 90. legentis: *οἶνον σὺ τολμᾶς eis ἀπόνους λοιδορεῖν*; pro eo, quod vulgo editur, *eis ἐπίνουαν* quæ conjectura digna erat, cuius Kusterus ad Aristophanem aliquam rationem haberet. DUKER.

11. ἄνω τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιεῖτο] “Pursued his voyage upwards,” that is, towards the countries on the way to the East, and the centre of the Persian government. The order of the words, Φασήλιδος καὶ Καύνου, is strange, because he must have touched at Caunus before he came to Phaselis. So in ch. 108, 1, when the return of Alcibiades is described, he is said to have gone ἀπὸ Καύνου καὶ Φασήλιδος ἐσ τὴν Σάμον, where the natural order seems equally inverted. Possibly the words καὶ Καύνου are added to qualify the expression εἰθὺ τῆς Φασήλιδος, it not being true that Alcibiades ran straight from Samos to Phaselis, but “straight to Phaselis” and Caunus,” that is, “straight to Phaselis, having first touched at Caunus.” So in the other passage, καὶ Φασήλιδος explains ἀπὸ Καύνου. Alcibiades came to Samos immediately from Caunus; but originally he did not come from Caunus, but from Caunus, and before that from Phaselis.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Ολυμπ. 92. 2.

ATHENS.

Effect produced at Athens by the report of the language held by Alcibiades to the deputation from the Four Hundred at Sa-
5 mos. The revolution-
ary party quarrel among themselves, Theramenes and others deserting the more vi-
olent aristocrats.

ἀπήγγειλαν τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ὡς κε-
λεύει τε ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πο-
λεμίοις, ἐλπίδας τε ὅτι πολλὰς ἔχει κάκείνοις
τὸ στράτευμα διαλλάξειν καὶ Πελοποννησίων
περιέσεσθαι, ἀχθομένους καὶ πρότερον τοὺς
πολλοὺς τῶν μετεχόντων τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, καὶ
ἡδέως ἦν ἀπαλλαγέντας πῃ ἀσφαλῶς τοῦ
πράγματος, πολλῷ δὴ μᾶλλον ἐπέρρωσταν. καὶ 2

ξυνίσταντό τε ἥδη καὶ τὰ πράγματα διεμέμφοντο, ἔχοντες
10 ἥγεμόνας τῶν πάννυ στρατηγῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ καὶ ἐν
ἀρχαῖς ὄντων, οἷον Θηραμένην τε τὸν Ἀγνωνος καὶ Ἀρι-
στοκράτην τὸν Σκελλίου, καὶ ἄλλους, οἵ μετέσχον μὲν ἐν
πρώτοις τῶν πραγμάτων, φιβούμενοι δ', ὡς ἔφασαν, τό τε ἐν

1. ἀπήγγελον Q. 2. τε] om. i. 3. τε] om. i. καὶ κάκείνοις B. Bekk.
5. τοὺς πολλοὺς καὶ πρότερον B. 7. ἀπαλλαγέντες P. 10. στρατηγῶν τῶν]
στρατηγούντων? BEKK. 2. 11. τε] om. i. 12. σικελλίου A.E.F.H.Q. σικέλου B.

(σικέ B. teste Bekk.) σικελίου G.L.O.P.R.d.e.i.k. σικελλίου Haack. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. vulgo σικελίου. ἐν πρώτοις A.E.F.G. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις B. et Poppo. hic
autem τοὺς uncis inclusum habet. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι Bekker. 13. δ', ὡς] ὡς K.
ἀδεῶς A.C.E.F. Poppo. ἀδεῶς δὲ c.e. ἀδεῶν Q.

11. Ἀριστοκράτην τὸν Σκελλίου] This is the person mentioned by Xenophon, Hellenic. I. 4, 21. 5, 16. 7, 2. He perished, with five others of the generals, by the result of the famous trial which followed the battle of Arginusæ. He is honourably mentioned in the speech against Theocrines, commonly ascribed to Demosthenes, p. 1343. Reiske, and by Lysias, Eratosth. p. 427. Reiske, Aristophanes, Birds, 126, and Plato, Gorgias, p. 472. 6, where he is spoken of as having presented some magnificent offering to the Pythian temple at Athens.

12. ἐν πρώτοις] As the expression ἐν τοῖς κοινοῖς, VI. 8, 2. has been retained in the text, on the authority of the MSS. though I have only found it used by later writers, so ἐν πρώτοις may be defended in the same way by the general consent of the MSS. and the authority of Dionysius, who, in one of his critical works, (De Thuc. Judic. c. 40.) writes, εἰ γάρ τι ἄλλο τῆς Ἀθηναίων πολεως, καὶ τοῦτ' ἐν πρώτοις ἐστὶν ἐγκώμιον.

13. φιβούμενοι δ', ὡς ἔφασαν, κ. τ. λ.] This passage is hopelessly corrupt in our present MSS., nor does the Scholiast's copy appear to have been more intelligible; for his paraphrase seems to be no more than a guess at the sense apparently intended to be conveyed by the words as we now read them. Various corrections have been proposed, such as οὐς for τοὺς, ἀπαλλαγέειν for ἀπαλλάξειν, οὗτος for οὐ τὸ, &c. &c. But as none of these is sufficient to restore the passage, I think it best to leave it as it stands, merely observing that the Scholiast seems rightly to have divined what the passage was intended to convey, namely, that the moderate party did not choose to avow their dislike of the extreme oligarchical principles in themselves, but merely urged the necessity of making the five thousand an efficient institution, owing to the dangers which beset the country from so many opposite quarters.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

τῇ Σάμῳ στράτευμα καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην σπουδῇ πάνυ, τοὺς τε ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμονία πρεσβευομένους, τεπεμπον,† μή τι ἄνευ τῶν πλειόνων κακὸν δράσωσι τὴν πόλιν, τού τὸ τὰ παλλάξειν τοῦ ἄγαν ἐς ὀλίγους ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους ἔργῳ καὶ μὴ ὄνόματι χρῆναι ἀποδεικνύναι, καὶ 5 τὴν πολιτείαν ἵσαιτέραν καθιστάναι. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο μὲν σχῆμα πολιτικὸν τοῦ λόγου αὐτοῖς, κατ' ἴδιας δὲ φιλοτιμίας οἱ πολλοὶ αὐτῶν τῷ τοιούτῳ προσέκειντο, ἐν ὥπερ καὶ μάλιστα ὀλιγαρχίᾳ ἐκ δημοκρατίας γενομένῃ ἀπόλλυται. πάντες γὰρ

1. σπουδῇ πάνυ accessit ex A.B.E.F.G.H.L.O.P.V. g.i.k.m. et marg. N. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οὐς ε. Poppo. Goell. 2. τε] om. B. πρεσβευστομένους ε. ἔπεμπον] om. Q.R.f. 3. κακὸν] καὶ κακὸν L.O.k. δράσειν B. τῇ πόλει Q.f. οὐ τὸ] οὗτω γὰρ margo i. cum ΑΞι. Porto. οὐ τῶι B.N.V. 4. ἀπαλλάξειν Poppo. ἐς ὀλίγους οἰκεῖν R. 6. ἵσαιτέραν] ἵσωτέραν Q. εἰς ἔτέραν F.L.d. ἐς ἔτέραν A.B.E.H. μὲν τὸ σχῆμα A.E.F.G.H.L.O.Q.i.k.m. 7. αὐτῶι K. om. e. 8. αὐτοῖς A. τῷ] τῶι A.F.H. om. I. τοιούτων A.E. F.H. (A. addito rec. εἶδε) τοιούτῳ εἶδε N.V. τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ K.

4. Ἀλλὰ τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους] Οὐκ ἀντίκειται τινὶ τῷ ἀλλὰ, ὡς λέγομεν, οὐ τόδε, ἀλλὰ τόδε· ἔστι δὲ παρακελευστικὸν, ὡς καὶ παρ' Ὁμηροφ. Ἀλλ' ἂγε, μηκέτι ταῦτα λεγώμεθα. (Il. 13, 292.) ἡ δὲ διάνοια· οἱ περὶ τὸν Θηραμένην ἄρχοντες τότε τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, καὶ μετασχόντες αὐτῆς ἐν πρώτοις, ὁρεγόμενοι δὲ δημοκρατίας, ἔλεγον, οὐχ ὅτι ἀπαλλακτικῶς ἔχουσι τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, (ὅπερ ἦν ἀληθές) ἀλλ' ὅτι φιλοῦνται τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ τοὺς ἀπίόντας εἰς Λακεδαιμονία πρέσβεις, μή τι οὗτοι κακὸν ἔργάσωνται τὴν πόλιν, ὀλιγαρχίας γενομένης. ηδη οὖν ἡξίου τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους καθιστάναι.

8. τοιούτῳ] τρόπῳ glossam esse, haud facile quisquam dubitet. De εἶδε id non tam apertum est; nam Thucydides sæpe ita loquitur. Cap. seq. Μάλιστα ἐντοῖο δύντες τῷ τοιούτῳ εἶδε. III. 62, 3. Σκέψασθε, ἐν οἷς εἶδε ἐκάτεροι ήμῶν τοῦτο ἐπράξαν. VI. 77, 2. Ὁρῶντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦτο τὸ εἶδος τρεπομένους. Et VIII. 56, 2. Τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιόνδε εἶδος. ΔΥΚ.

9. πάντες γὰρ, κ.τ.λ.] This passage is less corrupt than that which precedes it, but can hardly be called less obscure. An aristocratical minority overthrowing an established democracy, is likely to consist of men of great ability, who, feeling that their talents had not hitherto been sufficiently appreciated,

look forward now to a fancied Utopia, in which merit is sure of being duly rewarded. If then they are still kept in the back ground, they are discontented, and complain that the revolution has not fulfilled its purposes. Whereas under an old established government, they are more prepared to fail; they know that the weight of the government is against them, and are thus spared the peculiar pain of being beaten in a fair race, when they and their competitors start with equal advantages, and there is nothing therefore to lessen the mortification of defeat. 'Απὸ τῶν δροιων ἐλασσούμενος is "being beaten when the game is equal, when the terms of the match are fair." It should be observed that the essence of Thucydides' remark applies to an opposition minority when it succeeds in revolutionizing the established government. It makes no difference whether the government be a democracy or a monarchy; whether the minority be an aristocratical party or a popular one. For an opposition minority in every country embraces a large proportion of the talents of the country, though not always of its wisdom or its virtue. This happens because in the common course of things there are a great many qualifications which are a

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αὐθημερὸν ἀξιοῦσιν οὐχ ὅπως ἵσοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ πολὺ πρῶτος αὐτὸς ἔκαστος εἶναι ἐκ δὲ δημοκρατίας αἰρέσεως γιγνομένης ρᾶσον τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ως οὐκ ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐλασσούμενός τις φέρει. σαφέστατα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπῆρε τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τοῦ 5' Αλκιβιάδου ἰσχυρὰ ὄντα, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἐδόκει μόνιμον τὸ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας ἔσεσθαι. ἡγωνίζετο οὖν εἴς ἔκαστος αὐτὸς πρῶτος πρωτάτης τοῦ δήμου γενέσθαι. XC. οἱ δὲ τῶν τετρακοσίων μάλιστα ἐναντίοι ὄντες τῷ τοιούτῳ εἴδει καὶ προεστῶτες, Φρύνιχός τε, ὃς καὶ στρατηγήσας ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ [ποτὲ] τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ τότε διηνέχθη, καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος, ἀνὴρ ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα καὶ ἐκ πλείστου ἐναντίος τῷ δήμῳ, καὶ Πείσανδρος καὶ Ἀντιφῶν καὶ ἄλλοι

The violent aristocrats
send to Sparta, to try
to make peace on any
terms. They build a
fort at the entrance of
the harbour of Piraeus,
in order, as their ene-
mies said, to facilitate
the entrance of the
enemy.

οἱ δυνατώτατοι, πρότερον τε, ἐπεὶ τάχιστα κατέστησαν καὶ 15 ἐπειδὴ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ σφῶν ἐσ δημοκρατίαν ἀπέστη, πρέσ-
βεις τε ἀπέστελλον σφῶν ἐσ τὴν Λακεδαιμονίαν, καὶ τὴν ὁμο-

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. πολλοὶ E.F.H. | 2. ἔκαστος αὐτὸς Q. | ἐκ δημοκ. δὲ N.V. δὲ] |
| om. C.K.b.c.e. | δημοκρατίας γὰρ αἰρεσέως c. | γενομένης G.L.O.c.d.e.g.i.k.m. |
| 3. ῥᾶ F. ῥᾶστα H.L.O.P.Q.k. | ῥᾶστα corr. G. ῥᾶστον g. | ἔλαττούμενος B. |
| 4. αὐτοῦ A.F. | 5. ἰσχυρὸν i. | 6. ἔκαστος A.B.F.H.c. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. |
| ἔκαστος ἐσ ὑπερβολὴν L.O.P.g. | ἔκαστος ὑπερβολὴ i. vulgo ἔκαστος ὑπερβολὴν. | 5. ἔκαστος ὑπερβολὴ i. vulgo ἔκαστος ὑπερβολὴν. |
| αὐτὸς πρῶτος] om. c. | 7. πρωτοστάτης K.R.b. | 9. ὃς] ὁ B.N. sed hic ex rasura |
| 8. ἐπειδὴν] | 8. πρωτοστάτης K.R.b. | 8. πρωτοστάτης K.R.b. |
| 10. ποτε] | 9. πρωτοστάτης K.R.b. | 9. πρωτοστάτης K.R.b. |
| 15. ἐπειδὴν] | 10. πρωτοστάτης K.R.b. | 10. πρωτοστάτης K.R.b. |
| ἐπεὶ e. ἐσ δημοκρατίαν—σφῶν] | 11. πότε g. | 11. πότε g. |
| 16. λακεδαιμονίαν H. | 12. δημοκρατίαν m. | 12. δημοκρατίαν m. |
| | 13. δημολογίαν B. Bekk. | 13. δημολογίαν B. Bekk. |
| | 14. δημολογίαν B. Bekk. | 14. δημολογίαν B. Bekk. |
| | 15. δημολογίαν B. Bekk. | 15. δημολογίαν B. Bekk. |
| | 16. δημολογίαν B. Bekk. | 16. δημολογίαν B. Bekk. |

surer passport to political power than pure intellect; so that under almost all governments the intellectual men are disposed to think themselves neglected, and to put themselves in opposition to the existing state of things. This is exemplified in what are called the liberal parties of the southern kingdoms of Europe; parties which embrace all the literary and scientific part of the community, but which would find themselves as little valued by a triumphant democracy as by a monarchy. The speech ascribed to Robespierre, when refusing to spare Lavoisier, "the "republic does not want chemists," is just of the same character with the speeches of Cleon at Athens, and but expresses the indifference of the vulgar, whether aristocrats or democrats, for

an eminence with which they have no sympathy. And it was said by M. Simond, some years since, after a long residence in the United States of America, that there also, as at Athens, the men of talent were mostly of the federalist or more aristocratical party, because in a strongly popular government, no less than in aristocratical monarchies, cultivated talent at any rate will never have a predominant influence.

16. τὴν ὁμολογίαν προύθυμοῦντο] i. e. "the peace with the Peloponnesians." Compare a little below, ἐπιστελλαντες παντὶ τρόπῳ ξυναλλαγῆναι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. This is a most certain correction from the old reading ὀλιγαρχίαν, adopted by Bekker in his last edition.

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λογίαν προύθυμοῦντο, καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἡετιωνίᾳ καλουμένη τεῖχος ἐποιοῦντο, πολλῷ τε μᾶλλον ἔτι, ἐπειδὴ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου πρέσβεις σφῶν ἥλθον, ὄρωντες τούς τε πολλοὺς καὶ σφῶν τοὺς δοκοῦντας πρότερον πιστοὺς εἶναι μεταβαλλομένους. καὶ ἀπέστειλαν μὲν Ἀντιφῶντα καὶ Φρύνιχον καὶ 5 ἄλλους δέκα κατὰ τάχος, φοβούμενοι καὶ τὰ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ἐπιστείλαντες παντὶ τρόπῳ, ὅστις καὶ ὁπωσοῦν 3 ἀνεκτὸς, ξυναλλαγῆναι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. ὡκοδόμουν δὲ ἔτι προθυμότερον τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἡετιωνίᾳ τεῖχος. ἦν δὲ τοῦ τείχους ἡ γυνώμη αὕτη, ὡς ἔφη Θηραμένης καὶ οἱ μετ' 10 αὐτοῦ, οὐχ ἵνα τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ, ἦν βίᾳ ἐπιπλέωσι, μὴ δέξωνται ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, ἀλλ' ἵνα τοὺς πολεμίους μᾶλλον, ὅταν βούλωνται, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ δέξωνται. χηλὴ γάρ ἐστι τοῦ Πειραιῶς ἡ Ἡετιωνία, καὶ παρ' αὐτὴν εὐθὺς ὁ ἐσπλούς 15 ἐστίν. ἐτειχίζετο οὖν οὗτο τῷ πρότερον πρὸς ἥπειρον 15 ὑπάρχοντι τείχει, ὥστε καθεζομένων ἐς αὐτὸν ἀνθρώπων ὀλίγων ἄρχειν τοῦ [γε] ἐσπλούς ἐπ' αὐτὸν γάρ τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ λιμένος, στενοῦ ὅντος, τὸν ἐτερον πύργον ἐτ-

1. προθυμοῦνται f. προύκαλοῦντο L.O.P.Q.g. Ἡετιωνία A.E.F.H.N.Q.R.V.
Et infra Ἡετιωνία A.f.i. (et c. 91. Ἡετιωνίαν A.H.) vulgo Ἡετιωνεία. 2. ἔτι] om. e.
ante μᾶλλον ροῦντ L.O.g. καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ B. 5. μὲν] μετὰ i. 6. δέκα]
δὲ L.O.P. 7. ὅστις] om. c.e. 8. ἀνεκτῶς A.E.F.V. ξυναναγῆναι A.
9. δὲ] om. d. 10. τοῦ τείχους] τὸ τείχος E. 11. τοὺς] ὁ θηραμένης R. 11. τοὺς]
τὰ K. ἐν] ἐκ B. ἐν τῇ K. 13. πεζῷ g. δέξονται G. χειλη A.C.E.G.K.
L.O.d.e.i.m. et accentu omissio F. 14. ἦ] om. A.E.F. ἐπίπλους A.C.E.F.
H.K.L.N.O.P.V.d.e.i.k. 16. αὐτὸς Q. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. αὐτὴν N. vulgo
αὐτόν. 17. γε] τε A.B.C.E.F.K.L.O.d.e.g.i.k. om. f. et N. ex rasura et V.
γάρ] om. i. τῷ] om. L.

1. προύθυμοῦντο] Non recte quidam MSS. προύκαλοῦντο. Thucydides, V. 17,
1. προύθυμήθη τὴν ἔνμβασιν. Ibid. cap. 39, 3. τῶν ἔνγχειαν σπευδόντων τὰς σπουδὰς, προθυμούμενων τὰς ἐς Βοιωτούς. Et VIII. 1. χαλεποὶ μὲν ἡσαν τοῖς ἔνη προθυμηθεῖσι τῶν ῥητόρων τὸν ἐκπλουν. Dux.

13. χηλὴ] Vide Vales. ad Harpocrat. v. Ἡετιώνεια. Interpretes Pollucis ad I. 99. et 102. et Thucyd. I. 63, 1. et VII. 53, 1. Dux.

χηλὴ γάρ ἐστι τοῦ Πειραιῶς ἡ Ἡετιωνία] See the notes on I. 63, 1. VII. 53, 1. This fort is called by Xenophon, Hellen.

II. 3, 46. ἐπὶ τῷ χώματι ἔρυμα, both χώμα and χηλὴ signifying the same thing in this instance, namely the mole that ran out to narrow the mouth of the harbour. Eetonia was on the northern side of the entrance, just opposite to the point called Alcimus. See colonel Leake's map in the atlas to his "Topography of Athens."

18. τὸν ἐτερον πύργον] "The city walls being carried down to either side of the harbour's mouth, were prolonged from thence across the mouth upon shoals or artificial moles, " (χηλαὶ, χώματα,) until a passage only

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λεύτα τό τε παλαιὸν τὸ πρὸς ἡπειρον καὶ τὸ ἐντὸς τὸ καινὸν τεῖχος, τειχιζόμενον πρὸς θάλασσαν. διώκοδόμησαν δὲ καὶ στοὰν, ἥπερ ἦν μεγίστη καὶ ἐγγύτατα τούτου εὐθὺς ἔχομένη ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ, καὶ ἥρχον αὐτοὶ αὐτῆς, ἐσ τὸν σῖτον ἡνάγκαζον πάντας τὸν ὑπάρχοντά τε καὶ τὸν ἐσπλέοντα ἔξαιρεῖσθαι καὶ ἐντεῦθεν προαιροῦντας πωλεῖν. XCI.

1. τὸ ἐντὸς τὸ καινὸν τεῖχος B. Poppo. Bekk. τὸ καινὸν τὸ ἐντὸς τεῖχος V. vulgo τὸ καινὸν τὸ ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους. ubi τοῦ om. C.K.e. 2. δὲ] τε Q. om. K. 3. στολὴν P. ἥπερ F. 4. πειραιῆ E.F. neque aliter c. 92, 4, 7, et 93, I. ἥρχον ἀν αὐτοὶ A.B.E. (et pr. opinor F. ΒΕΚΚ.) ἥρχον οἱ αὐτοὶ F. (corr. F. ΒΕΚΚ.) G.L.O.Q. d.f.g.i.k. ἐσ ἦν] om. C.Q.e. 5. τοὺς ὑπάρχοντάς L. τε] om. Q.e. ἐσπλέοντα B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐπιπλέοντα. 6. προεροῦντας N. sed a super e scriptum est.

"was left in the middle for two or "three triremes abreast between two "towers, the opening of which might "be further protected by a chain." Leake's Topogr. of Athens, p. 311, note. Exact models of this sort of harbour, with its two moles, each with a tower on its extreme point, with the narrow passage of only a few yards in width between the towers, and with the chain to close up the entrance every night, may still be seen at some of the towns on the Italian lakes; at Como, for instance; at Arona, on the lake Maggiore; and even in some of the places on the lake of Geneva. What Thucydides means then by *τὸν ἔτερον πύργον*, is "one of the two towers that commanded the two sides of the passage into the harbour; namely, the tower on the side of Eetionia." Now "the old wall" ran inland from the point where the mole touched the ordinary line of the coast, being in fact the outer wall of Piræus, intended, like all other town walls, to cover the place from an enemy attacking it from without. But as the Four Hundred were more afraid of attack *from within*, the old wall towards the land was not enough for them; they wanted a wall towards the harbour also, to prevent their fort on the mole from being attacked from the side of Piræus, or from the interior of the harbour. The words *πρὸς θάλασσαν* mean *πρὸς λιμένα*, as the expression *τὸ ἐντὸς τεῖχος* clearly shews. And the object was to isolate Eetionia like a sort of castle, *διατείχισμα*, cut off from the harbour by the new wall as it was from the country on

the outside by the old wall. The *στοὰ*, a long covered space open on both sides, or at least on one, seems to have been used as a part of the line of defence, helping apparently to form the base of the triangle, of which the tower on the extremity of the mole was the vertex, and the land and harbour wall meeting at the tower were the two sides. At any rate whether the *στοὰ* were itself made a part of the fortification, or were only included within it, the large covered space which it afforded, like the market-houses so often seen in our towns, was easily capable of being converted into a warehouse for corn; and every ship laden with corn being obliged to deposit her cargo in this one spot, the Four Hundred hoped to be able to hold in their hands the whole subsistence of Athens, and to starve the people, if needful, into submission.

6. ἔξαιρεῖσθαι] Locus Athenis erat, ἔξαιρεσις dictus, quod illic exemptas navibus aut curribus sarcinas seponerent; ut docet Etymologici Auctor. Huds. Et Pollux IX. 34. ex Hyperide: ἔξαιρεσις, ὅπον τὰ φορτία ἔξαιρεῖται. ὕσπερ καὶ τὸ δεῖγμα. Nomen loci a re, quae in loco fit. Vide ibi Jungermannum. ἔξαιρεῖσθαι pro exponere, efferre, etiam apud Demosthenem legi, ostendit Budæus in Commentar. Ling. Gr. p. 233. Thucydides, VIII. 28, I. ἐβούλοντο πλεῦσαι ἐπὶ τὰ σκένη, ἢ ἔξειλοντο ἐς τὴν Τειχιοῦσσαν. Duk.

προαιροῦντας] E Penu promentes. Conf. Aristoph. Thesmoph. 426. et Theophrast. Charact. 4.

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Theramenes cries out loudly against the erection of this fort. A Peloponnesian fleet happening to appear in the Saronic gulf, on its way to protect the revolt of Eubœa, gives credibility to his assertions.

ταῦτ' οὖν ἐκ πλείονός τε ὁ Θηραμένης διεθρόει,
καὶ ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμονος πρέσβεις
οὐδὲν πράξαντες ἀνεχώρησαν τοῖς ξύμπασι
ξυμβατικὸν, φάσκων κινδυνεύσειν τὸ τεῖχος
τοῦτο καὶ τὴν πόλιν διαφθεῖραι. ἂμα γὰρ καὶ
ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐτύγχανον, Εὐβοέων
ἐπικαλουμένων, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον
δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα νῆσοι, ὡν ἥσαν καὶ ἐκ Τάραντος καὶ
Λοκρῶν Ἰταλιώτιδες καὶ Σικελικαὶ τινες, ὄρμοῦσαι ἥδη ἐπὶ
Λᾶ τῆς Λακωνικῆς καὶ παρασκευαζόμεναι τὸν ἐς τὴν Εὔβοιαν
πλοῦν· ἥρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἀγησανδρίδας Ἀγησάνδρου Σπαρ-
τιάτης· ἀς ἔφη Θηραμένης οὐκ Εὔβοιᾳ μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς τειχί-
ζουσι τὴν Ἡετιωνίαν προσπλεῖν, καὶ εἰ μή τις ἥδη φυλάξεται,
ζλήσειν διαφθαρέντας. ἥν δέ τι καὶ τοιοῦτον ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν
κατηγορίαν ἔχοντων, καὶ οὐ πάνυ διαβολὴ μόνον τοῦ λόγου.
15 ἔκεινοι γὰρ μάλιστα μὲν ἐβούλοντο ὀλιγαρχούμενοι ἄρχειν
καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, εἰ δὲ μὴ, τάς τε ναῦς καὶ τὰ τείχη ἔχοντες

1. πλέονος C.E.F.G.H.g.i.k.m. Poppo. τε B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri χρόνον.
2. ἐπεὶ ε. λακεδαιμονος διεθρόουν πρέσβεις C.E.K.N.e. 3. τοῖς ξύμπασι] om. K.
5. καὶ om. g. 7. τοῦτον] om. e. ante χρόνον ponunt d.i. 8. τετταράκοντα B.
- πεντήκοντα Q. καὶ λοκρῶν B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ ἐκ λοκρῶν.
9. σικελαὶ καὶ τινες C.G.L.e.k.m. σικελικαὶ καὶ τινες O.P.g. ἐπὶ λᾶ τῆς λακωνικῆς N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἐπὶ λᾶ B. εἰπίδαι A.E. et accentu omissio F. vulgo ἐπὶ τῆς λακωνικῆς. omissio λᾶ. 11. ἀγησανδρίδας ἀγησάνδρου A.B.L.O.i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀγησανδρίδας ἀγησάνδρου E.F.H. ἀγησανδρίδας ἥδη ἀγησάνδρου T. vulgo ἡγησανδρίδας ἡγησάνδρου. Infra c. 94, 1, 2. ἀγησανδρίδας A.B.F.L.O.g.k. ἀγησανδρίδας H.f. c. 95, 3. ἀγησανδρίδας A.B.L.O.P. ἀγησανδρίδας H. 13. εἰ] η F. om. E. ἥδη] om. e. διαφυλάξεται A. 15. οὐ] om. K.N. διαβολὴ μόνον] διαβόλιμον ὥν A.B.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.Q.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. (pr. G. BEKK.) cum Thoma M. in v. διαβολὴν μόνην recens G. 16. ἔκεινο G.

9. ἐπὶ λᾶ τῆς λακωνικῆς] Las, a town of Laconia, is said by Pausanias to have been distant ten stadia from the sea, and forty from the Port of Gythium. (Pausan. III. 24, 5.) This, however, can apply only to the citadel, or upper town, of which alone any remains may have been left in the time of Pausanias. That at an earlier period the town had its port, or lower town, by the sea side appears, not only from this passage of Thucydides, but from Livy, XXXVIII. 30. who calls it "vicum maritimum," and says that after the sea coast of Laconia had been taken from the Spartans, they

contrived to surprise Las by night, "ut "emporium et receptaculum peregrinis "mercibus ad necessarios usus esset."

14. ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν κατηγορίαν ἔχοντων] I do not think that these words signify, "on the part of those who gave occasion to the charge," in that sense of ἔχειν which has been noticed, II. 41, 3. and I. 9, 2, but simply, "on the part of those accused." "those who bore the charge." The expression seems rather to resemble αἴτιαν ἔχειν, IV. 114, 5. and τὴν ξυμμαχίαν—ἀνάγκην ἔχουσαν βοηθεῖν, i. e. ἀναγκαζομενην, V. 104.

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αὐτονομεῖσθαι, ἔξειργόμενοι δὲ καὶ τούτου μὴ οὖν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου γε αὐθις γενομένου αὐτοὶ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων μάλιστα διαφθαρῆναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐσαγαγόμενοι ἄνευ τειχῶν καὶ νεῶν ξυμβῆναι καὶ ὅπωσοῦν τὰ τῆς πόλεως ἔχειν, 5 εἰ τοῖς γε σώμασι σφῶν ἄδεια ἔσται. XCII. διόπερ καὶ τὸ

Matters come to an extremity. Phrynicus is assassinated. A tumult breaks out, countenanced by Thera menes. The fort at the entrance of the 10 harbour is pulled down, and the general voice calls for the suppression of the Four Hundred, and the actual establish- τεῖχος τοῦτο, καὶ πυλίδας ἔχον καὶ ἐσόδους καὶ ἐπεισαγωγὰς τῶν πολεμίων, ἐτείχιζόν τε προθύμως καὶ φθῆναι ἐβούλοντο ἔξειργασά μενοι. πρότερον μὲν οὖν κατ’ ὀλίγους τε καὶ κρύφα μᾶλλον τὰ λεγόμενα ἦν ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος ἥκων ἐκ τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβειας, πληγεὶς ὑπ’ ἀνδρὸς τῶν περιπόλων τινὸς ἔξ ἐπιβουλῆς ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πληθούσῃ, καὶ

1. δὲ καὶ A.B.F.H.L.O.Q.d.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. δὲ om. C.K.N.R.V. vulgo omittunt καί. μὴ οὖν E.F. ἀπὸ ε. τοῦ] om. C.K.N.V.e.
 2. γε] Ita Bekker. Haack. Poppe. Goell. pro τε, quod om. G.L.O.Q.g.i.k. γενόμενοι G. μάλιστα] om. e. 3. ἄλλᾳ] ὥστε ἐβούλοντο R.f. γρ. G. ἐσαγόμενοι L. 5. γε τοῖς N.V. ἔνδεια V. τὸ] om. g. 6. εἰλον d.i. καὶ ἐσόδους] ἐς ὁδοὺς K. καὶ om. C.N. 7. καὶ ante ἐπεισαγωγὰς om. e. 8. ἔξειργασάμενοι B. ἐργασάμενοι e. 9. ὀλίγας e. τε] om. g. 10. ἐπεὶ δὲ N.V. δὲ] om. G. 12. ἀνδρῶν e.

1. ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου—γενομένου] “By the restoration of the democracy,” for, as the Scholiast says, δῆμον νῦν τὴν δημοκρατίαν λέγει.

12. ὑπ’ ἀνδρὸς τῶν περιπόλων τινὸς] Paulo aliter, quam Plutarchus, Lycurgus adversus Leocratem, p. 164. Φρυνίχον γὰρ ἀποσφαγέντος νίκτωρ παρὰ τὴν κρήνην τὴν ἐν τοῖς Οἰστίοις ὑπὸ Ἀπολλοδώρου, καὶ Θρασυβούλου, &c. Paulo clarius Lysias Orat. XII. Θρασύβοιλός τε ὁ Καλυδώνιος, καὶ Ἀπολλόδωρος ὁ Μεγαρεὺς ἐπεβούλευσαν ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπετυχέτην αὐτῷ βαδίζοντι, ὁ μὲν Θρασ. τύπτει τὸν Φρύνιχον, καὶ καταβάλλει πατάξας. vid. Aristoph. Lysistr. 313. et ibi Schol. De v. περιπόλων v. Aristoph. Av. 1177. WASS.

τῶν περιπόλων] See the note on IV. 67, 1. Some different particulars of the murder of Phrynicus are given by Lycurgus, (Leocrat. p. 217. Reiske,) and by Lysias (Agorat. p. 492. Reiske.) From the latter it appears, that after the restoration of the old democracy by Thrasybulus, two individuals came for-

ward to claim the merit of having assassinated Phrynicus, that their claim was allowed, and that they were rewarded with the franchise of Athenian citizens. But so several individuals claimed a share in the assassination of Caesar, although they were really quite unconcerned in it. It may well be, therefore, that on this occasion also some zealous friends of the democracy laid claim to a merit with which really they had no concern. Besides it appears from that very speech of Lysias, that a third person, Agoratus, had advanced a claim to the same honour, and alleged that he too had been rewarded for it with the franchise of an Athenian citizen; whereas Lysias asserts that the claim and the pretended reward were alike fictitious. All this shews how little any statements of facts in the speeches of the orators are to be trusted; and how absurd it would be to oppose them to the authority of such an historian as Thucydides.

13. ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πληθούσῃ] “In the

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ment of the promised sovereign assembly of the Five Thousand. οὐ πολὺ ἀπὸ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου ἀπελθὼν ἀπέθανε παραχρῆμα, καὶ ὁ μὲν πατάξας διέφυγεν, ὁ δὲ ξυνεργὸς, Ἀργεῖος ἄνθρωπος, ληφθεὶς καὶ βασανιζόμενος ὑπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων οὐδενὸς ὄνομα τοῦ κελεύσαντος εἶπεν, οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι ἡ ὅτι εἰδείη πολλοὺς ἀνθρώπους καὶ ἐστὸν περιπολάρχου καὶ ἄλλοσε κατ' οἰκίας ξυνιόντας, τότε δὴ οὐδενὸς γεγενημένου ἀπ' αὐτοῦ νεωτέρου καὶ ὁ Θηραμένης ἥδη θρασύτερον καὶ Ἀριστοκράτης, καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι τῶν τετρακοσίων αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἔξωθεν ἥσαν ὁμογνώμονες, οἵτε εἴσαν ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα. ἂμα γὰρ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Λᾶς αἱ νῆσεις 10 ἥδη περιπελευκυῖαι, καὶ ὄρμισάμεναι ἐστὶ τὴν Ἐπίδαυρον, τὴν Αἴγιναν καταδεδραμήκεσαν· καὶ οὐκ ἔφη ὁ Θηραμένης εἰκὸς εἶναι ἐπ' Εὔβοιαν πλεούσας αὐτὰς ἐστὶ Αἴγιναν κατακολπίσαι καὶ πάλιν ἐν Ἐπιδαύρῳ ὄρμεῖν, εἰ μὴ παρακληθεῖσαι ἥκοιεν ἐφ' οἷσπερ καὶ αὐτὸς ἀεὶ κατηγόρει· οὐκέτι οὖν οἵον 15 τε εἶναι ἥσυχάζειν. τέλος δὲ πολλῶν καὶ στασιωτικῶν λόγων καὶ ὑποψιῶν προσγενομένων, καὶ ἔργῳ ἥδη ἥπτοντο τῶν πραγμάτων· οἱ γὰρ ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ τὸ τῆς Ἡετιωνίας τεῖχος ὀπλῖται οἰκοδομοῦντες, ἐν οἷς καὶ Ἀριστοκράτης ἦν ταξιαρχῶν καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φυλὴν ἔχων, ξυλλαμβάνουσιν Ἀλεξι- 20 κλέα στρατηγὸν ὄντα ἐκ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ μάλιστα πρὸς τοὺς ἑταίρους τετραμένον, καὶ ἐστὶ οἰκίαν ἀγαγόντες ἐρξαν.

1. προελθὼν R. 2. τάξας d. ἔφυγεν L.i. 3. καὶ βασανιζόμενος] om. P. 4. ὄνόματος C.K.R.e. τοῦ accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.Q.V.f. Tuscan. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. τοῦ κελεύσαντος ὄνομα N. 5. οὐδὲν O. εἰδείη] δεῖ B. εἰδῆς E.F. 8. καὶ ἀριστοκράτης A.B.C.F.H.K.N.V.e.g. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri καὶ ὁ ἀριστοκράτης. 9. ὁμοκρώμονες Q. 10. γὰρ] δὲ f. καὶ ἀπὸ] ἀπὸ P. λᾶς A.E.N. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. λᾶς B. vulgo λακεδαιμονίας. αἱ] οἱ K. 11. ἥδη] om. N. καταπελευκυῖαι L.O.d.e.g.i.k.m. καταπελευκυῖαι G. ΒΕΚΚ. ὄρμησάμεναι C.E.F.G.m. ἐπίδαυρον καὶ τὴν Q. 12. καταδεδραμήκεσαν Q. δ] om. F. 13. πλεύσας E.F. 16. στασιαστικῶν Q. 17. ἔργων e. ἥδη] om. L. 18. ηετιωνίας F. 19. καὶ ὁ ἀριστοκράτης B. 20. φυλὴν C.K.N.V. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri φυλακήν. 22. ἑταίρους A.B.E.F.H.d.e. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἑταίρους. τεταγμένον B. τετραμμενον G. ἡρξαν E.F.H. εἰργον O.e.f.i.k. εἰργον G. αγαγόντες ad. ηρξαν E.F.H. εἰργον O.e.f.i.k. εἰργον G.

"full market-place." Compare Plutarch, Alcibiad. 25. τὸν Φρύνιχον ἐνὸς τῶν περιπόλων ἐν ἀγορᾷ πατάξαντος. The expression περὶ πλῆθουσαν ἀγοράν, used to denote a particular time of the day, has nothing to do with the present passage.

20. καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φυλακὴν ἔχων] Φυλὴν defendi potest e VI. 98, 4. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλὴ μία τῶν ὀπλιτῶν. Permutantur etiam hæc Ibid. cap. 100, 1. et 101, 4. Vide quæ ad illa loca adnotata sunt. DUK.

ξυνεπελάβοντο δὲ αὐτοῖς ἄμα καὶ ἄλλοι καὶ Ἑρμων τις τῶν 5 περιπόλων Μουνυχίασι τεταγμένων ἄρχων· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, τῶν ὀπλιτῶν τὸ στῖφος ταῦτα ἐβούλετο. ὡς δὲ ἐσηγγέλθη 6 τοῖς τετρακοσίοις (ἔτυχον δὲ ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ ξυγκαθή- 5 μενοι), εὐθὺς, πλὴν ὅσοις μὴ βουλομένοις ταῦτα ἦν, ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν ἐς τὰ ὄπλα ἰέναι, καὶ τῷ Θηραμένει καὶ τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ ἡπελούντον· ὁ δὲ ἀπολογούμενος ἐτοῖμος ἔφη εἶναι ξυναφαιρη- σόμενος ἰέναι ἥδη. καὶ παραλαβὼν ἔνα τῶν στρατηγῶν, ὃς ἦν αὐτῷ ὁμογνώμων, ἐχώρει ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ· ἐβοήθει δὲ καὶ 10 Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ τῶν ἵππέων νεανίσκοι. ἦν δὲ θόρυβος 7 πολὺς καὶ ἐκπληκτικός· οἱ τε γὰρ ἐν τῷ ἄστει ἥδη φῶντο τόν τε Πειραιᾶ κατειλῆφθαι καὶ τὸν ξυνειλημμένον τεθνάναι, οἱ τε ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος ὅσον οὕπω ἐπὶ σφᾶς παρεῖναι. μόλις δὲ τῶν τε πρεσβυτέρων διακωλύοντων τοὺς 8 15 ἐν τῷ ἄστει διαθέοντας καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ὄπλα φερομένους, καὶ Θουκυδίδου τοῦ Φαρσαλίου, τοῦ προξένου τῆς πόλεως, πα- ρόντος καὶ προθύμως ἐμποδών τε ἑκάστοις γιγνομένου, καὶ ἐπιβοωμένου μὴ ἐφεδρευόντων ἔτι τῶν πολεμίων ἀπολέσαι τὴν πατρίδα, ἡσύχασάν τε καὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀπέσχοντο. καὶ 9 20 ὁ μὲν Θηραμένης ἐλθὼν ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ (ἥν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς

1. αὐτοῖς ἄμα A.B.E.F.H.R.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. αὐτοῖς Q. vulgo ἄμα αὐτοῖς.
 τις τῶν περιπόλων B. Poppo. τις τῶν περιπόλων τῶν Bekk. Goell. τῶν περιπόλλων
 τις F. ceteri τῶν περιπόλων τις. 2. μουνυχίασι A.B.E.F.N.m. μουνχίας K.e.g.i.
 μουνχίας C. μουνυχίασι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et G. ΒΕΚΚ.) μουνυ-
 χίασι. ἄρχων B.V. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἄρχῶν. μεγίστων F.
 3. στῖφος] πλῆθος B. ταύτα Haack. Poppo. ἐβούλετο A.B.F.H.K.O.Q.f.g.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐβούλευτο. ἐπηγγέλθη N.Q.V. 5. ἦν ταῦτα g.
 7. ἐτοῖμος] om. P. εἶναι ἔφη C.Q.R.f. 8. ὃς B. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ὅστις.
 9. ἐπὶ τὸν V. II. πολλὺς E. 12. τὸν ξυνειλεγμένον B.g. τὸ ξυνειλημμένον
 K.R. 13. ἄστεος A.B.N.V.e.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἄστεως. οὕπω
 A.B.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οὕπω οὐκ G.L.O.P.i.k.m. vulgo οὐκ. 14. μό-
 γις plerique. τε] om. B.E.F.H.N.R.V.f. 17. ἑκάστῳ N.V.e. ἑκαστον
 A.E.F.H. ἑκαστος C. 18. ἔτι A.B.E.F. Bekk. 2. om. K. vulgo ἔγγυς.
 19. ἀπέχοντο E.F.

6. ἐς τὰ ὄπλα ἰέναι] "To run to the
 "spears and shields," (which in the
 present circumstances of the city were
 always kept piled in the open spaces in
 different parts of the town,) "and so
 "to arm themselves for battle." See
 ch. 69, 1, 2. VII. 28, 2.

16. Θουκυδίδου τοῦ Φαρσαλίου] Cele-

brantur Thucydidæ quatuor: unus
 Alopecensis, Milesiae filius, Pericles ad-
 versarius; alter Gargettius; tertius
 Thessalus, urbe Pharsalo; quartus A-
 theniensis, Olori filius. Vide Meursii
 Attic. Lect. I. V. c. 26. et Fabium Pau-
 linum in Thucydidem de peste Athen.
 Huds.

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στρατηγός), ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἐνεκα, ὥργιζετο τοῖς ὄπλι-
ταις· ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ οἱ ἐναντίοι τῷ πλήθει ἔχαλέ-
ιοπαινον. οἱ δὲ ὄπλιται ὁμόσε τε ἔχώρουν οἱ πλεῦστοι τῷ ἔργῳ
καὶ οὐ μετεμέλοντο, καὶ τὸν Θηραμένην ἡρώτων εἰ δοκεῖ
αὐτῷ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τὸ τεῖχος οἰκοδομεῖσθαι, καὶ εἰ ἄμεινον εἶναι
καθαιρεθέν. ὁ δὲ, εἴπερ καὶ ἐκείνοις δοκεῖ καθαιρεῖν, καὶ
ἐαυτῷ ἔφη ξυνδοκεῖν. καὶ ἐντεῦθεν εὐθὺς ἀναβάντες οἱ τε
ὄπλιται καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Πειραιῶς ἀνθρώπων κατέ-
ισκαπτον τὸ τείχισμα. ἦν δὲ πρὸς τὸν ὄχλον ἡ παράκλησις
ὡς χρὴ, ὅστις τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους βούλεται ἄρχειν ἀντὶ τοῦ
τῶν τετρακοσίων, ιέναι ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον. ἐπεκρύπτοντο γὰρ

1. καὶ post ὅσον accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.N.V.f. Goell. Bekk. uncis inclusit Poppo.
2. πλήθει] ἀληθεῖ d. 3. ὁμόσαι E. 4. μετεμέλοντο K.R.V.e.f.g.k. εἰρώ-
των N. 5. αὐτῷ K. 8. καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ L.

1. ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἐνεκα] Xenophon. Hist. Gr. II. 4, 31. pag. 477. ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐκ
ἐπείθοντο, προσέβαλλεν ὅσον ΑΠΟ ΒΟΗΣ
ἐνεκεν, ὅπως μὴ δῆλος εἴη εὑμενῆς αὐτοῖς
ῶν. WASS. Leunclavius ibi pro ἀπὸ¹ legit ἀρά, et reprehendit Henr. Stephanum; qui temere putaverit, ἀπὸ ex-
pungendum esse. Verum ex hoc loco Thucydidis patet, neque ἀπὸ in ἀρά mut-
tandum, neque delendum esse. Stephanus tamen se defendere potuissest auctoritate Luciani, qui de Saltat. p. 787.
dicit, ὅσον πείρας ἐνεκα. DUK.

ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἐνεκα] One or other of these two prepositions is of course superfluous. Hermann compares the expression τίνος δὴ χάρω
ἐνεκα, in Plato, de Legibus, III. p. 701 d, and Sophocles, Philoctet. v. 554:

ἀ τοῖσιν Ἀργείουσιν ἀμφὶ σοῦ νεκα
βούλευματ ἔστι.

See Hermann, de Ellipsi et Pleonasmo, in the Appendix to Viger. Similar carelessness of expression may be noticed in English, "from hence," "from
" whence," "thitherward," &c.

2. τῷ πλήθει ἔχαλέπαινον] Non adsperrandum, putem, τῷ ἀληθεῖ. Nam τὸ ἀληθές, et ἡ ἀληθεῖα εἰπει simulationi,
προφάσι, et λόγῳ opponuntur. Thucydides VI. 33, 2. πρόφασι μὲν—τὸ δὲ
ἀληθές. Et II. 41, 2. ὡς οὐ λόγων ἐν τῷ παρόντι κόμπος τάδε μᾶλλον, ἡ ἔργων
ἔστιν ἀλήθεια. Lucianus Harmon. p. 588. λόγῳ μὲν—τὸ δὲ ἀληθές. Et hoc

post Vallam probasse Ubbonen Em-
mum, ostendit illius interpretatio, serio
indignabantur. Sed et fortassis vetus
Scholiasta ita legit. DUK.

ἔχαλέπαινον] "Were for violent mea-
sures." Compare III. 82, 8. δὲ μὲν
χαλεπαίνων πιστὸς δεῖ. The words of
ἐνάντιοι must be taken with τῷ πλήθει,
as Portus and Gölle have seen.

11. ἐπεκρύπτοντο γὰρ ὅμως ἔτι τῶν
πεντακισχιλίων] "Οοσις ἦν βουλομένοις
δημοκρατεῖσθαι τὴν πόλιν, οὗτοι δὴ μόνος
προστηγόρευον τὴν κατάστασιν, ἦν ἐβού-
λοτο γενέσθαι, φοβούμενοι τὸ ὄνομα,
ἄλλ' ἵπαλλάττοντες, πεντακισχιλίους ἐκά-
λουν. SCHOL.

ἐπεκρύπτοντο—μὴ ὄνομάζειν] Compare II. 53, 2. ἀ πρότερον ἀπεκρύπτετο,
μὴ καθ ἡδομὴν ποιεῖν. "For notwithstanding
" standing their opposition to the Four
" Hundred, they still veiled their de-
" signs under the name of the Five
" Thousand, so as not to say in so many
" words, Whoever is for the *democracy*,
" let him set himself to the work." The sense of the next sentence is as follows: "They were afraid lest the
" Five Thousand should actually be in
" existence;" nominated, that is, by
the Four Hundred, although the names
were not yet made generally public.
But if it were so, it would be rash to
talk of the old democracy to a member
elect of the Five Thousand; because
he, as belonging to a body whose cha-

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ὅμως ἔτι τῶν πεντακισχιλίων τῷ ὀνόματι, μὴ ἄντικρυς δῆμον
ὅστις βούλεται ἄρχειν ὄνομάζειν, φοβούμενοι μὴ τῷ ὅντι ὥσι
καὶ πρός τινα εἰπών τίς τι ἀγνοίᾳ σφαλῇ. καὶ οἱ τετρακόσιοι
διὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἥθελον τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους οὔτε εἶναι οὔτε
5 μὴ ὅντας δήλους εἶναι, τὸ μὲν καταστῆσαι μετόχους τοσού-
τους ἄντικρυς ἀν δῆμον ἡγούμενοι, τὸ δ' αὖ ἀφανὲς φόβον
ἐς ἀλλήλους παρέξειν.

XCIII. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ μὲν τετρακόσιοι ἐς τὸ βου-
λευτήριον ὅμως καὶ τεθορυβημένοι ξυνελέγοντο· οἱ δ' ἐν τῷ

10 Accommodation between the two parties.
The decision of the points at issue is reserved for an assembly of the people, which

Πειραιεῖ ὀπλῖται, τόν τε Ἀλεξικλέα ὃν ξυνέλα-
βον ἀφέντες καὶ τὸ τείχισμα καθελόντες, ἐς τὸ
πρὸς τῇ Μουνυχίᾳ Διονυσιακὸν θέατρον ἐλ-
θόντες καὶ θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα, ἐξεκκλησίασαν †

1. ἔτι] ἐν Q. 2. εἰσὶ A.E.F. 3. τις] om. Q. τί τις R. 5. εἶναι καὶ τὸ i.
6. οἰόμενοι V. 9. ὅμως κατεθορυβημένοι g. 10. ξυνέβαλον i. 12. μονονυχίαι E.F.
διονυσιακὸν τὸ (τῶι F.) ἐν τῷ πειραιεὶ θέατρον A. B. E. F. H.Q.V.f. et marg. G.N.
ἔλκοντες C.G.K. 13. ἐξεκκλησίασαν A.B.E.F.G. ἐξεκλησίασαν i. Bekk. Goell.

racter was comparatively exclusive, would be unwilling to share the sovereign power with the whole free population of Athens.

1. μὴ ἄντικρυς δῆμον] Καθ' ὑπερβα-
τὸν, ὅστις βούλεται τὸν δῆμον ἄρχειν, μὴ
ἄντικρυς ὄνομάζειν. ἔνιοι δὲ οὕτως ἐδέ-
ξαντο· ὅστις αὐτῶν ἐβούλετο ἄρχειν, οὐ
δημοκρατίας κατάστασιν ὡνόμαζεν, ἀλλὰ
πεντακισχιλίους, ὡς καὶ αὐτὸς μεθέξων
αὐτοῖς. SCHOL.

2. Φοβούμενοι, μὴ τῷ ὅντι ὥσι] Φοβού-
μενοι δηλαδὴ, μὴ τις, εἰπὼν ὅτι ὁρέγεται
δημοκρατίας, πρός τινα ὡς ἔστι τῶν πεν-
τακισχιλίων, ἀγνοῶν ὅτι ἔστιν εἴς ἐκείνων,
ἐν κινδύνῳ γένεται. SCHOL.

11. τὸ—Διονυσιακὸν] The addition which is found in some MSS., τὸ ἐν τῷ
Πειραιεῖ, is probably no more than a marginal note, but yet in its substance
is perfectly correct. For the theatre in question was not “in Munychia,” but
“close to it.” That is, in Piraeus, just
without the Isthmus of Munychia. The
remains of a theatre are still visible
on this very spot, as may be seen in
Col. Leake’s map, in the atlas to his
“Topography of Athens.”

13. ἐξεκκλησίασαν] Bekker reads ἐξε-
κλησίασαν, as if it were the aorist of the
verb ἐκκλησιάζω, and the same word
occurs again in Demosthenes, Midias,
p. 577. Reiske; Buttmann also recognises
this form of the augmented tenses
of ἐκκλησιάζω, in his largest Greek
Grammar, p. 337. §. 86. On the other
hand, Schneider considers ἐξεκκλησίαζω
to signify “the meeting in an assembly
“out of the usual place,” and so he
interprets the word in Xenophon, Hellenic.
V. 3, 16, and in his note on II.
4, 32. And the word ἐξεκκλησίασας
occurs in the second book of the Οeconomica, published amongst the works
of Aristotle, ch. 2, 13, but that work
is not Aristotle’s; and if the text be
genuine, ἐξεκκλησίασας can there
signify nothing else than “having sum-
“moned an assembly.” I think that
Bekker is probably right, but as the
question is doubtful, and every MS.
of Thucydides, with one exception,
agrees in ἐξεκκλησίασαν, I have thought
it best to retain that reading, whatever
suspicions may be entertained of its
genuineness.

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is announced to be convened on a certain day. καὶ δόξαν αὐτοῖς εὐθὺς ἔχώρουν ἐς τὸ ἄστυ, καὶ ἔθεντο ἐν τῷ Ἀνακείῳ τὰ ὅπλα. ἐλθόντες δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων τινὲς ἡρημένοι πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἀνὴρ ἀνδρὶ διελέγοντό τε, καὶ ἐπειθον οὖς ἴδοιεν ἀνθρώπους ἐπιεικεῖς, αὐτούς τε ἡσυχάζειν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους παρακατέχειν, λέγοντες τούς τε πεντακισχιλίους ἀποφανεῖν, καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἐν μέρει, ἢ ἀν τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις δοκῆ, τοὺς τετρακοσίους ἔσεσθαι, τέως δὲ τὴν πόλιν μηδενὶ τρόπῳ διαφθείρειν μηδὲ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀνῶσαι. τὸ δὲ πᾶν πλῆθος τῶν ὄπλιτῶν, ἀπὸ πολλῶν καὶ πρὸς πολλοὺς λόγων γιγνομένων, ἡπιώτερον ἦν ἡ πρότερον, καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο μάλιστα περὶ τοῦ παντὸς πολιτικοῦ. Ξυνεχώρησάν τε ὥστ' ἐς ἡμέραν ῥητὴν ἐκκλησίαν ποιῆσαι ἐν τῷ Διονυσίῳ περὶ ὁμονοίας. XCIV. ἐπειδὴ δὲ

On that very day the Peloponnesian fleet, already mentioned, appears off Salamis. The Athenians, more than ever believing the accusations of Thermes, hastened to man and put to sea a fleet to oppose the enemy.

ἐπῆλθεν ἡ ἐν Διονύσου ἐκκλησίᾳ καὶ ὅσον οὐ ξυνειλεγμένοι ἦσαν, ἀγγέλλονται αἱ δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα νῆες καὶ ὁ Ἀγησανδρίδας ἀπὸ τῶν Μεγάρων τὴν Σαλαμῖνα παραπλεῖν· καὶ πᾶς τις τῶν πολλῶν αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι τὸ πάλαι λεγόμενον ὑπὸ Θηραμένους καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, ὡς ἐς τὸ τείχισμα ἔπλεον αἱ νῆες,

1. καὶ δόξαν A.B.F.H.N.V. Goell. Bekk. ceteri τε καὶ δόξαν. 2. ἔθεντο ἐν A.B.F.H. Poppe. Bekk. ceteri ἔθεντο αὐτοῦ ἐν. [ἐν] αὐ ἐν E. 4. διελέγετο ε. οἱ σ] ὡς K.N.V.k. pr. G. ὡς εἴδοιεν C. 7. ἀν δοκῆ E.F. δοκεῖ A. 8. τέως δὲ τὴν δὲ B. φθειρεῖν B. 9. ἐς Bekk. ἀγαλῶσαι f. 10. λόγους V. 11. ἡ πρότερον ἦν i. ἦν om. G. πατέος τῷ R.f. 13. ἐν τῷ διονύσῳ V.e. ἐκ τοῦ διονύσου K. ἐν τῷ διονύσιον C. 14. ξυνῆλθεν L.O.R.f.i.m. συνῆλθεν G. Bekk. ἡ ante ἐκκλησίᾳ ponit f. γρ. C. διονύσῳ A. διονυσίῳ F.H. γρ. G. τῷ διονυσίῳ B. διονύσιον N.V. διονύσῳ E. ὅστοι om. P. 15. συνειλεγμένοι g. 16. τετρακοντα B.d.i. ὃ om. g. 17. τῶν] om. R.f. 18. πολλῶν B. Poppe. Goell. πολλῶν ἀπλιτῶν A.E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.V.f.g.i.k.m. et γρ. B. vulgo et Bekk. ὀπλιτῶν. αὐτὸ τοῦτο] ἀπὸ τοῦτο f. 20. ἐς] ἐπὶ g.

2. ἐν τῷ Ἀνακείῳ] "The temple of Castor and Polydeuces, or Pollux," situated at the foot of the Acropolis, on the north side, according to Col. Leake, Topography of Athens, p. 131.

13. ἐν τῷ Διονυσίῳ] "In the theatre of Dionysus, or Bacchus," of which some remains are still visible, beneath the south-east corner of the wall of the Acropolis. Compare Pausanias, I. 21. Leake, Topogr. of Athens, p. 54, and

Mr. Hawkins in Walpole's Memoirs of Turkey, vol. I. p. 497. In the time of Thucydides this theatre was an unusual place of meeting, but a few years afterwards it became frequently used for this purpose, and on some occasions was fixed by law as the place where the assembly of the people must be held. See Schomann, de Comitiis Atheniens. p. 56.

18. τῶν πολλῶν] The common reading

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καὶ χρησίμως ἐδόκει καταπεπτωκέναι. ὁ δὲ Ἀγησανδρίδας τάχα μέν τι καὶ ἀπὸ ξυγκειμένου λόγου περί τε τὴν Ἐπιδαυρον καὶ ταύτη ἀνεστρέφετο, εἰκὸς δ' αὐτὸν καὶ πρὸς τὸν παρόντα στασιασμὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, δι' ἐλπίδος ὡς κὰν ἐσδέον παραγένοιτο, ταύτη ἀνέχειν. οἱ δ' ταῦτα Ἀθηναῖοι, ὡς ἡγγέλθη αὐτοῖς, εὐθὺς δρόμῳ ἐσ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πανδημεὶ ἔχώρουν, ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος [ἢ] ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, οὐχ ἑκὰς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τῷ λιμένι ὅντος. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐσ τὰς παρούσας ναῦς ἐσέβαινον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλας καθεῖλκον, οἱ δέ ιοτινες ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη καὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος παρεβοήθουν.

XCV. αἱ δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆες, παραπλεύσασαι καὶ περιβαλοῦσαι Σούνιον, ὁρμίζονται μεταξὺ Θορικοῦ τε καὶ

2. μέν] μή i. καὶ accessit ex A.B.F.H. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. λόγου καὶ περί e. 4. ὡς κὰν] ὡς οὐκ ἀν E. (corr. E. BEKK.) O. οὐκ ἀν e. 5. ταύτην A.E.F. ἀνέχη K. αὐτὸν] om. B. “aptius leges oīv.” BEKK. 6. πανδημεὶ] om. N.V. 7. ἀνεχώρουν K. ἢ] ἢ B. om. N.V. ἀπὸ] τοῦ ἀπὸ V.i. 9. παρούσας] om. e. ὑπερ

10. ἐπὶ] ἐσ G.L.O.P.d.e.g.i.k.m. 12. ὑπερβαλοῦσαι R.f. περιβαλοῦσαι G. ὁρμίζοντο d.i. θορικοῦ V. θορυκοῦ A.B.F.G.H.O.e.f.g.k.m. θουρικοῦ L.d.i. θορύκον R. θουρίκον C.K.N. sed hic in marg. θορικοῦ.

is τῶν ὄπλιτῶν, but many of the best MSS. read τῶν πολλῶν ὄπλιτῶν, and one (B.) reads τῶν πολλῶν only. I

think that ὄπλιτῶν was added as a marginal explanation of τῶν πολλῶν, because the citizens of the middle class, that is *οἱ ὄπλιται*, were the principal actors in this revolution. Τῶν πολλῶν refers to those whom Thucydides had before called τὸ πᾶν πλῆθος τῶν ὄπλιτῶν. It would have signified commonly “the ‘multitude’ simply, that is, “the mass “of all the citizens of the commonwealth,” but here the context limits it to the middle class, or those who served as heavy-armed soldiers; and it signifies “the whole multitude of the “middle class.”

5. οἱ δ' αὐτοῖς Ἀθηναῖοι.] Bekker proposes to read οὐν instead of αὐτοῖς, and οὐν would be more to the purpose, because the preceding sentence is virtually parenthetical, and the Athenians are the principal subject throughout the chapter. Yet αὐτὸς may have been inserted confusedly, because the Peloponnesians are the immediate subject of the preceding

sentence, and αὐτὸς naturally enough occurs when there is a change in the subject.

7. ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων] Scholiastes Thucydidis ἢ tollendum, et Corinthus hic παρέλκειν dicit. Hos sequutus Acacius, genitivum μείζονος non ad prius membrum τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου, sed ad posterius ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων retulit, ac vertit, *majus intestino certamine ab hostibus bellum*. Ita ordo verborum foret, ὡς τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων πολέμου—μείζονος τοῦ ἰδίου. DUKER.

ώς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου, κ. τ. λ.] The conjunction ἢ must clearly be struck out; and if the text be genuine, the sense must be, “seeing that a foreign “war, greater than their domestic one, “was now brought home to the very “mouth of their harbour.” The Venetian MS. V. reads τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, but this savours of a correction, and the indefinite article “a foreign “war” seems to me to be more required here than the definite one “the “foreign war.”

ΕΥΒΟΕΑ. Α. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

ΕΥΒΟΕΑ.

- 2 The enemy's fleet sails towards Eubœa. The Athenians follow them. An engagement takes place near Eretria. The Athenians are defeated, and the whole of Eubœa, except Oreus or Histria, revolts from Athens.
- 3 Πρασιῶν, ὕστερον δὲ ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς Ὄρωπόν· Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ κατὰ τάχος καὶ ἀξυγκροτήτοις πληρώμασιν ἀναγκασθέντες χρήσασθαι, οἵα πόλεώς τε στασιαζούσης καὶ περὶ τοῦ μεγίστου βουλόμενοι ἐν τάχει βοηθῆσαι (Εὐβοια γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἀποκεκλημένης τῆς Ἀττικῆς πάντα ἦν), πέμπουσι Θυμοχάρην στρατηγὸν καὶ ναῦς ἐς Ἑρέτριαν. ὃν ἀφικομένων ξὺν ταῖς πρότερον ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ οὖσαις ἔξ καὶ τριάκοντα ἐγένοντο. καὶ εὐθὺς ναυμαχεῖν ἡναγκάζοντο. ὁ γὰρ Ἀγησανδρίδας ἀριστοποιησάμενος ἐκ τοῦ Ὄρωποῦ ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς ἀπέχει δὲ μάλιστα ὁ Ὄρωπὸς τῆς τῶν Ἑρετριέων πόλεως θαλάσσης 4 μέτρον ἔξικοντα σταδίους. ὡς οὖν ἐπέπλει, εὐθὺς ἐπλήρουν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς ναῦς, οἰόμενοι σφίσι παρὰ ταῖς ναυσὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας εἶναι οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον οὐκ ἐκ τῆς ὄγορᾶς 15 ἄριστον ἐπισιτιζόμενοι (οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐπωλεῖτο ἀπὸ προνοίας τῶν Ἑρετριέων) ἀλλὰ ἐκ τῶν ἐπ' ἔσχατα τοῦ ἄστεος οἰκιῶν,

πρασεῖ

1. πρασεῖων A.B.E.F.H.R.V. πραστείων K. προαστείων L.g.k.m. (πρωαστείων G. ΒΕΚΚ.) πρασίων πρωστείων (1). 4. τε] om. K.g. 5. βιλορίης d. ἐν τάχει βιλόμενοι B. Bekk. 2. βοηθοι B. αἴτης C.K.L.O.P.d.e.i.k.m. (pr. G. ΒΕΚΚ.) 6. ἀποκεκλημένης C.K. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ἀποκεκλεμένοις B. ἀποκεκλεισμένη A. ceteri ἀποκεκλεισμένης. 7. θυμοχάρην A.B.E.F.H.L.O.P.V.f. et correct. N. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. τιωχαριν K. vulgo θυμόχαριν. ναῖν A. 9. ἐς εἰζηναν A.B.E.F.H.f. 11. ἀνήγαγε A.E.F.G. ἀνήγε B. Bekk. 2. ἀπέχει A.B.F.H.f. Poppe. Bekk. vulgo διέχει. 12. μᾶλλον G.L.P.f.i.m. ἐρετριῶν B. Bekk. θαλάττης B. 15. οὐκ] om. L. 17. ἔσχατον ἄστεος G.

2. ἀξυγκροτήτοις πληρώμασιν] "With crews not yet used to one another; not as yet blended by discipline and practice into one solid mass." The metaphor is taken from the hammering of metal: so Sophocles, Antig. 430. ἐκ τὸν εὐροτήτου χαλκίας ἀρδην πρόχον. In its metaphorical sense Dion Cassius makes Cæsar say of Ariovistus, οὗτος γὰρ ἄλλως δύναμιν τινα οἰκείαν συνιστηκούσιν καὶ συγκεκρυπτημένην ἔχει. [XXXVIII. 45. p. 184. 94.] And in Polybius, I. 61. 3. τὰ πληρώματα συγκεκρυπτημένα are opposed to crews ἀνασκήτοις καὶ πρὸς ταῖρον ἐμβεβλημένοις.

5. Εὐβοια γὰρ αὐτοῖς—πάντα ἦν] Thucydides hoc dicit, Athenenses omnem spem et præsidium in Eubœa sola po-

situm habuisse, atque ideo omnia sibi postputasse præ cura illius defendendæ et servandæ. Ita bene Stephanus in Thes. Sic Herodotus, VII. 156, 1, scribit, Geloni Syracusas ἄστα fuisse, id est, eum, neglectis omnibus aliis Urbibus Siciliæ, Syracusas solas, tamquam firmissimum præsidium dominationis, sibi augendas existimasse: 'Ο δὲ, ἐπει τε παρέλαβε τὰς Συρῆκούσας, Γέλης μὲν ἐπικρατέων, λόγον ἐλάσσω ἐποιέστο, ἐπιτρέψας αὐτὴν Ιέρων ἀδελφεῷ ἐντοῦ. ο δὲ τὰς Συρῆκούσας ἐκράτεντε, καὶ ἡσαν ἀπαντα αἱ Συρῆκονται. αἱ δὲ παραυτίκ' ἀνά τ' ἔδραμον καὶ ἀνέβλαστον. DUKER.

16. ἐπισιτιζόμενοι] Vide Pollucem, VI. 36. et Diodorum Sicul. pag. 349. b. DUKER.

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ὅπως σχολῆ πληρουμένων φθάσειαν οἱ πολέμιοι προσπεσόντες καὶ ἀναγκάσειαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὗτως ὅπως τύχοιεν ἀνάγεσθαι. σημεῖον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸν Ὡρωπὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἐρετρίας, ὅπότε χρὴ ἀνάγεσθαι, ἥρθη. διὰ τοιαύτης δὴ παρα- 5 σκευῆς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀναγαγόμενοι, καὶ ναυμαχήσαντες ὑπὲρ τοῦ λιμένος τῶν Ἐρετριέων, ὀλίγον μέν τινα χρόνον ὅμως καὶ ἀντέσχον, ἔπειτα ἐς φυγὴν τραπόμενοι καταδιώκονται ἐς τὴν γῆν. καὶ ὅσοι μὲν αὐτῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Ἐρετριέων 6 ὡς φιλίαν καταφεύγουσι, χαλεπώτατα ἔπραξαν, φονευόμενοι 10 ὑπὸ αὐτῶν· οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ [ἐπὶ]τείχισμα τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἐρετριαίᾳ, ὃ εἶχον αὐτοὶ, περιγίγνονται, καὶ ὅσαι ἐς Χαλκίδα ἀφικνοῦνται τῶν νεῶν. λαβόντες δὲ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι δύο καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς 7 τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἄνδρας τοὺς μὲν ἀποκτείναντες τοὺς δὲ ἔωγρήσαντες, τροπαῖον ἔστησαν. καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον 15 Εὔβοιάν τε ἄπασαν ἀποστήσαντες, πλὴν Ὡρεοῦ (ταύτην δὲ αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον), καὶ τἄλλα τὰ περὶ αὐτὴν καθίσταντο.

1. φράσειαν ε. 2. ἀναγκάσειαν A.B.F.H. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἔξαναγκάσειαν.

ὅπως οὗτως A.E.F. ὅπως N. ἔναγαγέσθαι B. 4. ὅπως χρὴ N.V. χρὴν L.P. g.i.k.m. χρῆν G. ΒΕΚΚ. ἥρθεθι A.F.H. τοιαύτης δὴ παρασκευῆς B.L.O.f.g. i.k.m. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. τοιαύτης παρασκευῆς P. τοιαύτην δεῖ παρασκευὴν E.F. ceteri (et teste Bekk. G.) τοιαύτην δὴ παρασκευήν. 5. ἀναγαγόμενοι B. Bekk. 2. Haack. vulgo ἀναγόμενοι. 6. δῶς N.V. 7. καὶ ἐς φυγὴν ε. ἐκτραπόμενοι B. 8. μὲν] μετ' K. ἐς τὴν πόλιν ε.ι. 9. ὡς φιλίαν] om. N.V. φιλείαν E. 10. ἐπιτείχισμα A.E.F.G. τείχισμα B. Bekk. 2. ἐν τῇ] om. B. ἐρετριαί P. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐρετρίᾳ. 11. παραγίγνονται e.f. ὅσαι τῶν νεῶν ἐς ε. 12. δὲ καὶ οἱ E.F.G.H.L.O.P.f.k.m. 14. ὕστερον οὐ πολλῷ B. Bekk. 2. 15. ὡρεοῦ A.B. E.K.N.V.g.k. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ὡραιοῦ F. ὡραιού H. vulgo ὡρεοῦ. δὲ] om. k. 16. αὐτοὶ] om. L.O.P.g.k. αὐτὴν G.i.m. αὐτοὶ οἱ K.N. τὰ accessit ex A.B.C.E.F.H.K.L.N.O.P.e.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk.

4. διὰ τοιαύτης δὴ παρασκευῆς] Conf. IV. 8. τοῦ χωρίου δι’ ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς κατειλημμένου. **GÖLLER.** See also the note on I. 40, 4.

10. οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ [ἐπὶ]τείχισμα] i. e. οἱ καταφεύγοντες, as if in the preceding line it had been οἱ μὲν καταφεύγοντες instead of ὅσοι μὲν καταφεύγουσι. Becker in his latest edition reads τείχισμα for ἐπιτείχισμα. This is a probable correction, because ἐπιτείχισμα in the language of Thucydides signifies “a ‘fortress built in order to annoy another;’” and this fort in the territory

of Eretria, even if it had been built to control the Eretrians, which yet does not appear, yet in a country subject to Athens could hardly be said to be built “against them,” as though they had been enemies. Probably however the fort was a mere station on the Eubœan shore of the strait, for the defence of the coast against the descents of the enemy’s privateers. Compare II. 32, 1.

16. αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον] The Athenian cleruchi, or settlers, planted there by Pericles after the last recovery of the island. See I. 114, 5.

ATHENS. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

XCVI. Τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις ως ἥλθε τὰ περὶ τὴν Εύβοιαν γεγενημένα, ἔκπληξις μεγίστη δὴ τῶν πρὸν παρέστη. οὗτε

ATHENS. *Universal consternation produced at Athens by the revolt of Eubaea. The Peloponnesians do not pursue their victory.* γὰρ ἡ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ξυμφορὰ, καίπερ μεγάλη τότε δόξασα εἶναι, οὗτε ἄλλο οὐδέν πω οὕτως ἐφόβησεν. ὅπου γὰρ στρατοπέδου τε τοῦ ἐν 5 Σάμῳ ἀφεστηκότος, ἄλλων τε νεῶν οὐκ οὔσων οὐδὲ τῶν ἐσβησομένων, αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόντων, καὶ ἄδηλον ὃν ὑπότε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ξυρράξουσι, τοσαύτη ἡ ξυμφορὰ ἐπεγεγένητο, ἐν ᾧ ναῦς τε, καὶ τὸ μέγιστον, Εύβοιαν ἀπολωλέκεσαν, ἐξ ἣς πλείω ἢ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὠφελοῦντο, 10 3 πῶς οὐκ εἰκότως ἥθυμον; μάλιστα δὲ αὐτοὺς καὶ δι' ἐγγυτάτου ἐθορύβει, εἰ οἱ πολέμιοι τολμήσουσι νενικηκότες εὐθὺς σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἔρημον ὅντα νεῶν πλεῖν· καὶ ὅσον

3. γὰρ τῇ ἐν σικελίᾳ B. ἡ ἐν σικελίᾳ Bekk. 2. ξυμφορὰ] om. K. 4. οὐδέ A.C.E. F.II. 5. τε] τῶν f. 7. ἐκβησομένων G.k.m. τε] om. A.E.F.H. uncis inclusit Bekk. 8. δν] om. i. ὑπότε] ὅπου τε A.F.II. ξυρράξουσι K. συρραξουσι B.N.V. καὶ τοσαύτη ξυμφορὰ N.V. 10. ἀπωλωλέκεσαν Α. 12. εὐθὺς Lobeck. ad Phrynicus. p. 144. εὐθὺς N. ex rasura. 13. ἀποπλεῖν G.L.O.P.e.f.g.i.k.m.

i. ως ἥλθε τὰ] Primum suspicabar, ἥλθε fortassis e compendio scripturæ, vel alio errore librariorum ortum esse pro ἡγγέλθη, quomodo saepe loquitur Thucydides, non ἥλθε. Paullo post cap. 97, 1. ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡγγελμένοις. Deinde quum vidissem, Scholiasten hæc verba ἥλθε τὰ γεγενημένα interpretari, ἥλθε μήνυμα τῶν γεγενημένων, unde eum agnivisse τὸ ἥλθε adparet, nihil tandem arbitratus sum: etsi non valde obvium genus loquendi esse puto. D.U.K.

7. αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόντων] Bekker and some others of the later editors have put the conjunction here between brackets, supposing that the clause αὐτῶν—ξυρράξουσι is added to explain why there were no seamen ready to man the ships. But it seems to me that there are three circumstances mentioned as combining to aggravate the late defeat: 1st, the actual revolt of a large portion of the force of the commonwealth; 2d, the consequent scarcity of ships and seamen at home to replace such a loss as that sustained at Eretria;

and 3d, the distracted state of their domestic affairs, which seemed every moment likely to lead to a civil war within the very walls of Athens.

8. ξυρράξουσι] Vulgata interpretatione huj. v. admitti nequit: sed configere notat et concurrere inter sese. v. Schol. ad c. 104, 4, ad vv. πρότερον ξυμπίξαι. ВЕКК.

12. εὐθὺς σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ—πλεῖν] Lobeck in his note on Phrynicus, p. 144, proposes to read εὐθύ. But the genitive depends in point of construction on ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ, being in fact equivalent to τῆς Ἀττικῆς, and the construction resembles those well known cases where the genitive of the country is put first, and the particular place spoken of in that country is then added; as, οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Ελευσίνα ἐσβαλόντες, I. 114, 4. See also the note on III. 105, 2. and V. 83, 4. The present passage expressed in English would be "to attack *"them* immediately *in Piraeus*," or literally, "to attack of all belonging to *them* Piraeus."

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οὐκ ἥδη ἐνόμιζον αὐτοὺς παρεῖναι. ὅπερ ἀν, εἰ τολμηρότεροι 4
ἥσαν, ῥᾳδίως ἀν ἐποίησαν, καὶ ἡ διέστησαν ἀν ἔτι μᾶλλον
τὴν πόλιν ἐφορμοῦντες, ἡ εἰ ἐπολιόρκουν μένοντες, καὶ τὰς
ἀπ' Ἰωνίας ναῦς ἡνάγκασαν ἀν, καίπερ πολεμίας οὕσας τῇ
5 ὄλιγαρχίᾳ, τοῖς σφετέροις οἰκείοις καὶ τῇ ξυμπάσῃ πόλει
βοηθῆσαι, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Ἑλλήσποντός τε ἀν ἦν αὐτοῖς καὶ
Ἰωνία καὶ αἱ νῆσοι καὶ τὰ μέχρι Εὔβοίας καὶ ως εἰπεῖν ἡ
Ἀθηναίων ἀρχὴ πᾶσα. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν τούτῳ μόνῳ Λακεδαι- 5
μόνιοι Ἀθηναίοις πάντων δὴ ξυμφορώτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι
10 ἐγένοντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις πολλοῖς. διάφοροι γὰρ πλει-
στον ὄντες τὸν τρόπον, οἱ μὲν ὁξεῖς, οἱ δὲ βραδεῖς, καὶ οἱ μὲν
ἐπιχειρηταὶ, οἱ δὲ ἄτολμοι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν ἀρχῇ ναυτικῇ
πλεῖστα ὠφέλουν. ἔδειξαν δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι μάλιστα γὰρ
ὅμοιότροποι γενόμενοι ἄριστα καὶ προσεπολέμησαν.

15 XCVII. Ἐπὶ δὲ οὖν τοῖς ἡγγελμένοις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ναῦς
τε εἴκοσιν ὅμως ἐπλήρουν, καὶ ἐκκλησίαν ξυνέλεγον, μίαν

1. ὅπερ εἰ N.V. 2. ἡ dederunt A.B.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.V.d.f.g.i.k. Haa k.
Poppo. Goell. Bekk. μᾶλλον ἔτι g. 3. ἐφορμοῦντες ἡ accessit ex A. (qui εἰ
ἔφ. ἡ) B.E.F.H.L.O.V.d.e.f.g.i.k.m. ἐφορμοῦντες et εἰ om. N. qui omnes post ἡ
omittunt εἰ. 4. ἐπ' e. ἡνάγκασαν ἀν] om. G.L.O.P.k.m. 7. βοιωτίας B.
Bekk. 2. εὐβοίας A.E.F.G. 8. οὐκ] ἐνk B. μόνῳ] om. K. 9. δὲ K.
συμφορώτατοι C.F.H.N.V.e.g.k. προσπολεμῶσαι E. 10. διάφορον C.K.
ὄντες πλειστον K. 11. βαρεῖς L.O.P.k. βραχεῖς i. 12. καὶ ἐν ἀρχῇ ναυτικῇ B.
Bekk. 2. ceteri ναυτικῇ ἀρχῇ. 13. μάλιστα μὲν K. 14. ἄριστα καὶ προσε-
πολέμησαν] om. P. 15. ἐπειδὴ οὖν B. 16. τε] om. e. ξυνέλεγον B.g.
Bekk. 2. Haack. Poppo. Goell. ξυνῆγον P. vulgo συνέλεγον.

7. τὰ μέχρι Εὔβοίας] Bekker on the authority of the Vatican MS. B, reads in his latest edition, τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτίας. This, I think, is a mistake; and a mistake originating perhaps in the expression in VIII. 43, 3. ἐνῆν γὰρ καὶ νῆσους ἀπάσας πάλιν δουλεύειν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Λοκρούς καὶ τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν. But here, in speaking of the Persian dominion which had extended over the whole north of Greece, τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν is said with propriety; whereas in speaking of the Athenian dominion the same expression is absurd; for Athens had no dominion on the main land of Greece to the north of Bœotia: and if the maritime dominion be intended, as it

obviously is, Bœotia would not be mentioned at all; for it was not interposed between Attica and its dependencies. The sense is that all the islands and foreign dependencies of Athens would be lost, even up to Eubœa, which lay so immediately on the coast of Attica, and which would naturally be the last part of the empire to be endangered, before the storm reached Attica itself.]

9. ξυμφορώτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι] “Most convenient enemies to fight with.” See VI. 22. note.

10. διάφοροι γὰρ] See I. 70.

14. ὅμοιότροποι γενόμενοι] Compare VII. 21. 55, 2.

ATHENS. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Internal concord restored at Athens. The Four Hundred are put down, and a mixed and moderate government (of which unhappily no particulars are given) is established. Alcibiades is recalled, and the armament at

μὲν εὐθὺς τότε πρῶτον ἐστὶν Πύκνα καλουμένην, οὐπερ καὶ ἄλλοτε εἰώθεσαν, ἐν ἥπερ καὶ τοὺς τετρακοσίους καταπαύσαντες τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις ἐψηφίσαντο τὰ πράγματα παραδοῦναι· εἶναι δὲ αὐτῶν, ὅπόσοι καὶ ὅπλα παρέχονται· καὶ μισθὸν μηδένα φέρειν μηδεμιᾶ

1. πύκνα A.C.E.F.H.K.i.m. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πύκα. 4. πεντακοσίους L.O.P. 5. ὅπόσοις B. ὅπόσοι καὶ A.F.H.L.O.P.R.f.g.i.k. Bekk. 2. Haack. Poppe. Goell. vulgo omitt. καὶ.

1. ἐστὶν Πύκνα καλουμένην] See the note on I. 67, 2.

Πύκνα] Πύκνα pro Πύκνα, quod habent omnes Edd. et e MSS. Cass. Gr. et Camer. et in Latina interpretatione *Pnycna* pro *Pycna* scribi voluerat Cl. Wasse. Idem, sed non nihil dubitans, malebat Florens Christianus ad Aristoph. Pac. v. 679. et sine hæsitatione Palmerius in Exercitation. p. 58. et Kuhnus ad Pollucem VIII. 132. Palmerius etiam pronunciat, sciolos, quid esset Πύκνα ignorantes, hoc ubique depravasse in Πύκνα, vocem illis notiorem. Satis profecto confidenter. Nam Grammatici veteres docent, etsi casus rectus hujus nominis est Πυκνός, tamen in obliquis per μετάθεσιν στοιχείων, euphoniae causa dici Πυκνός, Πυκνή, Πύκνα. Evidem non possum decernere, an vera sit, quam illi tradunt, transpositionis literarum in hac voce causa; quia scilicet non animadverto, suavius sonare Πυκνός, Πυκνή, et Πύκνα, quam Πυκνός, Πυκνή et Πύκνα quod fortassis teretes illæ ac delicate Atticorum aures judicare potuerunt. Sed hoc ex observatione Grammaticorum liquet, eos non ignorasse, quid esset Πύκνα. Rutgerius V. Variar. Lect. 1. et Valesius ad Harpocrationem, qui et ipse ex aliis Scriptoribus Πυκνός et Πύκνα in Lexicon suum contulit, hic retinent vulgatum Πύκνα. Et potest tuto retineri. Neque tamen ideo lectio plerorumque MSSorum Thucydidis, qui Πύκνα exhibent, improbanda est. Nam præceptum hoc Grammaticorum non tam firmum est, ut pro lege haberri debeat, quum certum sit quamplurimis locis veterum Scriptorum, quorum non pauca in Meursio de Populis Att. et II. Athen.

Attic. 9. leguntur, non minus Πυκνός, Πυκνή, et Πύκνα, quam Πυκνός, Πυκνή, et Πύκνα scribi: quae omnia corrupta esse non temere quisquam, etsi hic Πύκνα retinendum censeat, adfirmet. Et stat pro hac scriptura auctoritas Eustathii in Homerum, apud quem ad Iliad. ψ'. p. 1322. hæc leguntur: 'Ως δὲ ἐκ τοῦ πτύσσω πτύξω γίνεται καὶ τὸ πτύξ πτυχός καὶ τὸ πτύξ πτυχός, (perperam πτυχός in Ed. Rom. quod bene emendavit in indice Devarius) ὄνομα δικαστηρίου Ἀττικοῦ, ὅπερ ἡ κοινὴ χρῆσις ππυκνός κλίνει, ἀλλαχοῦ σαφῶς δεδηλωται. In Aristophane utroque modo scribitur. Πυκνός Equit. v. 165. ubi tamen MS. Vatic. Πυκνός, Πύκνα Thesmophor. 665. et aliis locis, quæ ibi adnotavit Kusterus. Πυκνός Equit. 1106. Πυκνή Ibid. 646. 1134. et Vesp. 31. Πύκνα Equit. 648. Duk. Vide Dobræum ad Porsoni Aristophan. p. (129.)

3. τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις] Adi Lysiam Orat. XIX. p. 328. WASS. [Pro Polystrato, p. 675 Reiske.]

5. εἶναι δέ αὐτῶν ὅπόσοι καὶ ὅπλα παρέχονται] Of course the number of citizens capable of providing themselves with heavy arms must have much exceeded five thousand; and it is said in the defence of Polystratus, one of the Four Hundred, (Lysias, p. 675, Reiske,) that he drew up a list of nine thousand. But we must suppose that all who could furnish heavy arms were eligible into the number of the Five Thousand: whether the members were fixed on by lot, by election, or by rotation; as it had been proposed to appoint the Four Hundred by rotation out of the whole number of the Five Thousand. See ch. 93, 2.

ATHENS. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Samos invited to agree with the new state of things. ἀρχῆ, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἐπάρατον ἐποιήσαντο. ἐγίγνονται το δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι ὑστερον πυκναὶ ἐκκλησίαι,

ἀφ' ὧν καὶ νομοθέτας καὶ τἄλλα ἐψηφίσαντο ἐς τὴν πολιτείαν. καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα δὴ τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον ἐπί γε ἐμοῦ 5' Αθηναῖοι φαίνονται εὖ πολιτεύσαντες· μετρίᾳ γὰρ ἡ τε ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς ξύγκρασις ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐκ πονηρῶν τῶν πραγμάτων γενομένων τοῦτο πρῶτον ἀνήνεγκε τὴν πόλιν. ἐψηφίσαντο δὲ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ ἄλλους μετ' αὐτοῦ κατιέναι, καὶ παρά τε ἔκεινον καὶ παρὰ τὸ ἐν Σάμῳ

2. ὑστερον] om. B. 4. δὴ] δεῖ F. ὁμοῦ F.H. 5. γε B. ἐς ὀλίγους καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς G.L.O.k.m. ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς καὶ ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους e.g. ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους καὶ ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς B. 6. σύγκρασις H. 8. ἄλλας A.F.

2. πυκναὶ] Kuhnus ad Pollucem VIII. 132. emendat Πυκνί. Recepta lectio satis commodum sensum habet, nec videtur indigere emendatione. DUX.

3. νομοθέτας] "Persons to model the "constitution;" corresponding to the ξυγγραφεῖς appointed by the aristocratical party a little before. See ch. 67, 1. 2.

4. τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον] We should have better understood the full meaning of this expression had Xenophon been a little more fit to write history, and especially to continue the work of such a man as Thucydides. It appears that the constitution as now fixed was *at first*, in the opinion of Thucydides, the best that Athens had ever enjoyed within his memory; that is, the best since the complete ascendancy of the democracy effected under Pericles. But how long a period is meant to be included by the words τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον, and when and how did the implied change for the worse take place? Τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον can hardly apply to the whole remaining term of the war; as if this improved constitution had been first subverted by the triumph of the oligarchy under the Thirty, and then superseded by the restoration of the old democracy after their overthrow. Yet Xenophon mentions no intermediate change in the government between the beginning of his history and the end of the war. And it seems evident from the account of the trial of the eight generals after the battle of Argi-

nusæ, that the supreme power could not then have been lodged in the hands of the Five Thousand, but must have been shared as formerly by every free citizen. Indeed if Thucydides' words are well considered, it would not follow from them that the Five Thousand ever enjoyed any exclusive power under the improved constitution. It is true that the Four Hundred made over their power to them immediately on their own abdication; but it is not said that the commissioners who drew up the new constitution, νομοθέτας, retained this institution. On the contrary it appears that whatever restraints were laid on the power of the democracy, yet the old assembly was restored, and every free Athenian as before was entitled to be a member of it. It is remarkable that although the vote for the recall of Alcibiades is said to have passed at this time, yet he did not return to Athens till four years afterwards; and when he was appointed one of the generals of the commonwealth just before his return, Xenophon says that he was appointed while "an exile." Was this merely that although the vote for his recall was past, he had not taken advantage of it, and was therefore in fact still an exile; or are we to suppose that with the growing influence of the democratical party, the vote for his recall had been suspended till he should agree with the popular party more entirely than at present?

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στρατόπεδον πέμψαντες διεκελεύοντο ἀνθάπτεσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων.

XCVIII. Ἐν δὲ τῇ μεταβολῇ ταύτῃ εὐθὺς οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον καὶ Ἀλεξικλέα, καὶ ὅσοι ἦσαν τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας μάλιστα, ὑπεξέρχονται ἐς τὴν Δεκέλειαν.⁵ Αρίσταρχος δὲ αὐτῶν μόνος (ἔτυχε γὰρ καὶ στρατηγῶν) λαβὼν κατὰ τάχος τοξότας τινὰς τοὺς βαρβαρώτατους, ἔχώρει πρὸς τὴν Οἰνόην.

² ἦν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς Βοιωτίας τεῖχος, ἐπολιόρκουν δ' αὐτὸ διὰ ξυμφορὰν σφίσιν ἐκ τῆς Οἰνόης γενομένην ἄνδρῶν ἐκ Δεκέλειας ἀναχωρούντων διαφθορᾶς οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐθελοντηδὸν, προσπαρακαλέσαντες τοὺς Βοιωτούς. κοινολογησάμενος οὖν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος ἀπατᾷ τοὺς ἐν τῇ Οἰνόῃ, λέγων ως καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει τῷ λαῷ ξυμβεβήκασι Λακεδαιμονίοις, κάκείνους δεῖ Βοιωτοῖς τὸ χωρίον παραδοῦναι· ἐπὶ τούτοις γὰρ ξυμβεβάσθαι. οἱ δὲ πιστεύσαντες ως ἄνδρὶ στρατηγῷ, καὶ οὐκ εἰδότες οὐδὲν διὰ τὸ πολιορκεῖσθαι, ὑπόσπονδοι ἐξέρχονται. τούτῳ μὲν τῷ τρόπῳ Οἰνόην ληφθεῖσαν Βοιωτοὶ κατέλαβον, καὶ ἡ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ὀλιγαρχίᾳ καὶ στάσις ἐπαύσατο.

20

XCIX. Υπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τούτου καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ Πελοποννήσιοι, ως τροφήν τε οὐδεὶς

1. διακελεύονται B. 3. εἰθίς om. B. μὲν] om. K. 5. μάλιστα εἰθίς ἐξέρχονται B. ἐπεξέρχονται C.e. 6. αὐτὸς K. 7. στρατηλατῶν K. 11. γενομένην A.B.E.F. [γεναμένην E.F. Βεκκ.] L.O.d.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo γεγνομένην. διαφθορὰν Reiskius. διὰ φθορᾶς L.O. 12. προσπαρακαλέσαντες A.B.E.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo προσκαλέσαντες. 13. οὐν αὐτὸς ο C. 14. οἴ] om. N.V. 15. καὶ κάκείνους B. κάκείνους C.P.i.k. δεῖ] δῆ f. 16. ξιμβεβάσθαι B.F.H.d.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ξιμβεβάσθαι A.E.N.V. vulgo ξιμβιβάσθαι. 19. οἵνην ληφθεῖσαν A.B.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. οἵνην μὲν ληφθεῖσαν G.L.O.P.d.e.i.k.m. vulgo οἰνόην τε ληφθεῖσαν. 22. τῇ] om. R.

7. τοξότας τινὰς τοὺς βαρβαρώτατους] Designat ministros publicos, qui τοξόται Athenis vocabantur. De quibus sapere Aristophanes, et ex eo alisque Jungerm. ad Pollucem. VIII. 132. et Meursius Ceramic. Gem. cap. 16. Erant enim hoc genus fere barbari; unde et Scytha dicti. Duk. Conf. ad VIII. 69, 4.

10. διὰ ξυμφορὰν—διαφθορᾶς] Owing to an accident, which consisted in the loss of some of their men. For the expression ξυμφορὰν διαφθορᾶς, Gölle refers to I. 33, 1. ἡ ξυντιχία τῆς ἵμετέρας χρείας. To which may be added, III. 112, 7. ἀμὰ τοῖ ἔργου τῇ ξυντιχίᾳ.

COAST OF ASIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

COAST OF ASIA.

The grand Peloponnesian fleet, tired out with the duplicity of Tissaphernes, resolves to move its station to the Hellespont, to make trial of the sincerity of Pharnabazus. The fleet leaves Miletus, and arrives at Chios.

ἐδίδον τῶν ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους τότε ὅτε ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσπενδον παρήει προσταχθέντων, καὶ αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης τέως που ἥκον, ὃ τε Φίλιππος ὁ ἔξυμπεμφθεὶς αὐτῷ ἐπεστάλκει Μινδάρῳ τῷ ναυάρχῳ, καὶ ἄλλος Ἰπποκράτης ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης καὶ ὧν ἐν Φασήλιδι, ὅτι οὕτε αἱ νῆες παρέσοιντο πάντα τε ἀδικοῦντο ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους, Φαρνάβαζος τε ἐπεκαλεῖτο αὐτοὺς καὶ ἦν πρόθυμος κομίσας τὰς ναῦς καὶ τοιαύτος τὰς λουπὰς ἔτι πόλεις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς ἀποστῆσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὕσπερ καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, ἐλπίζων πλέον τι σχήσειν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, οὗτος δὴ ὁ Μίνδαρος πολλῷ κόσμῳ, καὶ ἀπὸ παράγγέλματος αἴφνιδίου, ὅπως λάθοι τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ, ἄρας ἀπὸ τῆς Μιλήτου ναυσὶ τρισὶ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ἔπλει 15 ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον. πρότερον δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τῷδε 2

1. ἐδίδον] om. e. 2. παρείν E.F.H. 3. τέως accessit ex A.B.F.H.L.N.O. P.V.f.g.i.k.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. 4. ἥκον A.B.L.O.d.f.g.i.k.m.N. correct. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo (et G. BEKK.) ἥκων. τε] δὲ A. 5. ἄλλοις Reiskius. 6. ὑποκράτης H. φασήλιδι Bekk. φασηλίδι K. Goell. φασηλίδι E. 7. παραπέσουντο f. παρέσονται G.m. τε] om. e. 9. ἀπεκαλεῖτο i. κομίσασθαι G.L.O.P.d.e.i.k.m. 10. τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς] om. N.V. 11. τι πλέον g. 13. λάθη d. τὰς ἐν σάμῳ N.V. 14. ἄρας] ἄνδρας e. 15. τῷδε θέρει N.V.

3. Φοίνισσαι] Vide Isocratem Orat. de Bigis, p. 515. WASS. In his, αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες, οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, simplex negatio vim duplicitis habet, pro οὐδὲ αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες, οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης. Idem in Sophoclis Ajace ad v. 635. αἰλινον observat Scholiastes Poëtæ. Lucianus Ver. Histor. I. 655. ἔντερον δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ (nempe τῇ γαστρὶ) οὐδὲ ἡπαρ φαίνεται. Et II. 682. δένδρον δὲ, οὐδὲ ὄνδωρ ἐνῆν. Mox præfero scripturam librorum, qui habent ἥκον, ut hoc congruat cum præcedente ἐδίδον, et sequente ἐπεστάλκει· quæ omnia ad particulam ὡς referuntur. Nec adsperner τέως που, omnium MSSorum, præterquam Camer. auctoritate firmatum. DUK.

10. πόλεις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς] Tὰς ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ δηλοντόι ἀρχῆ, ὅσαι ἔτι ἡσαν ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίοις, πρόθυμος ἦν ὁ Φαρνάβαζος ἀποστῆσαι αὐτῶν, ὕσπερ καὶ ὁ

Τισσαφέρνης τὰς ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ. ἡλπιζε γάρ ὁ Φαρνάβαζος, τούτου γενομένου, πλέον τι σχήσειν αὐτός. SCHOL.

14. τρισὶ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα] If the two ships which Philippus had taken with him to Aspendus had returned to Miletus, leaving him on shore with Tissaphernes, then the number may be made out exactly, as has been shewn in the note on ch. 80, 4. But if Philippus, as seems more probable, kept the ships so long as he remained himself with Tissaphernes, then we must either suppose that they had been replaced from some quarter or other, without Thucydides' having thought it worth his while to notice the circumstance, or that he had himself made a miscalculation, and had not taken into the account the absence of the two ships with Philippus, as mentioned in ch. 87, 6.

έκκαιδεκα ἐς αὐτὸν νῆσος ἐσέπλευσαν, αἱ καὶ τῆς Χερσονήσου τι μέρος κατέδραμον. χειμασθεὶς δὲ ἀνέμῳ καὶ ἀναγκασθεὶς καταίρει ἐς τὴν Ἰκαρον, καὶ μείνας ἐν αὐτῇ ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας πέντε ἡ ἔξημέρας ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὴν Χίον.

C. Ο δὲ Θράσυλος ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ἐπειδὴ ἐπύθετο αὐτὸν⁵ ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου ἀπηρκότα, ἔπλει καὶ αὐτὸς ναυσὶν εἰθὺς

The Athenian fleet under Thrasylus sails from Samos to the northward also. They stop at Lesbos, in order to recover the town of Eresus, which had lately revolted.
πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα, ἐπειγόμενος μὴ φθάσῃ ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐσπλεύσας. αἰσθόμενος δὲ ὅτι ἐν τῇ Χίῳ εἴη, καὶ νομίσας αὐτὸν καθέξειν αὐτοῦ, σκοποὺς μὲν κατεστήσατο καὶ ἐν τῇ Λέσβῳ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀντιπέρας ἡπείρῳ, εἰ ἄρα ποι κινοῦντο αἱ νῆσοι, ὅπως μὴ λάθοιεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐς τὴν Μήθυμναν παραπλεύσας, ἄλφιτά τε καὶ τὰλλα ἐπιτήδεια παρασκευάζειν ἐκέλευεν, ὡς, ἦν πλείων χρόνος γίγνηται, ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου τοὺς ἐπίπλους τῇ Χίῳ ποιησόμενος. ἂμα δὲ, Ἐρεσος¹⁵ γὰρ τῆς Λέσβου ἀφειστίκει, ἐβούλετο ἐπ' αὐτὴν πλεύσας, εἰ

1. ἐς] ὡς K.N.V. ἐσέπλευσαν G.K. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ἀπέπλευσαν A.L. O.P.d.g.i. vulgo ἐπέπλευσαν. Conf. c. 100, 1. et 102, 1. αἱ accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk. uncis inclusit Poppe. χερονήσου E.F. χερονήσου G. 3. ἵκαρη V. 6. εἰθὺς accessit ex A.B.E.F.H.L.O.f.i.k.m. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. 7. φάσει H. μέθυμναν E.F. 13. τὰλλα B. Bekk. τὰλλα K. Goell. ἄλλα L.O. vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. 14. ἐκέλευεν A.B.E.F.H.N.f.g.k.m. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἐκέλευσεν. πλέον A.E.F.H. 15. τοὺς—λέσβου] om. G. ποιησάμενος f. ἐρεσος Bekk.

1. ἔκκαιδεκα] See ch. 102, 2.

9. νομίσας αὐτὸν καθέξειν αὐτοῦ] One of the Scholiasts explains καθέξειν by ἐνδιατριψειν. Nor does it seem that the word can have any other meaning; yet, except in the passage already noticed, VIII. 28, 2. ἐν ἦ κατέχε, I have been unable to find any instance of the word's being used in such a signification.

14. ἐκέλευεν] That the imperfect of several verbs, and of this in particular, is sometimes used where we should expect the aorist, has been already noticed: see I. 138, 1. III. 112, 4. and Poppe's note on I. 119. But why it is so used, or whether it is to be considered as a careless and incorrect way of writing, I cannot profess to explain. There seems no reason why the action of ordering

the Methymnæans to furnish provisions should be either represented as continuing for some time, or should be brought before the reader's mind, like the several points in a lively description: in both which cases the use of the imperfect is intelligible. Yet the difference between ἐκέλευεν and ἐκέλευσεν must be, that while the latter notices a fact, and dismisses it at the same time from our consideration, the former in a manner retains it before us; as if Thucydides meant to signify that Thrasylus, during the whole time of his stay at Methymna, was repeating his orders or enforcing their execution.

15. Ἐρεσος—τῆς Λέσβου] "Eresus in "Lesbos," or "Eresus, one of the "towns of Leshos."

COAST OF ASIA. A.C. 411. Olymp. 92. 1.

δύναιτο, ἐξελεῖν. Μηθυμναίων γὰρ οὐχ οἱ ἀδυνατώτατοι φυγάδες, διακομίσαντες ἐκ τε τῆς Κύμης προσεταιριστοὺς ὄπλίτας ως πεντήκοντα, καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου μισθωσάμενοι, ξύμπασιν ως τριακοσίοις, Ἀναξάνδρου Θηβαίου κατὰ 5 τὸ ξυγγενὲς ἥγονμένου, προσέβαλον πρώτη Μηθύμνῃ· καὶ ἀποκρουσθέντες τῆς πείρας διὰ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Μυτιλήνης Ἀθηναίων φρουροὺς προελθόντας, αὐθις ἔξω μάχῃ ἀπωσθέντες καὶ διὰ τοῦ ὄρους κομισθέντες ἀφιστᾶσι τὴν Ἑρεσον. πλεύ- 4 σας οὖν ὁ Θράσυλος ἐπ' αὐτὴν πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ διενοεῖτο 10 προσβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι. προαφιγμένος δὲ αὐτόσε εἶναι καὶ ὁ Θρασύβουλος πέντε ναυσὶν ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ως ἥγγέλθη αὐτοῖς ἡ τῶν φυγάδων αὔτη διάβασις· ὑστερήσας δὲ, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑρεσον ἐφώρμει ἐλθών. προσεγένοντο δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ 5 Ἐλλησπόντου τινὲς δύο νῆες ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνακομιζόμεναι καὶ αἱ

1. ἐξελθεῖν A.B.E.F. γὰρ] om. f. 2. τε accessit ex B.L.O.P.d.f.g.i.k.
 Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κοίμης E. προσεταιρίστους A.F. πρὸς ἑταιριστοὺς H. 3. τῶν] τὸν A.E.F. 4. ξύμπασιν F. ἀναξάνδρου A.B.E.F.H.f.
 Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀναξάρχου. 5. ἥγονμενος A. προσέβαλλον A.E.F.
 (προσεβάλλον F. ΒΕΚΚ.) H.R. πρῶτον B. 7. προελθόντας L.N.O.P.R.
 g.i.k.m. μάχῃ] om. d.i. Ἑρεσσον Bekk. et mox Ἑρεσόν. 9. πάσαις ταῖς
 ναυσὶ A.E.F.H.L.O.g.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. πάσι ταῖς ναυσὶ B.f.i.k.
 vulgo ναυσὶ. 10. προσαφιγμένος E. ἦν] om. B. καὶ ὁ θρασ. A.B.F.H.L.O.
 d.i.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo καὶ θρασ. 11. ώς B. Bekk. 2. vulgo ὅτε.
 12. ὑστερήσας E.K.R. 13. ἐφώρμει ἐλθών A.B.E.F.H.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
 ceteri ἐλθῶν ἐφώρμει. 14. καὶ αἱ μηθυμναῖαι] ai accessit ex B. Goell. Bekk.
 [ai] Poppo.

2. προσεταιριστοὺς ὄπλίτας] That is, some persons at Cumæ, who, while the Methymnæan exiles had resided amongst them, admitted them as members of one of their aristocratical ἑταιρίαι, and were therefore ready to help them as their sworn brethren.

4. κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς] Bœotos Mitylenæorum συγγενέis Thucydides etiam III. 2, 3. vocat, ubi Schol. Cass. scribit Lesbios Αἰολένιον colonos et Bœotos itidem Αἰολῆς fuisse. Nempe Thessali Αἰολεῖς, et Thessalia Αἰολῖς olim dicebatur, ab Αἴολο qui ibi imperavit. Hinc ante bellum Trojanum quidam profecti in Bœotia consederunt. Deinde alii Arne Thessalica pulsi eam, quæ deinde Bœotia dicta est, occuparunt. Inde est illa συγγένεια Bœotorum et Lesbiorum. Vide Thucydid. I. 12, 3.

Diodor. Sic. IV. pag. 187. Eustath. in Hom. Odyss. IX. p. 1644. et Schol. Pindari ad Olymp. I. 164. Pyth. II. 128. Nem. IV. 136. Adde Stephanum in Ἀσπληδῶν et Ἰωνίᾳ. Et eo referri potest locus Thucydidis, c. 5, 2. hujus libri, ξύμπρασσόντων αὐτοῖς (τοῖς Δεσπόισ) τῶν Βοιωτῶν. DUKER.

12. ὑστερήσας] Videtur ὑστερήσας ad Thrasybulum referri, quem dicat, licet προαφιγμένον, tamen ὑστερῆσαι. Alioqui repetendum fuerat Thrasylli nomen post ὑστερήσας. Neque enim hic parentesi commodum esse locum puto, quæ incipiat a προαφιγμένος, et desinat in διάβασις. STEPH.

ὑστερῆσας] "Having come too late
 "to prevent the exiles from seizing
 "Eresus."

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Μηθυμναῖαι· καὶ αἱ πᾶσαι νῆσεις παρῆσαν ἐπτὰ καὶ ἔξικοντα, ἀφ' ὧν τῷ στρατεύματι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς κατὰ κράτος μηχανᾶις τε καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ, ἵνα δύνωνται, αἰρήσοντες τὴν Ερεσον.

CL. 'Ο δὲ Μίνδαρος ἐν τούτῳ καὶ αἱ ἐκ τῆς Χίου τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆσεις, ἐπισιτισάμεναι τὸ δύσιντὸν ἡμέραις, καὶ

The Peloponnesians set out from Chios, and proceed to the Hellespont. λαβόντες παρὰ τῶν Χίων τρεῖς τεσσαρακοστὰς ἔκαστος Χίας, τῇ τρίτῃ διὰ ταχέων ἀπαίρουσιν ἐκ τῆς Χίου οὐ πελάγιαι, ἵνα μὴ περιτύχωσι ταῖς ἐν τῇ Ἐρέσῳ ναυσὶν, ἀλλὰ ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Λέσβον¹⁰ τε ἔχοντες ἐπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν ἥπειρον. καὶ προσβαλόντες τῆς Φωκαΐδος ἐς τὸν ἐν Καρτερίοις λιμένα καὶ ἀριστοποιησάμενοι, παραπλεύσαντες τὴν Κυμαίαν δειπνοποιοῦνται ἐν Ἀργεννούσαις τῆς ἥπειρου, ἐν τῷ ἀντιπέρας τῆς Μυτιλήνης.

1. καὶ πᾶσαι Α.Ε.Φ.Η.Ρ.Φ. 3. δύνωντο F. 5. καὶ αἱ ἐκ Ε. καὶ ἐκ Α.Β.Φ.Η.Λ. O.R.d.e.g.k.m. 6. πελοποννησίων αἱ νῆσεις B. Bekk. δύσιν] δυοῖν Lobeck. ad Phrynicus. p. 211. 7. παρὰ τῶν χίων] om. O. τεσσαρακοστὰς B. σαρακοστὰς A.E.F.H. τέσσαρας εἰκοστὰς K. 9. οὐ πελάγιαι Haack. Poppo. Goell. Dohræus. Bekk. 2. ([οὐ] π. Bekk.) Libri πελάγιαι. 12. καρτερίοις Α.Β.Φ.Η.Ο. Poppo.
καρτερίοις L.P. καρτερίαι N.V. κρατερίοις i. κρατερίοις E.R. κρατερίοις G. vulgo κρατερίοις. 13. κυμαίαν B.F.L.O.g. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. κυμαίαν A.E. (F. BEKK.) P. vulgo κύμαιαν. δειπνοποιοῦντες e. περαιοῦνται A.B.E.F.G.H.L. N.O.P.V. g.i.k.m. ἀργεννούσαις A.E.F.H.N. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. 2. ἀργεννούσαις B. ἀργεννούσαις G.L.O.e.k.m. vulgo ἀργεννούσαις.

6. τὸ δύσιντὸν ἡμέραις] I think that Lobeck is undoubtedly right in reading in this place δυοῖν, which, as he observes, differs from δύσιν only in its accent. If the difference were much greater, still I should think the authority of Phrynicus, and the all but universal practice of the Attic writers, far more to be regarded than our existing MSS. of Thucydides; especially when we remember the proved fact of their universal corruption in the case of the word Μέθαρα, IV. 45, 2.

7. τρεῖς τεσσαρακοστὰς] What this coin was can only be guessed at. But it evidently derived its name from being equivalent to the fortieth part of some coin of a larger denomination, like the ἔκται Φωκαΐδες. [See Incription; Appendix to Böckh's Staatshaushalt. der Athener. vol. II. p. 300, 301. German edition.] If it was the fortieth part of the stater, its value would be about three oboli; and the whole sum would

be three days' pay, at the rate of three oboli a day. It is a curious coincidence that as it appears from hence that the Chians expressed the value of their coins by their names, so also they are almost the only Greek people on whose coins we find the value of the piece stamped, as for instance ACCAPIA TPIA, or ΔΥΟ, ACCAPION ΗΜΙCY, ΟΒΟΛΟΣ-ΔΙΧΑΛΚΟΝ. See Eckhel, Doctrina Numorum, vol. II. p. 565.

9. οὐ πελάγιαι] Οὐ excidisse post Χίον et Krueger. monuit, p. 306. et Haack de conjectura in ordinem recepit. Id quod verum esse situs locorum docet, et quod sequitur, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Λέσβον ἔχοντες. GÖLLER. The correction is so certain and so necessary, that it only shews the inattention of the earlier editors that it was not made long since.

12. κρατερίοις] Plinio V. 31. Carteria juxta Smyrnam insula. Vide Scylacem, p. 36. WASS.

13. ἐν Ἀργεννούσαις τῆς ἥπειρου] The

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ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἔτι πολλῆς νυκτὸς παραπλεύσαντες, καὶ ἀφι- 3
κόμενοι τῆς ἡπείρου ἐς Ἀρματοῦντα καταντικρὺ Μηθύμνης,
ἀριστοποιησάμενοι, διὰ ταχέων παραπλεύσαντες Λέκτον καὶ
Λάρι[σ]σαν καὶ Ἀμαξιτὸν καὶ τὰ ταύτη χωρία, ἀφικνοῦνται
5 ἐς Ροίτειον ἥδη τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, πρωαίτερον μέσων νυ-
κτῶν. εἰσὶ δὲ αἱ τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐς Σίγειον κατήραν καὶ ἄλλοσε
τῶν ταύτη χωρίων.

CII. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῇ Σηστῷ δυοῖν δεούσαις εἴκοσι
ναυσὶν ὅντες, ὡς αὐτοῖς οἵ τε φρυκτωροὶ ἐσήμαινον καὶ ἡσθά-
10 The Athenian squad-
ron at Sestos is sur-
prised, and escapes
with difficulty.
νοντο τὰ πυρὰ ἔξαιφνης πολλὰ ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ
φανέντα, ἔγνωσαν ὅτι ἐσπλέουσιν οἱ Πελοπον-
νήσιοι. καὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ταύτης νυκτὸς ὡς εἰχον
τάχους ὑπομίξαντες τῇ Χερσονήσῳ, παρέπλεον ἐπ' Ἑλαι-

1. δὲ] om. i. παραπλεύσαντες τὴν κυμαίαν καὶ ἀφικόμενοι A.B.E.F.G.H.L.O.
g.k.m. παραπλεύσαντες λέκτον καὶ λάρισσαν καὶ ἀφικόμενοι K. παραπλεύσαντες τὴν
κυμαίαν περαιῶνται ἐν ἀργ.—μυτιλήνης καὶ ἀφικόμενοι g.i. 2. ἀρματοῦντα H.
έρματοῦντα G.L.O.P.g.k.m. ἔρμοῦντα d.i. 3. λεκτὸν A.E.F.L.O.V. τὸν λέκτον H.
4. λάρισσαν Bekk. ἀμαξιτὸν F.H.K. ταύτης i. 5. ροίτειον B. Poppo.
Goell. Bekk. ροίτοιον i. vulgo (et B. BEKK.) ροίτιον. πρωαίτερον N.V. πρό-
τερον d. vulgo πρωτερον. 6. σίγιον E. 8. δυεῖν g. δὲ οὖσαι E.e.
9. φρυκτώροι A.E.F.H. φρύκτωροι K. φυκτωροὶ C. ἐσήμαναν i. 13. οὐ
παρεπλεον A. E. F. ἐλεοῦντος A.d.i. infra ἐλεοῦντα A. et c. 103, i. L. K.
ἔλαιοῦντα^{ος} N.

islands of this name are well known : the town on the main land is only mentioned in this place ; for the Arginusa, which the Scholiast on Aristophanes calls a town, and a village of Æolis, (Frogs, 33. 710.) may refer to the islands as well as to a place on the main land ; for Herodotus speaks of πόλεις Αἰολίδες in the islands, and no one would scruple to call Clazomenæ a town of Ionia, although it was built on an island, and not on the main land. But Krüger well compares the Sybota islands, and the Sybota on the main, (Thucyd. I. 47, 1. 50, 3.) and in the same way there may have been an Argennusæ on the main opposite to the islands of the same name. After παραπλεύσαντες, immediately below, several MSS. add τὴν Κυμαίαν, which Poppo supposes to be a corruption of τὴν Καβαίαν, for there was a place called Canæ just opposite the headland of

Malea, (Strabo, XIII. 2, 2.) which a fleet sailing northward from Argennusæ must have passed by. But I imagine that τὴν Κυμαίαν was merely a mistake of the copyists, and that they repeated it from παραπλεύσαντες τὴν Κυμαίαν, a few lines above. Harmatus is not mentioned by any ancient writer. The headland of Lectum, and the towns of Larisa, for so it should be written, and Hamaxetus, are spoken of by Strabo, XIII. 1, 47, 48.

6. ἐς Σίγειον] Erat in hac civitate templum Minervæ. Vid. Herodotum, V. 95, 1. Strab. XIII. In Mitylenensem potestatem devenit Æschyli temporibus, auctor ejusdem Schol. Eumen. 401. WASS.

8. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῇ Σηστῷ] See ch. 80. ad fin.

13. ὑπομίξαντες τῇ Χερσονήσῳ] “ Keeping close under the shore of “ the Chersonesus.”

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οῦντος, βουλόμενοι ἐκπλεῦσαι ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς. καὶ τὰς μὲν ἐν Ἀβύδῳ ἔκκαιδεκα ναῦς ἔλαθον, προειρημένης φυλακῆς τῷ φιλίῳ ἐπίπλῳ, ὅπως αὐτῶν ἀνακῶς ἔξουσιν, ἦν ἐκπλέωσι τὰς δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Μινδάρου ἄμα τῇ ἕῳ κατιδόντες, τὴν δίωξιν εὐθὺς τποιούμενοι, ^{† 5} οὐ φθάνουσι πᾶσαι, ἀλλ' αἱ μὲν πλείους ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰμβρου καὶ Λήμνου διέφυγον, τέσταρες δὲ τῶν νεῶν αἱ ὑσταται πλέουσαι καταλαμβάνονται τπαρὰ τὸν Ἐλαιοῦντα. καὶ μίαν μὲν ἐποκείλασαν κατὰ τὸ ιερὸν τοῦ Πρωτεσιλάου αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι λαμβάνουσι, δύο δὲ ἑτέρας ἀνευ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τὴν δὲ μίαν ¹⁰ πρὸς τῇ Ἰμβρῷ κενὴν κατακαίουσι. CIII. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο

2. μὲν ἔκκαιδεκα ναῦς τὰς ἐν ἀβύδῳ ε. 3. προειρημένων P. ἐπίπλῳ τῷ φιλίῳ R. 4. ἀνακῶς] om. f. ^{ἶν}] ὁ K. ^{τοῦ}] om. i. 5. εὐθὺς] om. N.V. 6. πᾶσαι B.g. Ἰμβρου B.N.V. Poppo. Goell. Beck. vulgo ἡπείρου. 7. λήμνου] λιμένος P. τέσταρες B.O.k. ^{αἱ}] om. N.V. 9. ἐπωκείλασαν E.F. πρωτεσιλέω d.i. Goell. 10. δὲ δύο K. ^{τῶν}] om. d.i. 11. καινὴν E.F.

1. ἐκπλεῦσαι—ναῦς] I have no doubt that the Scholiast rightly understands these words, and that ἐκπλεῦσαι ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς—ναῦς was meant to signify ἐκπλεύσαντες ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν ἐκφεύγειν τὰς ναῦς, although the expression is most harsh and confused.

2. τὰς μὲν ἐν Ἀβύδῳ, κ. τ. λ.] See ch. 99, 2.

3. προειρημένης φυλακῆς, κ. τ. λ.] This again is most strangely intended to mean προειρημένου αὐτοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιπλεύσαντων φιλῶν φυλάσσειν τοὺς πολεμίους. The abstract ἐπίπλῳ for the concrete ἐπιπλεύσαντι resembles the expressions already noticed VIII. 64, 4. IV. 128, 1. V. 23, 4.

4. ἀνακῶς] De hac voce vide Hesychium. Eam ex Herodoto mutuatus est. Confer Plutarchum in Theseo. Pausanias Lexicographus reddit φυλακτῶς, προνοητικῶς, et ex ΑΝΑΞ ΑΝΑΚΟΣ deducunt Grammatici veteres. Hinc ἀνακῶν Διοσκούρους dictos tradit Eustath. p. 1425. Et p. 650. ἀνακῶς, ἐπιμελῶς, ἀναξ, ητοι, inquit, φροντιστής. Herodot. VIII. 109, 5. καὶ τις οἰκίην τε ἀναπλασάσθω καὶ σπορᾶς ἀνακῶς ἔχετω. W 188.

ἀνακῶς ἔξουσιν, ἦν ἐκπλέωσι] Τὸ μὲν ἀνακῶς ἀπὸ τοῦ προνοητικῶς καὶ φυλακτικῶς δὲ νοῦς, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν ταῖς

ἔκκαιδεκα ναυσὶν ἔλαθον τοὺς ἐν Ἀβύδῳ Πελοποννησίους παραφυλάττοντας, καὶ τοι προειρημένου τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀβύδῳ ὑπὸ τοῦ φιλίου ἐπίπλου (τουτέστιν ὑπὸ τοῦ στόλου τοῦ μετὰ Μινδάρου,) ὅπως παραφυλάττωσι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ λαθεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκπλεύσαντας. SCHOL.

5. τποιούμενοι†] This, I think, must be corrupt, and I should agree with Haack in proposing to read ποιούμενων. For the use of the genitive absolute in such cases being not readily understood by the copyists, and ποιούμενων having apparently no substantive with which to agree, it was unluckily altered into ποιούμενοι. The confusion in III. 53. ad fin. μὴ ἄλλοις χάριν φέροντες ἐπὶ διεγρασμένην κρίσιν καθιστώμεθα, will hardly defend the common reading in the present instance, because ποιούμενοι will neither suit what comes before it nor what follows it.

8. τπαρὰ τὸν Ἐλαιοῦντα] “Qu. περὶ?” DOBREE. I think that περὶ is required here, as well as in VI. 57, 3, where the common reading is παρὰ τὸ Λεωκόριον. For the words cannot signify “are overtaken near Elaeus;” if they are genuine, they must rather belong to πλίονται, “are overtaken while sailing by Elaeus.”

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ταῖς τε ἐξ Ἀβύδου ξυμμιγείσαις καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις ξυμπάσαις ἐξ καὶ ὄγδοήκοντα πολιορκήσαντες Ἐλαιοῦντα ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν, ώς οὐ προσεχώρει, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Ἀβυδον.

Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ψευσθέντες τῶν σκοπῶν, καὶ οὐκ ἀν οἰό-

5 μενοι σφᾶς λαθεῖν τὸν παράπλουν τῶν πολεμίων νεῶν, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡσυχίαν τειχομαχοῦντες, ώς ἥσθοντο, εὐθὺς ἀπολιπόντες τὴν Ἐρεσον κατὰ τάχος ἐβοήθουν ἐς τὸν Ἐλλήσποντον· καὶ δύο τε ναῦς τῶν

Πελοποννησίων αἴρονται, αἱ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τότε θρασύ-
ιοτερον ἐν τῇ διώξει ἀπάρασται περιέπεσον αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἡμέρᾳ
ὑστερον ἀφικόμενοι ὅρμίζονται ἐς τὸν Ἐλαιοῦντα, καὶ τὰς ἐκ
τῆς Ἰμβρου ὅσαι κατέφυγον κομίζονται, καὶ ἐς τὴν ναυμαχίαν
πέντε ἡμέρας παρεσκευάζοντο. CIV. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐναν-

SEA FIGHT OFF
CYNOSSEMA,
in the Hellespont.
The Athenians obtain
the victory.

(104, 105.)

μάχουν τρόπῳ τοιῷδε. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρέπλεον
ἐπὶ κέρως ταξάμενοι παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ¹⁵
τῆς Σηστοῦ, οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι αἰσθόμενοι
ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου ἀντανῆγον καὶ αὐτοί. καὶ ως
ἔγνωσαν ναυμαχήσοντες, παρέτειναν τὸ κέρας, οἱ μὲν Ἀθη-
ναῖοι παρὰ τὴν Χερσόνησον, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ Ἰδάκου μέχρι
20 Ἀρριανῶν, νῆες ἐξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα, οἱ δὲ αὖ Πελοποννήσιοι

2. ἐβδομήκοντα d. 3. προσεχώρουν e. ἐς] ώς G.L.O.P.k.m. 5. λαβεῖν e.
7. ἀπολειπόντες E.F. ἀπολείποντες H. 9. ἀρουσιν F. 11. ἀφικόμεναι A.E.
et pr. G. 13. ἡμέραις e. 15. ἐπὶ σηστοῦ d. 18. ναυμαχήσαντες E.F.H.
παρέτειναν A.B.F.H.P.T.V.d.i.k.m. corr. N. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ceteri παρέτεινον.
19. Ἰδακοῦ L.O.P. 20. ἀριανῶν K. ἐβδομήκοντα A.B.E.F.H. correct. N. et V.
Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo ὄγδοήκοντα. οἱ—όγδοήκοντα] om. K.

2. ἐξ καὶ ὄγδοήκοντα] Mindarus had sailed from Miletus with 73 ships, (ch. 99, 1.) and the 16 which had been sent previously to the Hellespont, had now joined him; but two of his own fleet having been taken by the Athenians, (ch. 103, 2.) the sum total of his fleet should have been 87. One more must have been lost or disabled in some way not explained, so as to reduce the actual number to 86.

19. ἀπὸ Ἰδάκου μέχρι Ἀρριανῶν] Although nothing whatever is known of these places, yet, as the Athenians were

sailing in the direction of the Propontis from the Aegean, it would appear that Idacus was nearest the Aegean, and Arrhian farther up the Hellespont, towards Sestus and the Propontis.

20. Ἀρριανῶν] De Idaco et Arrhiana silent veteres. WASS.

ἐξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα] The Athenians had arrived in the Hellespont from Lesbus with 62 ships: for Thrasylus had set out from Samos with 55, Thrasybulus had joined him with five, and two more had been added to the number, when on their way home from the

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ἀπὸ Ἀβύδου μέχρι Δαρδάνου, νῆες τέξτ καὶ ὄγδοήκοντα.
 3 κέρας δὲ τοῖς μὲν Πελοποννησίοις εἶχον τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν Συρα-
 κόσιοι, τὸ δ' ἔτερον αὐτὸς Μίνδαρος καὶ τῶν νεῶν αἱ ἄριστα
 πλέονται, Ἀθηναίοις δὲ τὸ μὲν ἀριστερὸν Θράσυλος, ὁ δὲ
 Θρασύβουλος τὸ δεξιόν· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι στρατηγοὶ ὡς ἕκαστοις
 4 διετάξαντο. ἐπειγομένων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων πρότερόν
 τε ἔνυμίξαι, καὶ κατὰ μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπερ-
 σχόντες αὐτοὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ ἀποκλήσαι τοῦ ἔξω αὐτοὺς ἔκ-
 πλου, εἰ δύναιντο, κατὰ δὲ τὸ μέσον ἔξωσαι πρὸς τὴν γῆν
 οὐχ ἔκας οὖσαν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες, ἥ μὲν ἐβούλοντο ἀπο- 10
 φράξασθαι αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐναντίοι, ἀντεπεξῆγον καὶ περιεγίγνοντο
 τῷ πλῷ, τὸ δ' εὐώνυμον αὐτοῖς ὑπερβεβλήκει ἥδη τὴν ἄκραν
 5 ἡ Κυνὸς σῆμα καλεῖται. τῷ δὲ μέσῳ, τοιούτου ἔνυμβαίνοντος,
 ἀσθενέστι καὶ διεσπασμέναις ταῖς ναυσὶ καθίσταντο, ἄλλως
 τε καὶ ἐλάσσοσι χρώμενοι τὸ πλῆθος, καὶ τοῦ χωρίου τοῦ 15

1. ἀπὸ A.B.C.E.F.H.L.N.O.P.d.e.g.i.m. Haack. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. ἀπὸ T. vulgo ὡς ἀπό. ἔξ καὶ ὄγδοήκοντα] Ita de conjectura rescripsi. Conf. c. 103, 1. ὄκτω καὶ ὄγδοήκοντα N.V. Haack. Poppe. Goell. ceteri inter quos Bekk.) ὄκτω καὶ ἔξ-
 ἄκοντα. 2. μὲν ante δεξιῶν om. B. 3. αὐτὸς ὁ μίσθιος K. 4. τὸ δέ δεξιὸν
 θρασύβουλος B. 5. ἔκαστα R. 6. ἔνυμίξαντες I. O.k.m. pr. G. συμμίξαι K.
 καὶ] om. K. 8. τῷ εὐωνύμῳ αὐτοὶ V. ἀποκλήσαι E.F.H.T. ἀποκλήσαι Poppe.
 Goell. Bekk. ceteri ἀποκλεῖσαι. αὐτοῖς A.E. 10. ἀποφράξασθαι ἐβούλοντο g.
 12. ὑπερβεβλήκει K. ὑπερεκβεβλήκει E.F.G.H.T.m. 13. συμβαίνοντο g.
 14. διεσπαρμέναις g. καθίστανται e. 15. ἐλάττοι B. et infra ἐλάττοις.

Hellespont, (ch. 100, 5.) The Methymnaean ships, five in number, had been left at Lesbos. Then, since their arrival at the Hellespont, the Athenians had been joined by 14 ships, the remains of their squadron of 22 ships which had been stationed before at Sestos, (ch. 102.) So $62 + 14 = 76$.

1. τέξτ καὶ ὄγδοήκοντα] See ch. 103, 1. The MSS. had inverted these numbers by reading ὄκτω καὶ ἔξ-
 ἄκοντα. The later editors, on the authority of one or two MSS., have corrected ἔξ-
 ἄκοντα into ὄγδοήκοντα. I have ventured also to alter ὄκτω into ἔξ, partly on the authority of ch. 103, 1, and partly because the whole corruption of the number in the MSS. seems to be in this manner more easily accounted for.

3. τῶν νεῶν αἱ ἄριστα] Vallam legisse

ai ἔ ἄριστα πλέονται, suspicaretur aliquis ex ejus versione: nam reddit, *velocissimae quinque naves*. F. PORT.

7. ὑπερσχόντες] This again is a confusion of the construction, for it should have been ὑπερσχόντων; but perhaps Thucydides wished to shew that the word was not coupled with ἐπειγομένων, and the words εἰ δύναιτο immediately following made him accommodate the nominative of the participle to them. If we substitute καὶ ὅπως ἀποκλήσειαν for ἀποκλήσαι, we shall see how the nominative case found its way into the sentence. Compare V. 41, 2. ἐπειτα δούκ ἔντων λακεδαιμονίων—ἄλλ—ἔτοιμοι εἴναι, and the note there. Compare also V. 50, 1. ἀναβάντες, and the note.

περὶ τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα ὀξεῖαν καὶ γωνιώδη τὴν περιβολὴν ἔχοντος, ὥστε τὰ ἐν τῷ ἐπέκεινα αὐτοῦ γιγνόμενα μὴ κάτοπτα εἶναι. CV. προσπεσόντες οὖν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι κατὰ τὸ μέσον ἔξεωσάν τε ἐς τὸ ξηρὸν τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐπεξέβησαν, τῷ ἕργῳ πολὺ περισχόντες. ἀμῦναι δὲ τῷ μέσῳ οὕθ' οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ ὑπὸ πλήθους τῶν ἐπικειμένων νεῶν ἐδύναντο, οὕθ' οἱ περὶ τὸν Θράσυλον ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐωνύμου ἀφανέστε τε γὰρ ἦν διὰ τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα, καὶ ἅμα οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οὐκ ἐλάσσονες ἐπιτεταγμένοι ἔργον αὐτοὺς, πρὶν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι διὰ τὸ κρατήσαντες ἀδεῶς ἄλλοι ἄλλην ναῦν διώκειν ἥρξαντο μέρει τινὶ σφῶν ἀτακτότεροι γενέσθαι. γνόντες δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον, τὰς ἐπὶ σφίσι ναῦς ἐπεχούσας, παυσάμενοι τῆς ἐπεξαγωγῆς ἥδη τοῦ κέρως καὶ ἐπαναστρέψαντες, εὐθὺς ἡμύναντό τε καὶ τρέπουσι, καὶ τὰς

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| 1. τὸ] τοῦ K.d. | γονιώδη E.F. | 2. ὡς τὰ g. | ἐπεκείνω F. | ἐπ' ἐκείνῳ |
| A.H.T. | ἐπ' ἔκεινα K. | γιγνόμενα] om. Thomas M. v. κάτοπτα. | κατόπιν d.i. | |
| 5. ἐπέβησαν e. | 6. τὸν] om. K.N. | 7. ἀπὸ τοῦ πλήθους R.f. | 8. τὸν] om. K.V.e. | |
| ἀφανέστε τε γὰρ A.E.F. | ἀφανέστε τε γὰρ H.T. | 9. τὸ] τοῦ A.E.F.H.d.i. | ό T. | |
| 11. ἄλλοι] ἄλλη K. | 12. διώκοντες A.B.F.H.T.V. et correct. N. Poppo. Goell. | 14. ἐπισχούσας d.i. | ἔτι ἔχοντας A.E. | |
| σφῶν αὐτῶν K. | ἀτακτότερον H.T.d.i. | P. | F.H. et γρ. B. | |
| 15. ημύνοντο. vulgo ημύνοντο. | παυσάμενοι ἥδη τῆς ἐπ. | 15. ἡμύναντο B.L.O. | i.k.m. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. | |
| | καὶ τὰς] om. d. | | | |

13. γνόντες δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον, κ. τ. λ.] The common stopping of this sentence makes it signify, "that Thrasybulus and the right squadron of the Athenian fleet, observing a pause in the advance of the ships that were attacking them in particular, discontinued their lateral movement along the coast, and faced about and repelled the enemy." But then it is a question, what should have made the enemy pause? Had it been the centre of the Peloponnesian fleet which was falling into disorder from the haste of their pursuit, and had the Athenians been threatening to take advantage of this confusion, then we could understand the more advanced ships waiting for those which were behind them, as in the engagement off Naupactus in

the early part of the war, (II. 91, 5.) But there was no reason why the left of the Peloponnesian fleet should pause in their attack on the Athenian right, because their centre was pursuing the Athenian centre in some disorder. On the other hand, if we place a comma after Θρασύβουλον, with Haack, Poppo, and Dobree, the sense is perfectly clear. "When Thrasybulus observed the disorder of the enemy's centre, he immediately made a vigorous attack on the ships of their left, which were particularly opposed to him, and having beaten them, he then proceeded to attack their centre also." ἐπεχούσας is rightly explained by the Scholiast, ἐφεδρεούσας. Compare Herodot. IX. 59, 1. ἐπείχε ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους.

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κατὰ τὸ νικῆσαν τῶν Πελοποννησίων μέρος ὑπολαβόντες πεπλανημένας ἔκοπτόν τε καὶ ἐσ φόβον τὰς πλείους ἀμαχεὶ καθίστασαν. οἱ τε Συρακόσιοι ἐτύγχανον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἥδη τοῖς περὶ τὸν Θράσυλον ἐνδεδωκότες καὶ μᾶλλον ἐσ φυγὴν ὄρμήσαντες, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἔώρων. CVI. γεγενημένης

Great moral effect
of this victory on the
minds of the Athenians.

δὲ τῆς τροπῆς, καὶ καταφυγόντων τῶν Πελοποννησίων πρὸς τὸν †Μείδιον† μάλιστα ποταμὸν τὸ πρῶτον, ὕστερον δὲ ἐσ Ἀβυδον, ναῦς μὲν ὀλίγας ἔλαβον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (στενὸς γὰρ ὁν ὁ Ἑλλήσποντος βραχεῖας τὰς ἀποφυγὰς τοῖς ἐναντίοις παρεῖχε), τὴν μέντοι νίκην ταύτην τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐπικαιροτάτην δὴ ἔσχον. 2 φοβούμενοι γὰρ τέως τὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναυτικὸν διά τε τὰ κατὰ βραχὺ σφάλματα καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἔυμφορὰν, ἀπηλλάγησαν τοῦ σφᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καταμέμφεσθαι καὶ 3 τοὺς πολεμίους ἔτι ἀξίους του ἐσ τὰ ναυτικὰ νομίζειν. ναῦς 15 μέντοι τῶν ἐναντίων λαμβάνουσι Χίας μὲν ὀκτὼ, Κορινθίας δὲ πέντε, Ἀμπρακιώτιδας δὲ δύο καὶ Βοιωτίας δύο, Λευκαδίων δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Συρακοσίων καὶ Πελληνέων 4 μίαν ἔκάστων· αὐτοὶ δὲ πεντεκαΐδεκα ναῦς ἀπολλύστι. στή-

1. κατὰ] om. i. τὸ] τῶν C.K.e.i. τὸ τῶν G.d.k. νικησάντων C.G.K.
d.e.i.k.m. ὑπολαμβάνοντες A.F.H.N.O.R.T.V. et corr. G. 2. τοὺς d.i.
4. ἐκδεδωκότες d.i. καὶ ante μᾶλλον om. i. ante τοὺς om. e. ὄρμίσαντες E.F.
7. μείδιον A.B.E.F.H. et γρ. N. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πύδιον. 10. βρα-
χεῖας καὶ τὰς i. 11. ταντῆς C. δὴ ἔσχον] διέσχον A.E.F.H.T. 12. φοβού-
μενοι τε γὰρ B. τὸ] om. K. διά τε τᾶλλα τὰ βραχὺ d.i. 13. τῇ] om. d.i.
15. τοῦ vulgo et Haack. om. i. του ex emendatione Dukeri receperunt Goell.
Poppe. Bekk. 17. καὶ] om. P. καὶ Βοιωτίας δύο om. B. 18. πελληνέων
B.N.V. Poppe. Goell. Bekk. vulgo πελληναίων. Conf. II. 9, 2, 3. VIII. 3, 2.
19. δεκαπέντε e. ἀπολλύοντι V.g.e.f.

7. †τὸν Μείδιον†] Nothing is known of this river, whether we prefer the reading Μείδιον or Πύδιον. Poppe supposes it to be the same with that which Strabo calls "Rhodius." (XIII. I, 28.)

Πύδιον] Fluvium eundem esse existimat Hobbesius, quem Ῥόδιον appellat Strabo. Huds. Nescio, an hoc spectet Hesychius: Πύθιον τὸ ὑδωρ. Θουκυδίης. Sic et Phavorinus, forte legendum Πύδιον τὸ ὑδωρ. Πύδης flu-

men in Pisidia agnoscit Steph. de Pydio silent Geographi. Circa Cynossema est Ῥόδιος ποταμὸς, ut ex Homero obser-
vavit Strabo, nunc, inquit Hesychius,
Δάρδανος. Wass.

18. Λακεδαιμονίων] Hos omittit Diodorus Siculus XIII. p. 351. et pro Πελ-
ληναίων non recte habet Παλληναίων. Vide Thucydidem VIII. 3, 2. et quae ad
IV. 120, 1, 3. dicta sunt. Paullo post
pro πεντεκαΐδεκα Diodorus τέντε. Duk.

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σαντες δὲ τροπαιον ἐπὶ τῇ ἄκρᾳ οὖ τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα, καὶ τὰ ναυάγια προσαγαγόμενοι, καὶ νεκροὺς τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὑποσπόνδους ἀποδόντες, ἀπέστειλαν καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας τριήρη ἄγγελον τῆς νίκης. οἱ δὲ ἀφικομένης τῆς νεώς, καὶ ἀνέλ- 5 πιστον τὴν εύτυχίαν ἀκούσαντες ἐπὶ τε ταῖς περὶ τὴν Εὔ-
βοιαν ἅρτι ἔνυμφοραῖς καὶ κατὰ τὴν στάσιν γεγενημέναις,
πολὺ ἐπερρώσθησαν, καὶ ἐνόμισαν σφίσιν ἔτι δυνατὰ εἶναι
τὰ πράγματα, ἦν προθύμως ἀντιλαμβάνωνται, περιγενέ-
σθαι.

10 CVII. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἡμέρᾳ τετάρτῃ ὑπὸ σπου-
δῆς ἐπισκευάσαντες τὰς ναῦς οἱ ἐν τῇ Σηστῷ Ἀθηναῖοι,

The Athenians attack
and recover Cyzicus.
The Peloponnesians
send to Eubaea for the
fleet in that quarter.

ἐπλεον ἐπὶ Κύζικον ἀφεστηκυῖαν· καὶ κατι-
δόντες κατὰ Ἀρπάγιον καὶ Πρίαπον τὰς ἀπὸ
τοῦ Βυζαντίου ὁκτὼ ναῦς ὁρμούσας, ἐπιπλεύ-
σαντες, καὶ μάχῃ κρατήσαντες τοὺς ἐν τῇ γῇ,
ἔλαβον τὰς ναῦς. ἀφικόμενοι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Κύζικον ἀτείχι- 2
στον οὖσαν προσηγάγοντο πάλιν, καὶ χρήματα ἀνέπραξαν.
ἐπλευσαν δὲ ἐν τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου 3

2. προσαγόμενοι Α.Ε.Φ.Η.Κ.Ρ.Τ. καὶ νεκροὺς Β.С.Ε.Η.Κ.Л.Ν.Ο.Ρ.Τ.В.д.e.
f.g.i.k. Poppo. Bekk. 2. vulgo καὶ τοὺς νεκρούς. τοὺς ἐναντίους R. 3. τριήρει
E.F.H.T.g. 6. μετὰ Ο. γεγενημένοις f. 11. τῇ accessit ex A.B.K.L.O.d.g.
Goell. Bekk. uncis inclusit Poppo. 12. ἐπλεον Α.Β.Ε.Φ.Η.Τ.ι. Poppo. Goell.
Bekk. ceteri ἐπέπλεον. 13. κατὰ] om. d. τρίαπον L.O.P. τὰς ἀπὸ
βυζαντίου τὰς ὁκτὼ K. 16. καὶ] om. K.e. κύζικον καὶ ἀτείχιστον B.
17. προσηγάγοντο καὶ πάλιν K. ἀπέπραξαν K. ἐπραξαν f.g. 18. δὲ καὶ ἐν E.F.
τῆς] τοῦ g.

2. τὰ ναυάγια προσαγαγόμενοι] Valla
vertit, *attractis naufragiis*. Adnotat ibi
Stephanus: *Et sibi vendicatis naufragiis. sequendo Scholiasten Gr. qui προσ-
αγαγόμενοι exponit ἴδιωσάμενοι*. Non
male Valla. Ἀνελέσθαι et ἀνελκύσαι τὰ
ναυάγια alibi dicit Thucydides. Προσα-
γαγέσθαι pro *adtrahere* e Platone adfert
Stephanus. Quod etiam de iis dicitur,
qui vi et inviti compelluntur ad aliquid
faciendum. Thucyd. III. 63, 3. et VI.
54, 3. DUKER.

8. περιγενέσθαι] Ἐνόμισαν σφίσιν ἔτι
δυνατὰ εἶναι τὰ πράγματα περιγενέσθαι,
idem est, ac si dixisset ἔτι δυνατὸν εἶναι
σφῶν τὰ πράγματα περιγενέσθαι· quam

sententiam in interpretatione Latina
expressit Portus. Sic III. 86, 5. Πρό-
πειράν τε ποιούμενοι εἰ σφίσι δυνατὰ εἴη
τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πράγματα ὑποχείρια
γενέσθαι. Dativis porro αὐτῷ, αὐτοῖς,
σφίσι, quam plurimis locis ita utitur
Thucydides. VII. 31, 5. Δέκα ναῦς τὰς
ἄριστα σφίσι πλεούσας. Vide ad III.
98, 1. DUKER.

13. κατὰ Ἀρπάγιον] See Strabo XIII.
1, 11. ἐν δὲ τῇ μεθορίᾳ τῆς Κυζικηῆς καὶ
τῆς Πριαπηνῆς ἔστι τὰ Ἀρπαγεῖα τόπος,
ἐξ οὗ τὸν Γανυμήδην μυθεύουσιν ἡρ-
πάχθαι.

14. ὁκτὼ ναῦς] See ch. 80, 4.

ΙΟΝΙΑ. Α. C. 411. Ολυμπ. 92. 2.

ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐλαιοῦντα, καὶ τῶν σφετέρων νεῶν τῶν αἰχμαλώτων
ὅσαι ἦσαν ύγιεῖς ἐκομίσαντο, (τὰς δὲ ἄλλας Ἐλαιούσιοι
κατέκαυσαν,) καὶ ἐς τὴν Εὔβοιαν ἀπέπεμψαν Ἰπποκράτη καὶ
Ἐπικλέα κομιοῦντας τὰς ἐκεῖθεν ναῦς.

CVIII. Κατέπλευσε δὲ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτους⁵
καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης ταῖς τρισὶ καὶ δέκα ναυσὶν ἀπὸ τῆς Καύ-

ΙΟΝΙΑ.
Alcibiades returns
from Aspendus to Samos.

νου καὶ Φασήλιδος ἐς τὴν Σάμον, ἀγγέλλων
ὅτι τάς τε Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἀποστρέψει Πελο-

πονηησίοις ὥστε μὴ ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρ-
2 νην ὅτι φίλον πεποιήκοι μᾶλλον Ἀθηναίοις ἢ πρότερον. καὶ ¹⁰
πληρώσας ναῦς ἐννέα πρὸς αἷς εἶχεν, Ἀλικαρνασέας τε πολλὰ
χρήματα ἔξεπραξε καὶ Κῶν ἐτείχισε. ταῦτα δὲ πράξας καὶ
ἀρχοντα ἐν τῇ Κῷ καταστήσας πρὸς τὸ μετόπωρον ἥδη
3 ἐς τὴν Σάμον κατέπλευσε. Καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἀπὸ τῆς
'Ασπένδου, ὡς ἐπύθετο τὰς τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναῦς ¹⁵
τῆς Μιλήτου ἐς τὸν Ἐλλήσποντον πεπλευκύιας, ἀναζεύξας
4 ἥλαινεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ιωνίας. ὅντων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἐν
τῷ Ἐλλησπόντῳ, Ἀντάνδριοι (εἰσὶ δὲ Αἰολῆς) παρακομισά-
μενοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου πεζῇ διὰ τῆς Ἰδης τοῦ ὄρους ὄπλιτας
ἐσηγάγοντο ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ὑπὸ Αρσάκου τοῦ Πέρσου, Τισ-²⁰
σαφέρνους ὑπάρχου, ἀδικούμενοι, ὅσπερ καὶ Δηλίους τοὺς

1. τῶν] om. i. καὶ τῶν Reiskius. 3. ἵπποκράτη F.H.T. Goell. Bekk. Ἰππο-
κράτη[ν] Poppo. ceteri ἵπποκράτην. 5. τούτους χρόνους d.i. 7. φασηλίδος
F.H.T. Goell. φασιλίδος K. 8. τε] om. E.F.H.T.e. ἀποστρέψει Λ.B.F.H.
T.k. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. ἀποτρέψῃ V. ceteri ἀποτρέψει. τοῖς πελοποννησίοις B.
10. πεποιήκαι μᾶλλον A. E. F. H. N. R. T.V. μᾶλλον πεποιήκαι G. P.d.e.f.g.i.k.m.
μᾶλλον πεποιήκοι L.O. 11. ἀλικαρνασίας B.H.R.T.V.i.k.m. Bekk. 2. Poppo.
ἀλικαρνασίας F. vulgo ἀλικαρνασίας. 12. ἐπραξε L.O.P.d.e.g.i.k.m. pr. G.
κῶν] τὴν κώ N.V. οὐκ L.O.P.g. ἐτείχισε Λ.B.E.F.H.T.d.i. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.

ἐτείχισε G. vulgo ἐτείχισε. δέ] om. B. καὶ ἀρχοντα B. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. καὶ
ἀρχοντας R.i. vulgo ἀρχοντας. 13. παύει τε τὸ A.F.H.T. μεθόπορον E. μεθώ-
πορον F. 15. ἀπελίτη e. 16. πεπλευκός f. ἀριζεύξας] om. P. 17. τῆς
ιωνίας A.B.F.H.L.O.R.V. d.e.f.g.k.m. correct. N. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
ὑπὸ τῆς ιωνίας T. vulgo τοῖς Ιωνίαις. δέ καὶ τῶν K. 18. ἀν. haetenus k.
20. ἐσήγαγον C. ἀρσάκου A.B.E.F.H.T.d.e.f.i.m. Haack. Poppo. Goell. Bekk.
cum Valla. ἀρσάκοις I.O.P.g. ἀσκοί K. ἀστακού V. vulgo ἀστάκον. 21. ὁσ-
περ Λ.E.F.

1. τῶν σφετέρων νεῶν τῶν αἰχμαλώ- whence they had set out before the
τῶν] That is, the ships taken at the
battle of Cynossema, which the Athe-
nians had left at Elæus, the place ch. 88.

ΙΟΝΙΑ. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

Ἄτραμύττιον κατοικήσαντας, ὅτε ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων Δήλου καθάρσεως ἐνεκα ἀνέστησαν, ἔχθραν προσποιησάμενος ἄδηλον, καὶ ἐπαγγείλας στρατιὰν αὐτῶν τοῖς βελτίστοις, ἐξαγαγὼν ὡς ἐπὶ φιλίᾳ καὶ ἔνυμαχίᾳ, τηρήσας ἀριστοποιουμένους καὶ 5 περιστήσας τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ κατηκόντισε. φοβούμενοι οὖν αὐτὸν διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον, μήποτε καὶ περὶ σφᾶς τι παρανομήσῃ, καὶ ἄλλα ἐπιβάλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἢ φέρειν οὐκ ἡδύναντο, ἐκβάλλουσι τοὺς φρουροὺς αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως.

CIX. Ὁ δὲ Τισσαφέρνης, αἰσθόμενος καὶ τοῦτο τῶν 10 Πελοποννησίων τὸ ἔργον, καὶ οὐ μόνον τὸ ἐν Μιλήτῳ καὶ

Tissaphernes resolves to follow the Peloponnesians to the Hellespont, and to reconcile himself to them, if possible. He arrives at Ephesus 15 on his way thither, and offers sacrifice to Diana.

Κνίδῳ (καὶ ἐνταῦθα γὰρ αὐτοῦ ἐξεπεπτώκεσαν οἱ φρουροί), διαβεβλῆσθαι τε νομίσας αὐτοῖς σφόδρα, καὶ δείσας μὴ καὶ ἄλλο τι ἔτι βλάπτωσι, καὶ ἄμα ἀχθόμενος εἰ Φαρνάβαζος ἐξ ἐλάσσονος χρόνου καὶ δαπάνης δεξάμενος αὐτὸὺς κατορθώσει τι μᾶλλον τῶν πρὸς τοὺς

Ἀθηναίους, πορεύεσθαι διενοεῖτο πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἐλλησπόντου, ὅπως μέμψηται τε τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀντανδρον γεγενημένων, καὶ τὰς διαβολὰς καὶ περὶ τῶν Φοινισσῶν νεῶν 20 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὡς εὑπρεπέστατα ἀπολογήσηται. καὶ ἀφικό-

1. ἀτραμύττιον N.V. ἀτραμύτιον G. ἀτραμύτιον f. ἀτράμυττον d. ἀδραμύττιον E.F.H.T. ἀδραμύττειον A. ἀδραμύτειον B. κατοικήσαντας A.B.F.H.T.f. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. vulgo οἰκήσαντας. 2. ἀνέστησαν ἐνεκα f. προσποιησάμενοι V. 3. στρατείαν ΑἘμ. Portus. τοὺς βελτίστους f. 5. περιστάσας C. τοὺς] τοῦ G. 6. περὶ] om. O. παρανομίση E. 7. αὐτοῦ] om. C. ἡδύνατο f. ἡδύναντο Bekk. 10. τῷ ἐν E.F.H.T. τῷ ἐν C.G.f. ἐν τῇ μιλήτῳ A.C.F.G.L. N.O.P.T.V.d.f.g.i. Haack. 11. κνίδῃ f. ἐνταῦθα] om. i. ἐξεπεπτώκεσαν αὐτοῦ K.e. 12. αὐτοὺς E.F.H.L.O.P.R.T.f.g. et corr. G. Haack. 13. σφοδροὺς R. μὴ καὶ] καὶ om. E. μὴ δὶς ἄλλο i. ἄλλῳ K. ἄλλως R. ἔτι βλάπτωσι B.E.F.H.T.e. Poppo. Goell. Bekk. βλάπτωσι A. vulgo ἐπιβλάπτωσι. 15. ἐλάττονος B. 16. τῶν] om. d.i. τοὺς] om. e. 18. μέμψεται d.i. τε] τι A.B.E.F.H.N.T.V.d.f.i. τὸν ἄντανδρον i. 19. διαβολὰς ἀπώσηται καὶ L.N.O.P.R.V.f.g.m. margo G. περὶ] om. P. 20. ὡς] om. Bekk. ἀπολογήσονται P. ἀπολογήσεται N.V. καὶ—hactenus d.

1. ἀτραμύττιον] See V. 1.

2. ἔχθραν—ἄδηλον] Pretending that he had a quarrel which he did not yet wish to declare openly, and in which he should need their services.

10. τῷ ἐν Μιλήτῳ] See ch. 84, 4.

12. διαβεβλῆσθαι—αὐτοῖς] "That he had incurred their ill opinion, and consequent dislike." Compare III. 109, 2. VIII. 88. Herodot. V. 97, 1.

IONIA. A. C. 411. Olymp. 92. 2.

μενος πρωτον ἐστὶ Εφεσον, θυσίαν ἐποιήσατο τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι.
 * * * * [*ὅταν ὁ μετὰ τοῦτο τὸ θέρος χειμῶν τελευτήσῃ,*
 [The history here
ends abruptly.] *ἐν καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἔτος πληροῦται.*]

2. *ὅταν—πληροῦται*] om. i.

It can hardly be necessary to endeavour to prove the genuineness of the eighth book of the History of Thucydides. Marcellinus, and the anonymous author of his Life, while they mention that some had denied it to be the work of Thucydides, yet notice the notion only to refute it. Nor does it appear to rest upon a single substantial ground; for the internal evidence is decisive in favour of the genuineness of the book, and there is no external testimony whatever against it. The elements of speeches are to be seen in ch. 27, 45, 46, 76; and it is evident that the work was suddenly interrupted, as it ends in the middle of a year, and without any natural conclusion. But it is impossible for any one who is familiar with the History of Thucydides to mistake either the tone of his mind, or the character of his language. There is the same impartiality, the same clear and calm view of all political transactions, so different from the strong party prejudices of Xenophon. And there is the same language substantially, although as the matter of the work was left incomplete, so the language also has been less corrected in this book than in the earlier parts of the History.

M E M O I R

ON

THE MAP OF SYRACUSE.

IN the map of Syracuse which accompanies this volume, the reader will find an exact and lively delineation of the natural features of the spot, and of the actual state of the roads, buildings, and ruins. It seemed to me that such a map was far too valuable to be tampered with on mere conjecture; and therefore I have published it exactly as it came into my hands; and have given on the small accompanying sketch such a view of the operations of the Athenians described by Thucydides, as appears to me to be most in accordance with his narrative, and with the nature of the ground.

The map will be further illustrated by the half panorama of the present town and port of Syracuse. The view was taken on board of a ship lying at anchor within the harbour, and gives a good idea of the mouth of the harbour between Plemmyrium and the extreme point of Ortygia. And from the way in which *Ætna* is seen to rise over the near horizon, the reader will learn to estimate justly the low elevation of Epipolæ, and the neighbouring heights, of which, from the frequent mention of their cliffs and natural strength, we are sometimes led to form an exaggerated notion.

Those who have any knowledge of geology will understand at once the character of the hills round Syracuse, when it is mentioned that they consist of a tertiary limestone, very closely resembling the *calcaire grossier* of the neighbourhood of Paris. This limestone frequently breaks away into little cliffs on the sides of the hills; of no great height indeed, but quite precipitous; and those who remember the broken ground of the Butte de Chaumont, close to Paris, will have no very inadequate idea of the cliffs of Epipolæ.

The following examination of the Athenian operations before Syracuse will be divided into five parts. The first will embrace the operations of the autumn of the year 415; the landing effected in the great harbour, and the subsequent battle. The second will include all that took place from the

landing at Thapsus, in the spring of 414, to the arrival of Gylippus. The third will carry on the story to the arrival of the second Athenian armament under Demosthenes and Eurymedon. The fourth will comprise the night attack on Epipolæ, and the subsequent events to the commencement of the Athenian retreat. And the fifth will examine the operations of the retreat itself, ending with the surrender of Nicias in the valley of the Assinarus.

I.

Autumn of 415 B. C. [Olymp. 91. 2.]

Landing of the Athenians in the great harbour.—Battle with the Syracusans.

Thucyd. VI. 65—71.

The spot where the Athenians encamped on their first landing is ascertained without difficulty. It is described as being “near the temple of ‘Olympian Jupiter,’” (VI. 64, 1.) as being “in a line with the temple,” (VI. 65, 2.) that is, at the point on the coast nearest to the temple; and as having some “cliffs” in its immediate neighbourhood, (VI. 66, 1.) There is no doubt then that the landing was effected a little to the southward of the mouth of the Anapus; and the position in which the Athenians encamped was between the marshes and the cliff which terminates the ridge of the Olympiæum. Both their flanks were thus secured, for the cliffs were too abrupt to allow the cavalry from the Olympiæum to attack the Athenians without first descending into the valley by the road to Helorus, and so advancing not on the flank of the enemy, but directly in front of them.

The situation of Dascon, (VI. 66, 2.) can only be determined generally. We know that it was at the bottom of the harbour, and probably it stood near the northern extremity of the bay of Madalena, where the ridge of the Olympiæum comes down to the shore, and forms a cliff immediately along the water’s edge. The fortification spoken of by Thucydides seems to have been designed to cover the fleet against an attack on the land side, and was probably carried along the high ground so as to check an enemy advancing from the Olympiæum along the level of the ridge. And the bridge over the Anapus which the Athenians destroyed was apparently at no great distance from the mouth of the river; it being the object of Nicias to oblige the enemy to attack him only on his front, that is, by advancing from the Olympiæum.

The “road to Helorus” (VI. 66, 3. 70, 4.) passed apparently by the Olympiæum, and was carried over the low ground of the valley upon a raised causeway. This I infer from the manner in which Thucydides speaks of it, saying, that the Syracusans, finding the Athenians unwilling to engage, “retreated, and crossed the road to Helorus, and then halted ‘for the night.’” (66, 3.) And again, after the battle, we find that the

Syracusans rallied on this same road. The crossing the road to Helorus would have been hardly worth noticing, had it not formed a marked line, capable of serving as a defence for an army stationed behind it. But we must suppose that the Syracusans crossed the road again when they saw the enemy advancing on the following morning; for they evidently fought with it in their rear, and made it their rallying point when they were beaten. It was by this road also that they fell back into the city, having first sent a party to move along it, in the opposite direction, to the Olympiæum, in order to occupy the temple, which their retreat into Syracuse would otherwise have left at the mercy of the enemy.

It is a question whether the battle was fought on the right or left bank of the Anapus. I think it must have been on the right bank, as no mention is made of the Athenians repairing the bridge which they had destroyed, and the bridge on the road to Helorus, by which the Syracusans crossed it, was not within their reach. The Syracusans too stationed their cavalry on the right of their army; that is, if the battle was fought on the right bank of the Anapus, on the firm ground away from the river, and under the ridge of the Olympiæum; but on the other supposition, it must have been in the low ground nearest to the river, where cavalry could scarcely act.

Thus, up to the time of the battle, the Olympiæum seems to have been the base of the operations of the Syracusans; but this they abandoned after their defeat, and retired into the city; so that it then became necessary to secure the Olympiæum with a garrison of its own, as the army would be no longer at hand to cover it.

II.

Spring and early summer of 414 B.C.

The Athenians land at Thapsus, and occupy Epipolæ: their operations up to the time of the arrival of Gylippus.

Thucyd. VI. 96—103.

As the operations during this part of the siege were mostly carried on above Syracuse, on the heights of Epipolæ, it will be best to give, in the first place, a general description of the face of the ground; which I owe to my friend, Mr. Stanley, of University College.

I. The rock on which the present city of Syracuse is built rises above the level of the ground immediately without it; like the rock on which the modern town of Tarentum stands, and which in ancient times was the citadel. Thus a considerable part at least of what Thucydides calls $\eta \xi\omega \pi\alpha\lambda\iota s$, VI. 3, 2, lay almost on the level of the sea, between the rock of Ortygia on one side and the rising ground of Epipolæ on the other.

II. The range of Epipolæ is a long, low wall of broad table land, extending from the mountains of Hybla to the sea, and dividing the plain of Thapsus from the plain of Syracuse, just as a similar wall divides the plain of Catana from that of Thapsus. From the flat surface of Acradina up to the highest point of Belvedere, (Euryelus, or nearly so,) the ascent is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible, except where it is broken by four decided slopes of rock.

The first and lowest of these is the rocky ground about the theatre. (See the map.) A very little way west of the theatre is a street hewn out of the rock, and tombs in the rock on each side, like those outside the precincts of Delphi. This would seem to shew that the east end of this street, near the theatre, formed the limit of the ancient town; the streets of tombs being immediately without the walls, as at Pompeii, as in the tombs of the Appian way at Rome, those along the Piraic road at Athens, and the road near the gates of Coreyra, mentioned by Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 2, 20. The street of tombs at Syracuse issues in an open table flat, which continues over long fields covered with stones, and traces of ruts, and foundations of houses in the rock, till it comes to the second step or break, at the spot marked on the map "Latomiæ," a small quarry, called "of Philoxenus," in the face of a low, but conspicuous hill.

From this, a series of undulations brings you to the third step marked "Mongibellisi," where on three or four craggy eminences are the remains of well-built stone walls, with a long subterranean passage beneath, much resembling in general appearance the fortress at Eleutheræ, in Attica.

The fourth and highest step is the conical rock of the telegraph of Belvedere; seen for at least twenty miles on the road to Catania. Here the range of Epipolæ abruptly ends, and an undulating gap ensues between it and the range of the Hyblæan hills, (Monte del Bosco.) This gap is evidently the only direct outlet into the plain of Thapsus for an army enclosed in the plain of Syracuse by the long wall of Epipolæ, though other valleys running up into the Hyblæan hills would offer escape into the interior. Here the cliffs towards the plain vary from ten to twenty feet, and the descent is still through a narrow lane winding amongst them. See VII. 44, 8.

From Mongibellisi to the theatre there still exists an ancient subterraneous tunnel of water, marked in the map as *aqueducts*; and the only very marked traces of ancient walls are between the Latomiæ of Philoxenus and Mongibellisi.

This account I have given in Mr. Stanley's own words, and its clearness is so great, that I could scarcely gain a more lively notion of the ground from personal observation. And thus we are in possession of all the existing data which can help us to understand the narrative of Thucydides; yet difficulties remain which it seems impossible fully to remove.

Labdalum, Mr. Stanley thinks, must be placed at Mongibellisi, and not at Belvedere: and the conical hill of Belvedere he supposes to be Euryelus. Both these positions will suit the narrative of Thucydides perfectly; but the situation of Hexapylum, so often mentioned by Livy in his account of the Roman siege of Syracuse, is extremely perplexing. Mr. Hughes, (*Travels in Sicily, &c.*,) places it at Mongibellisi; yet Hexapylum was clearly the limit of the city even as enlarged by Dionysius; and if Euryelus was at Belvedere, it must have been *without* the city, whereas Livy describes it (XXV. 25.) as *within* it, though at its extremity; “*tumulus est “in extrema parte urbis, versus a mari.”*

This question, however, need not concern us here. It will be sufficient to say, that when the Athenians arrived before Syracuse, the city, properly speaking, did not extend beyond the site of the theatre, or the first step in the ascent of Epipolæ from the level of the plain. But beyond this there was a fortified barrier running apparently parallel to the city wall, at a certain distance without it; which had been constructed by the Syracusans for the purpose of enlarging their line of defence, and obliging the enemy to lengthen their circumvallation in proportion. This barrier, *προτείχισμα*, was carried probably on the level ground above the cliffs by the theatre, and it included within it what Thucydides calls *τὸν Τεμενίτην*, whether he means the statue of Apollo Temenites, or, as others think, a quarter called Temenites from its neighbourhood to the sacred ground of Apollo. But how far the inclosure was carried from the edge of the cliffs, in other words, how high it reached up the slope of Epipolæ, we have no information to determine.

The Athenians then sailed from Catana in the spring of 414 B. C. under cover of the night, and landed about daybreak opposite a place called Leon, “which is distant from Epipolæ,” says Thucydides, “six or seven stadia.” According to our present MSS. of Livy, Leon was five Roman miles distant from Hexapylum, XXIV. 39. ad fin.: a hopeless contradiction, if the text be right; but Mr. Böttcher, of Dresden, has corrected it to “II millia “passuum,” supposing that the U which marks the distance in some of the MSS. is a corruption of II, and not of V. (quinque.) It is difficult to find any point on the coast which is not more than six or seven stadia from Epipolæ, if that name be meant to express the ascent by Euryelus; but if Thucydides meant that Leon was only six or seven stadia from the nearest point of the ridge of Epipolæ, and not from the point where the Athenians actually ascended, the statement may be tolerably correct.

The Syracusans, aware of the importance of the position of Epipolæ, had intended to secure the approaches to it; *τὰς προσβάσεις* (VI. 96, 1.) These, as we have seen, were the openings in the cliff at different points by which the ridge might be ascended, and particularly the ascent by Euryelus, where the roads, both from the plain of Thapsus and from that

of Syracuse, met in the gap already mentioned, just below the hill of Belvedere. But, from some neglect, the approaches had not been secured; and the Athenians ascended from the plain of Thapsus unobserved, and entered upon the ridge of Epipolæ by Euryelus, while the Syracusans were reviewing their men on the banks of the Anapus, in the plain on the south of the city.

The Syracusans, surprised by this sudden appearance of the enemy on the heights, hastened from the banks of the Anapus to attack them. The distance from the low ground to the Athenian position was not less than twenty-five stadia, that is, nearly two miles and three quarters. This corresponds exceedingly well with the distance from the lower part of the course of the Anapus to Euryelus, assuming that the roads in old times, like the actual roads marked on the map, could not go in a perfectly straight line. The Syracusans were defeated, and fell back into the city; and the Athenians on the following day, after having ineffectually descended the slope of Epipolæ towards Syracuse, to try to provoke the enemy to battle, returned to their former position, and built a fort at Labdalum, "on the highest part of the cliffs of Epipolæ," says Thucydides, "looking towards Megara."

Labdalum, according to Mr. Stanley, must have stood, not on Belvedere, as I had formerly placed it, but at Mongibellisi. It appears that from Mongibellisi the view does open towards Megara and Thapsus, which the mere sight of the map had led me to doubt; and this being so, and it appearing that Euryelus must be passed by any one descending Epipolæ, before he could arrive at Labdalum, the position of Mongibellisi has the best claim to be considered as the site of Labdalum.

After the fortifying of Labdalum, the Athenians advanced to a place called Syka or Syea, from which they proposed to commence their wall of circumvallation, both towards the north and the south. The orthography of the name has been considered in the note on VI. 98, 2: I am now only to consider its situation, and this I should place on the middle of the slope of Epipolæ, exactly to the southward of Targetta. From here the works were begun first on the northern side, towards Trogilus; and a certain portion at the centre of the line was probably completed, but as the width of the slope of Epipolæ is here more than a mile and a half, the wall was by no means carried as far as the cliff on either side, and on the north side it appears that it never was carried so far, as we shall see in the sequel.

Alarmed however by the progress of the work, the Syracusans began a counterwall, to intercept the intended course of the Athenian lines. (VI. 99, 3.) The situation of this counterwork has been much disputed. I had expressed an opinion in the first edition of this work, that "it was carried in a north-west direction, parallel to and under the southern cliff of Epipolæ, on that lower elevation, half way between Epipolæ and the

" plain, which was partly occupied at a later period by the quarter called " Neapolis." Götter, on the contrary, thinks that it was carried on the north side, across Epipolæ, and that it is the same wall afterwards spoken of as ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος in VII. 4, 1. And Mr. Dunbar, of Edinburgh, in a MS. paper on the siege of Syracuse, which he has had the kindness to lend me, maintains also the same opinion. Bishop Thirlwall, on the contrary, appears to think that it was carried along the terrace of Neapolis. (Hist. Gr. vol. III. p. 411.)

Götter and Mr. Dunbar urge chiefly that the Athenians at this time were bent on carrying their walls in the direction of Trogilus, and had not yet made any demonstration of carrying them down into the plain on the south; so that the expression *ἡ ἔκεινοι ἔμελλον ἀξειν τὸ τεῖχος* would be most naturally understood of the north side of Epipolæ. And they also say that what is here called *τεῖχος ἐγκάρσιον* cannot but be the wall which is again called by the very same name in VII. 4, 1, and that although Thucydides says that it had been destroyed, VI. 100, 3, *τὴν ὑποτείχισιν καθεῖλον*, yet that this cannot be taken literally, but must only mean that it was rendered defenceless, and not actually pulled down to the ground.

On the other hand, the mention of the sacred ground, *τὸ τέμενος*, the olive trees of which were used for this counterwork, and which, mentioned thus nakedly, can hardly be any other than the famous sacred ground *τέμενος*, which gave to Apollo his title of "Temenites," seems a very strong argument in favour of my original opinion, because Apollo Temenites, as we know from Cicero's express testimony, had his temple in Neapolis. (Verres, IV. 53.) And I think also that the *ἔφοδοι*, which the Syracusans meant to secure with a palisade, are best understood of the openings in the cliff of Epipolæ, through which the enemy might descend upon the terrace of Neapolis. And although the Athenians were at this period immediately engaged with the northern part of their lines, yet as it was certain that the works would ultimately be carried across the plain on the south to the harbour, the words *ἡ ἔκεινοι ἔμελλον ἀξειν τὸ τεῖχος* appear applicable to the south side of Epipolæ without any violence to their meaning. The argument with respect to the *ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος* is, I confess, a strong one, because of the acknowledged difficulty of understanding the passages in VII. 4, 1, and 7, 1; but yet it is obliged to tamper with Thucydides' words, where he says expressly *τὴν ὑποτείχισιν καθεῖλον*, and the difficult passages in the seventh book are perhaps susceptible of a different explanation.

I am inclined still to adhere to my original opinion, that the counterwork mentioned in VI. 99, 3, was carried along the terrace of Neapolis. But certainty is not attainable on this question, any more than on many others in ancient military geography; and it may be doubted whether Thucydides himself had a perfectly clear notion of the operations of the siege, which,

as well as the nature of the ground, must have been necessarily described to him by others.

The attack of the Athenians on the counterwork has been explained in the notes on the text of Thucydides. But this attempt of the Syracusans, however unsuccessful, warned the Athenians of the importance of completing the southern part of their circumvallation, rather than the northern. Accordingly from henceforth they worked exclusively at the southern part of their line, from the cliffs of Epipolæ down into the valley, and so across the low ground to the sea. And having defeated a second attempt of the Syracusans to intercept their works by a counterwork carried across the marsh in the valley, they obliged the enemy to desist from any further enterprises of the same kind, and prosecuted their work with such activity, that from Epipolæ to the shore of the harbour the circumvallation was completed, with only the exception of a small space close upon the sea-side.

It appears, then, that had the Athenians been a little more attentive to what was going on in their rear, and had they secured the narrow approaches by which alone an enemy advancing from the interior could reach the summit of Epipolæ, the conquest of Syracuse was certain. But, as I have observed in the notes, no pains had been taken to complete their line across Epipolæ from cliff to cliff, because they calculated that the advantage of the ground would enable them easily to repel any sallies of the Syracusans in this quarter, and they never contemplated the possibility of having their whole position turned by an enemy arriving on the summit of Epipolæ in their rear, and so turning the advantage of the ground against them.

III.

Summer of 414 B.C.

Gylippus relieves Syracuse.—Third counterwork of the Syracusans, and various operations, till the arrival of the second Athenian armament under Demosthenes and Eurymedon.

Thucyd. VII. 1—6, 21—25, 36—41.

It must be supposed that the main force of the Athenians was engaged in completing their lines in the low ground near the city, and that only a few men were left on Epipolæ, not more than enough to guard the works, and too few to act offensively in the field. Accordingly the Syracusans marched out of their city up Epipolæ, and passed through the openings still left in the Athenian lines, without any opposition, when they were summoned by Gylippus to come out, and escort him into Syracuse. It

does not appear how far they marched before they met him, but he, as coming from the interior, reached Epipolæ by the gap already spoken of as dividing it from the hills further inland, and so passed by Euryelus, and descended upon the rear of the Athenians. He had no intention of attacking their works, but passed apparently through the opening in their lines, and then offered them battle in the space between their lines and the city. On their declining to attack him, he drew off his men to what Thucydides calls *τὴν ἄκραν τὴν Τεμενῖτιν*, or the citadel of the quarter of Apollo Temenites; that is, the cliff of Epipolæ, just above Neapolis, to the north of the theatre, and the excavation called Dionysius' Ear, where, as appears from the map, the cliff rises to some height, and with considerable steepness. From this position he advanced again on the following day towards the Athenian lines; and while he thus diverted their attention, he dispatched a part of his force to ascend by the open ground on his right to the summit of Epipolæ, and then to attack the fort of Labdalum. Thucydides remarks that the fort was not visible from the Athenian lines; and this is true, even if it stood as low as Mongibellisi, because the second of the four steps of Epipolæ, that namely by the quarry of Philoxenus, conceals all above it from the view of those who are between it and the town.

It was at this period of the siege that the Syracusans commenced another counterwork, which Thucydides thus describes, VII. 4, 1. *ἐτείχιζον οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ἔνυμαχοι διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι ἀνω πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν*. The interpretations of this passage differ; some supposing that *τεῖχος* must be repeated twice over, *ἐτείχιζον πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν*, and understanding by the *ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος* the wall already so called in VI. 99, 3, and which, according to this interpretation, had been dismantled only and not destroyed by the Athenians; while others translate *πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον* as signifying "in a cross or oblique "direction," and understand Thucydides to mean "that they began to "carry a single wall up through Epipolæ in a cross direction." That *πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον* may be thus interpreted I hold to be certain; it is proved by the expression *πρὸς ὁρθὰς* "at right angles" used by Polybius VI. 28, and elsewhere, and by the quotation from Xenophon given by Dobree, Hellen. IV. 3, 23. *ἐπεχείρησαν πρὸς τὸ σιμὸν διώκειν*.

But the first interpretation certainly appears to be confirmed by VII. 7, 1, where we read that the Syracusans completed their wall which they had been carrying upwards across Epipolæ, *μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τείχους*. And then the question is, what this *ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος* can be?

I had ventured to understand it as meaning the Athenian circumvallation, which was running at right angles to the counterwork. And Bishop Thirlwall considers this interpretation as admissible. (Hist. Gr. vol. iii. p. 418. note.) Mr. Dunbar supposes it to mean the old counterwork of

the Syracusans, mentioned in VI. 99, 3, and the wall which was carried to meet it he believes to have run parallel to the Athenian lines, as appears, he says, by the expressions *παροικοδομήσαντες* καὶ *παρελθόντες*. But this last notion appears to me to be quite erroneous.

Another explanation, suggested to me by a friend, is this: that the *έγκαρσιον τείχος* of VII. 4, 1, and VII. 7, 1, is one which Thucydides omitted to mention in its proper place, and which he here supposes to be known to his readers; just as in VII. 43, 3, we find a *τείχισμα* of the Syracusans near to Euryelus, which certainly could not have been there when the Athenians first ascended Epipolæ, and yet Thucydides has not mentioned its erection. This would be in itself probable enough; but the difficulty still recurs, what was the object, and what the direction of the *έγκαρσιον τείχος*, the formation of which had not before been mentioned? And to this question no satisfactory answer can, I think, be given.

On the whole I am inclined to believe that Thucydides speaks of one wall only; which is called *τείχος ἀπλοῦν* in VII. 4, 1, VII. 11, 3, and in VII. 42, 4; which is called "a cross-wall," or "a wall built cross-ways" in VII. 4, 1, and in VII. 7, 1; and which is called *παρατείχισμα* in VII. 11, 3, VII. 42, 4, and VII. 43, 1. And the direction of this wall cannot be doubted. It was to be carried up the slope of Epipolæ, and pass to the northward of the finished part of the Athenian lines; thus effectually preventing the enemy from carrying their lines across Epipolæ, and down to the sea-shore at Trogilus. It is mentioned that the Syracusans in the construction of this wall used the stones which the Athenians had laid down at intervals in the intended line of their own circumvallation. Now these stones had been laid down along the northern part of the line, from Syca to Trogilus, (VI. 99, 1. VII. 2, 4.) it is manifest therefore that the Syracusan counterwork was carried between the finished and unfinished part of the Athenian lines, and was intended to turn the northern extremity of that part which was as yet completed. Accordingly, while the Syracusans were carrying on their counterwork, the ground on their right was all open; and here therefore their cavalry were stationed, and in an action with the Athenians, charged their left wing so vigorously as to occasion the defeat of their whole army. And in consequence of this success, the Syracusans were enabled to carry their counterwork beyond the northern extremity of the Athenian lines, and thus to prevent them from ever completing their circumvallation to the sea at Trogilus.

We have thus, I think, only the difficulty of the famous passage in VII. 7, 1, where Thucydides says that the twelve remaining ships expected from Greece arrived just after the Syracusan counterwork had been carried beyond the end of the Athenian lines; and he goes on to say, *ξυνετείχισαν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῖς Συρακοσῖοις μέχρι τοῦ ἔγκαρσιον τείχους*. Now first the lan-

guage here is remarkable, for as the text now stands there is no other nominative to *ξυνετείχισαν* than *αι νῆες*,—and though it is easy to say that *αι νῆες* means the men out of the ships, yet this is not the way in which Thucydides commonly writes, and seems to shew either that something has dropped out of the text, or that the whole passage was written carelessly. Again, *τὸ λοιπὸν* when standing alone generally signifies either “for the time to come,” or “for the rest,” “for what remains.” But here it must mean “the remaining part of the work,” and yet no work had been specified. *Τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ προτείχισματος*, would have been intelligible, but *τὸ λοιπὸν* simply is obscure, and to my mind suspicious. I cannot but think then that the text in this place has sustained some injury, or else that Thucydides wrote carelessly and confusedly. But I believe his meaning to have been that from some other part of the city a wall was carried out to join the cross wall, and thus to form a new *προτείχισμα*. A part of the cross-wall extended no doubt beyond the *προτείχισμα*, and was still a single wall, with nothing to cover it as soon as it was attacked in the rear. But a part of it, we know not how large a part, was secured by the new wall, which had been carried from the city to join it; and it is likely that the *προτείχισμα* thus formed was one of the three mentioned in VII. 43, 4, where the Syracusans and their allies lay encamped, to be ready on an instant if any attack should be made against the cross wall.

The consequence of this success of the Syracusans was the total evacuation of the high ground of Epipolæ by the enemy; as for the future the Athenians confined themselves to the part of their lines which they had completed between the southern cliffs of Epipolæ and the great harbour. And although we hear of the Athenians evacuating “their upper lines” at a much later period, (VII. 60, 2, 3.) yet the “upper lines” do not mean their lines on Epipolæ, but the upper part, or the part most distant from the sea, of that “double line of seven or eight stadia in length,” which had been completed across the valley. They were thus, as Nicias truly observed, more like a besieged than a besieging army: for the enemy had a free communication with all the surrounding country by means of Epipolæ, and their cavalry could act on the rear of the Athenian lines, and prevent the Athenians from getting provisions, while the fortified post of Olympiæum was always at hand to afford them a point of retreat.

It was thus made manifest that the key of Syracuse was Epipolæ; and if the siege was to be continued, Epipolæ must be recovered by the Athenians. But this could only be effected by a great superiority of force, and therefore Nicias remained quiet till the arrival of Demosthenes with his powerful armament enabled him again to resume the offensive.

IV.

Summer of 414 B. C.

Night attack on Epipolæ—Defeats of the Athenians down to the final raising of the siege.

Thucyd. VII. 42—77.

The Syracusans, aware of the expected coming of Demosthenes, and taught by their former experience, were resolved not to leave Epipolæ a second time unguarded. On the contrary their whole force was stationed there in three divisions, one consisting of the Syracusans themselves, another of their allies from the Greek cities of Sicily, and a third of the Peloponnesians and others from old Greece. These troops were stationed outside of the city walls, at the lower part of the slope of Epipolæ, in a sort of large external barrier, or barriers, *προτειχίσματα*, which had been formed in this quarter; one of them being perhaps the fortified enclosure of Temenites, and another the enclosed space formed by the meeting of the cross-wall with another wall carried out from a different part of the city, as already described. In advance of the main army, probably near the termination of the important counterwork, was a select body of six hundred men; the same apparently which had been formed at the beginning of the siege, to be constantly on the alert, and ready to act on the first alarm: while still higher on the hill, close by Euryelus, was another small force, occupying some sort of fortification, *τείχισμα*, intended to secure the key of the whole position. And accordingly the first attempts of Demosthenes to carry the counterwork by a direct assault in front were easily repelled: the advantage of the ground being so entirely on the side of the Syracusans, that the Athenian operations were all overlooked and commanded, besides the ordinary superiority enjoyed by a defending party against assailants in the state of military science in that age.

Demosthenes then resolved to endeavour to turn the enemy's position by a night attack. The operation was conceived on a scale of boldness and greatness very unusual in the Peloponnesian war. The troops employed were to carry with them five days' provisions, and to be accompanied by all the workmen of the armament, with their tools, and such other resources as they could command, to begin to form their lines the instant that they should have established themselves on Epipolæ. Early in the night the army commenced its march. Its course at first was inland in a westerly direction, till it turned to the right to begin the ascent by some of those roads or paths which probably then, as now, led to Epipolæ from the upper parts of the valley of the Anapus. The surprise was complete; the Athenians gained the summit of the ridge unperceived;

attacked and carried immediately the fortified post of the Syracusans close to Euryelus, and then hastened to descend the slope, turn the end of the counterwork, and attack it on the rear where it was without defence.

At first all was encouraging : when they reached the extremity of the counterwork they encountered the party of six hundred Syracusans, who had been stationed there to guard it ; but these they presently over-powered, whilst the soldiers who manned the parapet of the counterwork, finding themselves exposed by the defeat of their covering body, fled at once from their posts, and abandoned the wall to the conquerors. Some of the Athenians immediately began to pull down its parapet, to dismantle it at least if they could not retain it ; while the main body still pressed forward, passed along parallel to the counterwork, and attacked the three great divisions of the Syracusans and their allies, whose position was lower down the hill, under the walls of the city. These, alarmed by the reports of the fugitives from the upper part of the hill, marched out of their barriers to meet the enemy. But the Athenians had the advantage of the ground, and of the confidence inspired by victory ; the allies moved on in some confusion ; their attack upon the advancing Athenians was presently repulsed ; they gave way, and fell back towards their barriers.

The Syracusans and their Sicilian allies had too little discipline to rally with readiness after a repulse ; nor did the Athenians give them time, but still pressed on, eager to disperse every part of the enemy's army which might still keep its ground unbroken. But their own movements now became disordered, from a too confident assurance of victory. In this state a body of heavy armed Bœotians, whose Russian-like steadiness and solidity here as at Leuctra changed the history of Greece and of the world, attacked and drove them back in confusion.

From this moment the whole engagement was one scene of disorder, and no one could give any distinct account of its details. The Athenians who were repulsed fell in with their friends behind them who were still advancing ; these, supposing that all who approached them from the side of Syracuse must be enemies, received them with levelled spears : they endeavoured to make themselves known by shouting out the watchword ; but thus the enemy learnt what it was, and lured the scattered parties of the Athenians into their power by repeating it. The stream of the battle turned, and the whole Athenian army was driven up the slope of Epipolæ, to the summit by which they had at first ascended. But the road from the valley was narrow, and as the Athenians hurried down it in their flight many were forced off it over the cliffs below, and many jumped down themselves in their terror, and were dashed to pieces. When they reached the plain, whither the enemy made no attempt to pursue them, the soldiers of the first armament, being by this time well acquainted with the country, mostly found their way to the lines ; but those who had lately arrived

with Demosthenes wandered about, not knowing what path to take, till the next morning; when the Syracusan cavalry from Olympaeum, seeing their condition, scoured the plain, and busied themselves in putting them to the sword.

After this great defeat the operations of the Athenian land forces down to the commencement of the retreat were necessarily insignificant. Unable to attempt any thing against the enemy, they remained quiet within their lines; nor do we hear of them, except as repulsing one or two attacks of the Syracusans. At last the lines themselves were evacuated; and previously to the final engagement in the great harbour, the Athenians retained only a small fortified camp on the sea-shore, between the walls of Syracuse and the mouth of the Anapus. Here they were spectators of the ruin of their fleet in the last great battle, when the whole shore of the harbour was lined with the soldiers of one side or the other; the Athenians occupying, as I have said, a portion of the shore between the city and the Anapus, while the Syracusans were on one side under the walls of Syracuse, and occupied on the other the ground to the south of the Anapus, Dascon at the inner extremity of the harbour, and Plemmyrium the headland which forms the southern boundary of its entrance.

V.

Summer and Autumn of 414 B.C.

Retreat of the Athenians.

Thucyd. VII. 78—85.

When the Athenians were so utterly broken by their defeats at sea as to "place their reliance on their soldiers rather than on their seamen," and when the resolution was formed to retreat by land, it was decided that the point which they should endeavour to reach should be the country of the native Sikelians, in the interior of the island. It would be impossible, I suppose, to define exactly the boundary line which divided the Greek and Sikelian countries from each other; nor do we know the distance from Syracuse to the nearest Sikelian settlement. But the upper parts of all the more considerable valleys were undoubtedly without the Greek pale; and this was probably the case with the valley of the Anapus. Accordingly the original plan of the Athenians was to ascend this valley by its southern branch, which would bring them out on the high grounds not far from the source of the Cacyparis, and which runs inland from Syracuse in a direction nearly due west.

On the first day of the retreat the Athenians accomplished a march of not quite four miles and a half; so incessant was the annoyance caused

by the Syracusan cavalry and light troops. They first crossed the Anapus, some way above its junction with the Cyane, and halted for the night on a hill belonging, it should seem, to that flat ridge which divides the two branches of the valley from one another.

On the second day they advanced a little more than two miles on the top of the ridge, and then descended into the valley which I have called the southern branch of that of the Anapus. This valley, it will be observed, has no regular stream running through it, but threads of water in the bottoms, so scanty, except after rains, that they sink into the thirsty soil long before they reach the sea. Higher up, even these would become fewer and fainter till they ceased altogether, and nothing could be drier than the limestone table land which formed all the higher grounds. Accordingly the Athenians remained for the whole day in the place where they first descended into the valley, to supply themselves with water, and to get some provisions from the houses which were here scattered about. For some way on the line of their intended march, "water," says Thucydides, "was scarce :" and of course population would be proportionably thin, and food therefore, as well as water, proportionably difficult to procure.

These considerations may have justified the early halt and consequent shortness of the march on the second day : but the third day's movements seem to savour of indecision and weakness. The enemy were fortifying a difficult part of the road by which the Athenians must necessarily pass : every hour's loss of time was of the utmost importance : yet without even reaching the spot where these works were going on, the Athenians were so harrassed by the attacks of the enemy's light troops, that they turned about in despair, and passed the night again on the same spot which they had left in the morning.

On the fourth day, however, they began their march early, determined to make a fresh attempt to overcome the obstacles opposed to their progress. They made their way accordingly to the spot which the enemy had occupied. It was a narrow ridge, or *hog's back*, to which the road ascended from the valley, and terminating on both sides in a steep and precipitous ravine. Here the Syracusans had stationed their infantry, which the nature of the ground compressed into a solid column of great depth ; and from this commanding position they showered down their missiles on the heads of the Athenians, as they advanced to assault it. After striving in vain to force the passage, the Athenians fell back in despair, and halted in the valley ; but the enemy would not allow them to rest, and, taking advantage of the nature of the country, they detached a part of their force to throw up a wall across a narrow part of the valley, lower down than the point where the Athenians were halting, so as to cut off their retreat. The Athenians, however, dispersed the party employed

on this service, and, to avoid a recurrence of the danger, retreated below the narrow part of the valley, to the point where it opens into the plain towards the coast; and here they halted for the night, determined to make a third attempt to continue their retreat on the following day.

But the operations of the fifth day were as unsatisfactory as those of the preceding days. It appears that the Athenians again attempted to ascend the valley, but the Syracusans so harassed them, that they could not even reach the entrance of it; so that, after an advance of less than a mile from their position of the morning, they halted for the night while still in the plain.

It was now manifest that to reach the Sikelian country by ascending the valley from Syracuse was utterly hopeless: the generals accordingly resolved to change their line of retreat, and to penetrate into the interior by the valley of the Cacyparis, which terminates on the sea-coast, about six or seven miles to the southward of the Anapus. In order to effect this, they proposed to gain a march upon the enemy, by setting out at night, and falling back towards the sea till they came into the road from Syracuse to Helorus. Then they proposed to follow this road, in a direction parallel to the coast, till they reached the Cacyparis, where they would turn again to their right, and move towards the interior.

Worn and exhausted as the men were, they left their position accordingly in the night, leaving numerous fires burning in order to mislead the enemy; and although their march was delayed by a panic which invaded them, and caused great disorder, yet still they reached the Helorus road by day-break, and followed it till it brought them to the banks of the Cacyparis. Here they found a detached party of Syracusans raising works to obstruct the passage of the river; but these they quickly dispersed, and crossed it without difficulty. But instead of turning at once, as they had intended, towards the interior, their guides persuaded them to follow the coast-road a little further, till they should reach the valley, or rather the combe, of the Erineus. What reasons were given for this advice we know not: but the Athenians, tired and hungry as they were, continued their retreat in the plain, and pressed forwards to reach the Erineus.

Between the Cacyparis then and the Erineus the final separation of the two divisions of the Athenian army took place. Demosthenes, who was about five miles and a half behind Nicias, was first overtaken by the Syracusan cavalry, and while he halted, to offer battle, some of the enemy passed by him, and he was presently surrounded. The Athenians were driven^a in confusion into a place somewhat resembling that in which a

^a Mitford represents the Athenians as occupying this place purposely, to be in security from the enemy's cavalry. This advantage the wall and the olive trees would have undoubtedly afforded them, but "the road on each side of it" is surely

Corinthian army had formerly been destroyed near Megara. (Thucyd. I. 106.) It was a piece of ground thickly planted with olive trees, and nearly surrounded by a wall, while a road ran along on each side of it. Here the Athenians were assailed from every quarter by the enemy's missiles, till at last, towards evening, on the sixth day of the retreat, the whole division, amounting to six thousand fighting men, laid down their arms, and were marched off to Syracuse as prisoners.

Meanwhile Nicias with his division had reached the Erineus, had crossed it, and halted his army on a height on the southern side of it. But the next morning, the seventh day of the retreat, he too was overtaken by the enemy, and summoned to surrender. Such terms, however, as they would grant, he could not yet prevail on himself to accept; and as his men absolutely required some rest, after having been marching for nearly two days and a night without intermission, he endured all the annoyance of the enemy's desultory attacks during the day without moving from his position, intending to continue his retreat as soon as it should be dark. Want of provisions was added to their other sufferings; so that the men were out of heart, and had lost all their energy. They were beginning to march under cover of the night, when the loud pæan, or song of onset, which suddenly broke upon the stillness of the night from the neighbouring position of the enemy, announced to them that their intention was discovered. Utterly dispirited by all that they had undergone, the Athenians again piled their arms, and remained in their camp till the morning.

The eighth day brought at last the close of the struggle. As soon as it was light, the Athenians commenced their march, but no longer with the intention of turning at once inland by the valley of the Erineus: on the contrary, they continued to follow the coast-road, with the immediate object of reaching the valley of the Assinarus. This was not only a better natural barrier against the enemy, could they succeed in crossing it before they were overtaken, but the river, being more of a stream than the Erineus, was likely to yield a supply of water even at this late period of the summer. It is called by Cluverius the Falconara, but captain Smyth speaks of it by the name of the Asinaro, and describes it as falling into

mentioned as an advantage to the enemy; and the word ἀνειληθέντες implies that they were driven back in disorder, and forced into the enclosure without being aware of the nature of the ground, rather than that they chose the position deliberately. Possibly the sight of a piece of ground covered with trees, and with a wall in front of it, may have allured the Athenians to retreat towards it, without knowing that the wall went so far round it as to leave them no outlet on the other side, and without being

aware of its being approachable on both sides to the enemy, from the circumstance of the two roads running along it. And the retreat became at last so hurried and disorderly, that even had they perceived the disadvantages of the ground before the whole army had entered it, yet it was then impossible to remedy the mischief, as the enemy were pressing them so closely in the rear, and allowed them no freedom in their movements.

the sea near the Ballata di Noto, a small anchorage near a point of land, which is distinctly laid down in the map of Sicily published by the Useful Knowledge Society. Its banks are high and precipitous, so that the stream itself flowed at the bottom of a deep ravine.

The Athenians reached this river, but were never able to cross it. Overtaken and surrounded by the enemy, trampled upon by each other in their confusion, overwhelmed by missiles, and at last slaughtered by the heavy-armed infantry in closer conflict, the whole army was destroyed in the valley of the Assinarus, and the military operations of both parties were terminated on that spot, by the complete victory of the one, and the utter annihilation of the other.

APPENDIX.

MR. KENRICK'S LETTER.

REV. SIR,

York, Dec. 31, 1840.

My publisher, Mr. Fellowes, has usually, I believe, sent copies of my various publications to the heads of the great public schools in his own name. I have so far departed from the usual course as to address myself directly to you, and request your acceptance of a copy of my Herodotus, because I wished to avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your consideration some remarks on a passage in the Preface to your edition of Thucydides, and suggest an explanation of a difficulty which, at the time when it was published, you represent as an insuperable obstacle to the progress of your grammatical analysis.

The passage to which I refer is the following, Vol. III. Pref. p. v.
“ I went far enough to ascertain the different uses of ει and ἡν in Thucy-
“ dides as a matter of fact; but my ignorance of the etymology of the
“ two words made me unable to ascend higher and to explain the principle
“ of this difference,” &c. The etymology which I propose is, to derive
ει from the dative feminine of the relative, which of course, before the
introduction of the long vowel, would be written HEI; or, if we suppose
an unaspirated form of the relative, of which, I think, I can shew other
traces, EI. It can hardly be doubted, I think, that ἡ stands in the same
relation to the relative in Greek, as quam to qui, quæ, quod in Latin,
whether the case has been originally the accusative, and has lost its final
ν, as ἡν became ἡ, or originally the dative. An aspiration is so easily lost
or added, especially the former, that a difference in this point cannot be
reasonably objected to an etymology in other respects satisfactory. I will
not undertake to say what substantive has been left out which caused the
form of the particle to be feminine; any more than what ellipsis of a
masculine or neuter noun has caused ποῦ and ποῖ κ. τ. λ., not believing
that every adjective form, which now stands alone, was once supported by
a substantive; but it would be easy to fill up the gap, if any be thought
to exist. Ει then, according to my view of it, is a case of the relative,
and is equivalent to “ *in what circumstance.*” Let us see how this assumed
meaning will answer to its actual use. First, when an assumption is made

and argued upon as a fact: *εἰ εἰσὶ βωμοὶ, εἰσὶ καὶ θεοί*, the case or circumstance of the existence of altars being assumed, in that case or circumstance the existence of gods is true. You might substitute the acknowledged relative particle *ὅπου* with so little change of meaning as to afford a strong presumption that *εἰ* is a relative particle also. Second, when a fact is assumed, and a certain course of conduct announced thereupon: *εἰ τοῦτο ἀμεινὸν ἐπανελθεῖν θέλω*, “in case this is better, I am ready to return.” Third, of a past case supposed not realized: *Σωκράτει εἰ προσείχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔγινοντο ἀντιβαίροντες*, “in the circumstance or case in which the Athenians attended to Socrates, they would have been fortunate.” Fourth, of a possible future case: *εἰ τις ταῦτα πράττοι μέγα μὲν ἀντιβαίρεται*. Here again the substitution of “in case,” “under the circumstance that,” though somewhat awkward English, would be quite an adequate expression of the substantial meaning. So where in English we might use *whether*; *οὐκ οἶδα εἰ θεός ἐστι*, when analyzed, the thing declared amounts to this, “that ‘in case he is a god,’ or ‘there is a god, you do not know it.’” In such a phrase as *φόβος εἰ πείσω δίσπουναν ἔμαν*, only one case is expressed, the case of *persuasion*; but the very nature of *fear* implies the possibility of another, and hence *εἰ* acquires the sense of *utrum* or *whether*, as involving a double supposition; and the English rendering, “I fear that I shall not,” only differs from the Greek, by bringing into view the negative part of the alternative. Similar usages are found in regard to words of this class: “I doubt you are false;” here *doubt* clearly implies an alternative; yet only one part of it, the affirmative, is expressed, and this seems to be declared absolutely, as the preponderant probability.

Εἰ compounded with *ἄν* becomes *ἴαν*, *ἵν*, as *ἐπεί*, *ἐπεάν*, *ἐπήν* Ionic, and we have to regard the cases of the use of *ἵν* with certain moods, as analogous to the combination of other relatives with this same particle, *ἄν*. Now I believe it will hold good throughout, that whatever distinction there is between the use of the relatives and relative particles, with or without *ἄν*, is preserved in regard to *εἰ* and *ἴαν*, *ἵν*. Used of a single fact, stated or assumed, you have the indicative without *ἄν*, and you have *εἰ*. Of an event repeated in past time, you have the relative with the optative; with *εἰ* of an indefinite possibility, of course involving repetitions, you have the same mood. Of an action repeated in present or future time, you would equally say *οὐδὲ ἄν αἰσθανομέθα φιλοπόντως ἔχοντας τιμόντες δώρους*, or *ἴαν τινας αἰσθανομέθα κ.τ.λ.* I wish I could offer any plausible explanation of the inherent force of *ἄν*, that we might see what was the precise modification which its use superinduces; this I confess I cannot: it seems to be equivalent in meaning to the English “ever,” but a knowledge of its etymology is not essential to the explanation of the difference of usage between *εἰ* and *ἴαν*. The subjunctive is not caused by *ἄν* with the relative, but by the mode of conception of the relation which exists between the

two propositions which the relative or particle brings into dependence on each other, as more or less remote from actuality. It is convenient to have three entirely distinct modes, relative without particle *āv* with indicative; relative with *āv*, subjunctive; relative without *āv*, optative; but the use of *āv* with the subjunctive, though tending to distinctness, is no more *necessary* in Greek than in Latin, where no such particle was ever used. In the same way *ει* is in itself capable of junction with all three moods, and is joined with them; with the subjunctive rarely, but most frequently in Homer, as if the Greek had originally resembled the Latin; next in frequency in the Attic poets; very rarely, but yet in unquestionable instances, in Herodotus and Thucydides. But though *ει* may thus express, perhaps with a slight shade of difference, what *εάν* more distinctly denotes, and therefore be found occasionally, where we should have looked for *εάν*, it by no means follows that *εάν* could be used for *ει*. *Ει* is general, and *includes* the peculiar modification which *εάν* expresses, and therefore may stand for it when the connexion prevents ambiguity; *εάν* is special, and *excludes* single actions, such as *ει* with the indic. present denotes. If therefore *εάν* should be found in two or three passages with an indicative, I should not hesitate to pronounce it wrong; but whether *ει* should stand with a subjunctive is a question to be decided by MS. authority. "Hv, the connexion of which with *āv* is not so obvious, is found in Herodotus II. 13. See my note.

Confirmatory evidence may be produced in favour of this etymology of *ει*. The Dorians formed the dat. fem. of the relative in *ει*, (see Passow;) and that the circumflex should be lost, when it assumed the less emphatic character of a particle, is not surprising. *'Επει* is a word of similar derivation, as its uses also are analogous. The etymology which assigns it to *επι* as its root is quite false; it is the dat. of the old demonstrative and relative, variously written *πος*, *κος*, *τος*; the *ε* being no part of the root, any more than in *ἐκει*, for which you might substitute *τη* without any change of sense. *Si* in Latin ("sei quips hemonem morti duit," in the law of Numa) is *ει* with the aspirate, which has been lost in Greek, converted into a sibilant as in *sex*. I believe that the relative and demonstrative had once in Greek a form *σος* as well as *τος*, whence *σήτες* (*σος*, *ἔτος*) *σήμερον*; at all events, a change from *τ* to *σ* may be readily admitted in one case when it has been shewn in another. Of this form we have traces in the Gothic *so*, *so*, *thata*, answering to the German *der*, *die*, *das*, and the Anglo-Saxon *se*, *seo*, that. Familiarly we say, "so you " pay your debts, I don't care:" what is *so* here but *ει*? About our *if* I am uncertain, though I do not believe in Horne Tooke's etymology of *gif*; but the German *wenn* is clearly the case of the relative *wer*, and the Latin *quum*, so nearly allied to *si* that in some of its uses a substitution might take place, is as evidently derived from *quus*, *κος*.—Throughout the

preceding remarks, I have taken it for granted that the demonstrative and relative are radically the same, though convenience dictated the allotment of separate forms to them. The double use of *that* in English is sufficient to shew that they are in original force interchangeable, and that part of Greek grammar which treats of relatives and relative particles will afford numerous confirmations. It would be an improvement in grammar to consider *ei* as a relative particle, and make the rules for its use with the different moods a part of the general doctrine of the dependence of clauses on the relative.

* * * * *

Should you hereafter enter into an examination of my hypothesis respecting the pronominal origin of *ei*, I would call your attention to a passage in Donaldson's New Cratylus, p. 172, 274, which has been pointed out to me since I wrote my remarks; in which he assigns the sense of *by this that, on this condition*, to *ei*, and so far confirms my view, though I think his derivation, from *i* answering to the Latin *is*, less probable than mine. To the same suggestion I owe a reference to Grimm, Deutsch. Gramm. III. 43, 163. who points out in the Gothic a particle *ei*, answering to the Latin *ut, quod*, and therefore clearly pronominal. As a confirmation also of the connexion between *ei* and *sei (si)*, I should have mentioned the probability that *sic* stands in a similar relation to *si* as *tunc (tumc)* to *tum* or *huic* to *ol* (HOI), the C being in all these cases a strengthening affix, while the root is demonstrative or relative interchangeably. This affix has disappeared in Italian, where the affirmative *si* is evidently *sic*; ("it is so,") while the comparative *si* (*si buono*) is the same particle, used for *tam* with that neglect of discrimination which is often found when we confront *classic* usage with the corrupt Latinity from which the Romance languages have sprung. So the French *quand* confounds the classical distinction of *quam* and *quando*.

The absence of the aspirate in *ei* will seem a less formidable objection to its derivation from the relative, if we consider that *ετε*, in which it is wanting, is generally admitted to be in origin relative, and that *ενθα*, and that family of words, can be plausibly etymologized from no other root than one which combines a relative and demonstrative meaning, a root connected with *ινα*, the *ι* being exchanged with *ε*; as *in* and *εν* are the same. For what can be made of Passow's etymology of *ενθα* from the preposition *εν*?

I have the honour to be,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN KENRICK.

A R N O L D ' S
T H U C Y D I D E S.

VOLUME III. PART II.

THE INDEXES.

ΘΟΤΚΤΔΙΔΗΣ.

THE HISTORY OF
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR,
BY THUCYDIDES:

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS:

WITH NOTES,

CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY

THOMAS ARNOLD, D. D.

LATE HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL, AND FORMERLY FELLOW
OF ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

SIXTH EDITION.

VOL. III. PART II.

CONTAINING THE INDEXES,

BY THE REV. R. P. G. TIDDEMAN, M.A.

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A NEW RECENSION OF THUCYDIDES, BY L. DINDORF,
COLLATED WITH BEKKER'S AND ARNOLD'S TEXTS.

P R E F A C E.

IN stating the service which I hope the accompanying Indexes may be found to do to the reader, I must be understood of course to speak chiefly, though not merely, with reference to his first perusal of Thucydides; when the chief impediment will be found to be,—as regards the text, the periodical change of scene, and consequent interruption of the narrative at the conclusion of each summer or winter season;—and as regards a considerable portion of the notes, original or selected by Dr. Arnold, the fact that there is not in them sufficient reference made to the parallel notes or passages; and that frequently the references which *are* given, are only made by figures, involving the expenditure of more time, in turning out the passages, than can well be spared by the junior student who has various lectures to prepare for;—and leaving him to discover, as he may, the precise portions of a passage (with perhaps much parenthetic matter interposed) which belong to the illustration of the subject of the note.

In removal of the former difficulty, a single consultation of the Historical Index will present him with a connected and I trust complete view of all the passages in which the subject of his search has been noticed by the author. The causes, manifestations, effects and changes of the interests, sympathies, or enmities of the agents, principal or subordinate, in the great war here chronicled, will be traceable from

PREFACE.

first to last as recorded by Thucydides. The scattered, and therefore, on a first reading but feeble lights occurring here and there in our author's incidental mention of an institution or office will now be found to converge with united power upon its illustration.

In regard to exegetical or grammatical notes, in many of which reference was made by figures only, portions of the text have been given in the Index, sufficient to exemplify the usages, constructions, or phrases in question, and to enable the student the more readily to apprehend the force of the inductions drawn by the several annotators

The Collation with the texts of Bekker and Arnold of a New Recension of Thucydides by Louis Dindorf, which concludes this volume, will at once commend itself to the favour of all who have benefited by the many former labours of that distinguished scholar.

MAGDALEN HALL,
JUNE 9, 1854.

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- ἀθυμέω· ἡμεῖς δὲ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀρχῆς —οὐκ ἀθυμοῦμεν τὴν τελευτήν v. 91. Sch. τὰ τῶν πόλεων οὐκ ἀν βέβαια ἔχοντες, εἱ ὑποδέξιοντο, ἀθυμοῖεν. vi. 34, 5 n.
- αἰδὼς=αἰσχύνη, i. 84, 5 n.
- αἴμασιά· οἱ δὲ ὑποχωρήσαντες πρὸς αἴμασιάν—βάλλοντες τοῖς λίθοις, iv. 43, 3 n.
- αἴρω· πόλειον—αἴρομένων, iv. 60, 2 n.; see σημείον.
- αἰσθάνομαι· πρὸς ἀνθρώπων τῶν αἰσθανομένων, i. 71, 6 n. αἰσθανόμενος τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, v. 26, 5. ὡς πρὸς αἰσθόμενος καὶ μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντας, vi. 40, 1 Sch.
- αἰσχρός· τὸ πένεσθαι οὐχ δμολογεῖν τοὶ αἰσχρὸν, ἀλλὰ μὴ διαφεύγειν ἔργῳ αἰσχιον, ii. 40, 2 n. ἐκ τοῦ αἰσχίονος, vi. 10, 2 n.; cf. viii. 27, 3. αἰσχρον μᾶλλον, iii. 63, 8 n. ἐν τοῖς αἰσχροῖς καὶ προῦπτοις κινδύνοις, v. 111, 4 n.
- αἰσχύνη· τὴν—πλείστα διαφθείρουσαν ἀνθρώπους αἰσχύνην, v. 111, 4 n. αἰσχύνην αἰσχίω—προσλαβεῖν. ib. n. αἰσχύνομαι to have a sense of shame, n. to i. 83, 5. ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις αἰσχυνόμενοι ii. 43, 1 n. v. 9, 6.
- αἰτίᾳ· τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέρειν, iii. 81, 4 n. ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχοντες τὸν Ἀγν, v. 60, 5 n. τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ ἔξω πιστὴν ἀποδεικνύ-

vai, ἀλλ’ ἡ—ἐπιφέρειν, ἡ—ἀφίχθαι. different applications of αἰτίαν ἔξω, iv. 85, 4 n.; see ἔχω. τῆς αἰτίας τῶν κινδύνων—τὴν τιμωρίαν ὑφέξετε. vi. 80, 4 n.

αἰτιάω· ἐποιήσαντο—οὐδὲ ἡτιαμένων πολλὴν τὴν ἀπολογίαν, iii. 61, 1 n. αἰτιωμένων Κορινθίων ξυνθέσθαι σφίσι· v. 32, 7 Sch. n.

αἴτιον· αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι—, iv. 26, 5 n. αἴτιον δὲ ἐγένετο—οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ—, viii. 9, 3 n.

αἴτιος· ἐν τούτῳ ὑμᾶς αἰτιωτέρους ἥγησονται. iv. 20, 2 Sch. αἰτιώτατος—ναυμαχῆσαι, i. 74, 1 n.

αἰφνίδιος· αἰφνίδιοι δὲ ἦν προσπέσωσιν, vi. 49, 2 n.

αἰχμάλωτος· τῶν σφετέρων νεῶν τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ὅσαι ἦσαν ὑγιεῖς ἐκομίσαντο, viii. 107, 3 n.

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ἀκάτιον· ἀκ. ἀμφηρικόν, iv. 67, 2 Sch. ἀκίνητος· νόμοις ἀκινήτοις, iii. 37, 3 n.

ἀκμάζω· ἀκμάζοντες—ἐσ αὐτὸν—παρασκευῇ τῇ πάσῃ, i. 1, 1 n. τοῦ σίτου ἀκμάζοντος, ii. 19, 1 n. τὸ γὰρ ναυτικὸν—τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡκμαζε, viii. 12, 3; cf. 14, 1 n.

ἀκμή· βραχεῖα ἀκμὴ πληρώματος, vii. 14, 1 n. τύχης ἄμα ἀκμῆ, ii. 42, 5 n.

ἀκολαστία· τῆς δὲ ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας—μετριώτεροι ἐσ τὰ πολιτικὰ εἰναι. vi. 89, 5 n.; cf. viii. 64, 5.

ἀκολουθέω· μὴ ὕστεροι ἀκολουθῆσαι δοκεῖν τῇ γνώμῃ, iii. 38, 4 n.

ἀκόλουθος· vi. 28, 1 n.

ἀκούσιος· τῶν ἀκ. ἀμαρτημάτων, iv. 98, 6 n.

ἀκουσίως· οὐδενὶ γὰρ ἀκ. ἀφίχθαι, iii. 31, 1 n.

ἄκρα· βούλομενος κατ’ ἄκρας καὶ βεβαίως ἐλεῖν αὐτήν· iv. 112, 3 n. τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Ἡραῖον, v. 75, 6 n.

ἄκρατος· διαρροίας ἀκρ. ii. 49, 7 n.

ἀκριβῆς· ὥστε ἀκριβῆ τὴν πρόφασιν γενέσθαι, iv. 47, 2 n. καὶ τι καὶ ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦ τπείσοντά τινα ὠφελη-

θῆναι. v. 90 n. διὰ τὸ πρότερον ξύνηθε—, ἐσ δὲ τοὺς ἐπικούρους ἀκριβές, vi. 55, 3 n.

ἄκριτος· ἔτι δὲ ὄντων ἀκρίτων, iv. 20, 2 Sch. and n.

ἄκριτως· διὰ τὸ ἀκρίτως ξυνεχὲς τῆς ἀμύλης, vii. 71, 4 Sch.

ἀκροάματα· οὕτε λόγου μᾶς γνώμη ἀκροάσθαι, vi. 17, 4 Sch.

ἀκροατής· ἀκ. τῶν ἔργων, iii. 38, 4 n.

ἄκρος· ἐσ ἄκρας χείρας καὶ πόδας, ii. 49, 8 n.

ἀκροτελεύτιον· μαντείου ἀκροτελεύτιον, ii. 17, 2 n.

ἀκρωτήριον, sing. num. a *promontory*. ἀκρωτήρια, pl. num. *the extremities*, ἀκρωτηρίων ἀντίληψις, ii. 49, 8 n.

ἄκων· ἄκων καὶ κατὰ σπουδήν, ii. 90, 3 n. ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀποίκους ἄκοντας μετὰ μισθοῦ ἐλθεῖν. vii. 57, 9 n.

ἀλήθεια· οὐ λόγων—κόμπος τάδε μᾶλλον ἡ ἔργων ἐστὶν ἀλήθεια, ii. 41, 2.

ἀλήθεια, opp. to ὑπόνοια, in τῶν δὲ ἔργων τὴν ὑπόνοιαν ἡ ἀλήθεια βλάψει, § 4 n.; cf. n. viii. 92, 9.

ἀληθής· πρόφασιν μὲν—τὸ δὲ ἀληθές, vi. 33, 2; cf. n. viii. 99, 9.

ἀληπτότεροι τοῖς πέλας, i. 37, 4 n.

ἀληπτοτέρους ἔχειν, 82, 4. ἀληπτότεροι, 143, 6.

ἀλίσκομα· κόπω ἀλίσκεσθαι. vii. 40, 3 n.

ἀλιτήριος· ἀλιτήριοι τῆς θεοῦ, i. 126, 12 n.

ἄλλα· original meaning of, i. 133 n. two different applications of ἄλλα μηδὲ, iii. 42, 7 n. οὐ μέντοι ἄλλα καὶ, v. 43, 2 n. ἄλλα repeated after a parenthesis; ἄλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν—ἄλλ’ ἵτοι μαθόντες γε ἡ μεταγνόντες,—αὔξετε, vi. 40, 1 n.

ἄλλος· ἐσ τὰ ἄλλα, i. 2, 6 n. τὰ τε ἄλλα, iii. 3, 6 n. τᾶλλα with explanation subjoined; καὶ τᾶλλα ἐπιστείλαντες τὰ πρέποντα εἰπεῖν, viii. 72, 2 n. the crasis τᾶλλα to be used when there is no substantive with it, iii. 90, 5 n. ἄλλας δὲ ἄλλη τοῦ τεί-

χους, ii. 76, 4. εἴτε καὶ αὐτῷ ἄλλο τι ἡ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ δόξαν ἔξαιφης, v. 65, 3 n. ἡ ἄλλο τι ξυνήκετε ἡ—βουλεύσοντες, v. 87, n; cf. ἄλλο οὐδὲν ἡ ἐκ γῆς ἐναυμάχουν, iv. 14, 3. τί ἄλλο οὐτοι ἡ ἐπεβούλευσαν; iii. 39, 2. τί ἄλλο ἡ ἐν πολεμίᾳ—καταλείψετε; 58, 6. ἀπόγνοια—τοῦ ἄλλο τι ἡ κρατεῖν τῆς γῆς, iii. 85, 2 n.

ἄλλοσε· μεταστήσοντάς ποι ἄλλοσε, iv. 48, 1 n.

ἄλλοτε· iii. 104, 7 n.

ἄλλοτριος opp. το οἰκεῖος· τοῖς μὲν σώμασιν ἄλλοτριωτάτοις—χρῶνται, τῇ γνώμῃ δὲ οἰκειοτάτῃ, i. 70, 6 n.

ἄλλοτριώ· τῶν σωμάτων τὴν πόλιν οὐκ ἄλλοτριοῦντες, iii. 65, 3 n.

ἄλλοτρίωσις· οὐχ ὄμοια ἡ ἄλλοτρίωσις, i. 35, 5 n.

ἄλλως· explained; its force, compared with that of ἔτερός, in composition, i. 109, 3 n. inaccurate use of, ii. 50, 2 n. καὶ ἄλλως, iii. 39, 5 n. ἄλλως τε· ἄλλως τε οὐκ εὑπορον—καὶ —, iv. 78, 2 n. ἄλλως τε·=ἄλλως τε καὶ, vi. 72, 2 n. τὰς—Φουίσσας ναῦς μένοντες, ἄλλως ὄνομα καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, viii. 78 nn.

ἄλόγως· ἀλ. σωφρονοῦσιν, ὑμεῖς δὲ εὐλόγῳ προφάσει—, vi. 79, 2 n.

ἄλφιτον· οὗν φ καὶ ἐλαίω ἄλφιτα πεφυραμένα, iii. 49, 4 n. σίτον—ἐκπέμπειν—μεμαγμένον—ἀλφίτων, iv. 16, 1 n.

ἄμα· used as a predicate, iv. 30, 4 n. ἄμα—ἄμα do not answer to each other in vii. 70, 1 n.

ἄμαθής· ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων τῆς ἵπεροφίας, i. 84, 5 n. ἀμαθέστεροι τῶν νόμων, iii. 37, 4.

ἄμαθὼς· τὰς ξυμφορὰς τῶν πραγμάτων—ἀμαθὼς χωρῆσαι, i. 140, 3 n. n. to i. 21, 1.

ἄμαρτάνω· ὅσα ἡμάρτομεν πρότερον—διδοσκαλίαν παρέχει, ii. 87, 9 n. πεφύκασι—ἀπαντεῖ—ἀμαρτάνειν, iii. 45, 2 n. εἰ γνώμῃ ἄμαρτοι, vi. 78, 3 Sch.

ἄμαρτημα· τῶν ἀκουσίων ἀμ. καταφυγὴν εἶναι τοὺς βωμοὺς, iv. 98, 6 n. πρὸς τὸν Μαυτινικὸν—πολεμον καὶ ἐς ἄλλα ἀμφοτέροις ἀμαρτήματα ἔγενοντο, v. 26, 2 n.

ἄμαρτία· τὴν ἀμ. καταλῦσαι, iii. 46, 1 n.

ἄμαρτυρος· ἀμ. τὴν δύναμιν, ii. 41, 4 n. λόγος ἀμ. ib. n.

ἄμηχανέω and ἀπορέω distinguished; see ἀπορέω.

ἄμιππος· ἵππῆς πεντακόσιοι καὶ ἄμιπποι ἵσοι, v. 57, 2.

ἄμόθι· ἀλεξέμεναι ἀμόθι βουλευσαμένοις, v. 77, 6 n.

ἄμυνω, ἄμυναι, different senses and governments of, i. 42, 1 n. Sch. 78, 4. iv. 63, 2. ἀμεινον ἡμύνατο, ii. 11, 5 n. ἐπὶ ἀδύνατον ἀμύνεσθαι οὕτω πόλιν, ii. 11, 7 n.

ἄμφηρικός· ἀκάτιον ἀμφηρικόν, iv. 67, 2 Sch.

ἄμφιβολος· ἐν ἀμφιβόλῳ μᾶλλον γίγνεσθαι, ii. 76, 3 n. ἀμφιβόλοι γίγνονται τῷ πλήθει, iv. 32. 3 n.=βαλλόμενοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν, 36, 3.

ἄμφότερος· ἐμπόριον παρέχοντες ἀμφότερα, i. 13, 5 n. μὴ χείρους κατ' ἀμφότερα, ii. 62, 3 n.

ἄμφοτέρωθεν· βαλλόμενοι ἀμφ.=ἀμφιβόλοι, iv. 32, 3 n. 36, 3.

ἄν—ἄν this repetition exemplified, i. 136, 6. ii. 41, 1 n. vi. 18, 6 n. ἄν repeated after a parenthesis; ἄν μοι δοκοῦσιν,—καὶ ἔτι ἄν,—, vi. 11, 2 n. ἄν repeated, owing to a clause intervening between it and its verb; ἡ καὶ αὐτοθεὶ ἄν—τῆς τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν—λήψεως οὐκ ἄν ἀμαρτεῖν, viii. 71, 1 n. ἄν with infinitive, after a condition expressed or implied, as at μᾶλλον ἄν αὐτὸς—τραπέσθαι, i. 72, 3. omission of ἄν apparently occasioned by the first syllable of ἀναγκασθῆναι, in οὕτω γάρ ηκιστα ἀναγκασθῆναι Βοιωτούς—, v. 36, 1 n. occasionally omitted when the thing hoped, intended or asserted does

depend on a condition; εἰ γὰρ κρατήσειαν — ἥλπιζον — χειρώσασθαι—, iv. 24, 4. ἀν expressing chance or possibility, αἱρεῖσθε—κἄν περιγενόμενοι—μὴ—λαβεῖν, vi. 80, 5 n. difference between αἱρεῖσθε κἄν μὴ λαβεῖν and αἱρεῖσθε μὴ λαβεῖν, ib. n. ἀν referring to an infinitive, yet placed before a verb or participle preceding it, ὡς δὲ ἀν ἐδόκουν—εἰπεῖν, i. 22, 1 n. οὐκ ἀν ἡγοῦνται—ἀνθίστασθαι, ii. 89, 6 n. οὐκ ἀν ἡγεῖται—δύνασθαι, iii. 42, 2 n. οὐκ αν οἰόμενοι σφίσι τὸν Ἀθ. προτέρους ἐπελθεῖν, vi. 69, 1 n. ἀν with perf. pass. infin. ἐδόκει αὐτῷ ἵκανή ἀν κεχώσθαι δίαιτα, ii. 102, 8. ἡπίστουν—μὴ οὗτο γε τāντ πασσυδὶ διεφθάρθαι· viii. 1, 1 n. effect of its addition to perf. infin. pass. κινδύνων τε τοιούτων ἀπηλλάχθαι ἀν τὸ λοιπόν, viii. 2, 4 n. ἀν followed by a future, γνόντες νῦν μᾶλλον ἀν τένδεξομένους· (the future participle here contravenes a rule of the Grammarians,) v. 15, 2 n. μέγιστον ἀν σφᾶς ὠφελήσειν, v. 82, 5 n. οἱ ἵππης τῶν Σ. ἥκιστ' ἀν αὐτοὺς—λυπήσειν· vi. 66, 1 n. ῥαδίως ἀν σφίσι τᾶλλα προσχωρήσειν. ii. 82, 12. δ. ἀν σφ. καὶ τᾶλλα προσχωρήσειν. viii. 25, 5 n. οὐκ ἀν ἡσυχάσειν, 71, 1. Dobree would substitute aorists for futures in these passages in conformity with Dawes' canon; see the above nn. Dawes' canon that ἀν must not be joined to the future tense, v. 82, 5 n. ἀν with relatives; φ ἀν—η ἀλλως ὅπως ἀν—, vii. 7, 3 n. effect of its addition to ὁς or ὡς, ὡς ἀν—ξυντάξῃ, vi. 91, 4 n. the optative after a relative used without ἀν, the subjunctive with it, iv. 26, 5 n. οὔτε ὄντα οὔτε ἀν γενόμενα, vi. 38, 1 Sch. ἀν with aorist; see Aorist. ἀν in the sense of εἰαν, ὥστε ἀν τις ἀλῷ—, iv. 46, 4 n. ἀν μὴ ψηφίζηται πολεμεῖν, vi. 13. τὴν

πόλιν, ἀν μὲν ἡσυχάζῃ, τρίψεσθαι—, 18, 6.

ἀνά· with acc. ἀνὰ τὸ σκοτεινόν· iii. 22, 2 n. difference between this and διὰ τοῦ σκότους, ib. n.

ἀναβαίνω· ἀνέβαινον—ἀνέβη—ἀνέβαινον, iii. 22, 4 n. augment of pluperfect omitted, vii. 4, 2. 44, 4 n.

ἀναβολή· οὔτε—ἀναβολὴν τοῦ δεινοῦ ἐποιήσατο, ii. 42, 5. μὴ ἐσ ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε, vii. 15, 3 n.

ἀναγκάζω· ἄγειν—σιτοποιούς—ἡναγκασμένους ἐμμίσθους, vi. 22 n.

ἀναγκαῖος· ἔνυμβασιν—καὶ ἔνυμμαχίαν ἀν. i. 61, 2 n. βρώσεως περὶ ἀν. ii. 70, 1. τὴν ὄπλισιν ἀναγκαίαν σύσαν, v. 8. 3 n. ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς, vi. 37, 2 Sch. n. ἐξ ἀναγκαίου τε καὶ τουαίτης διανοίας, vii. 60, 4 n. τῶν—ἀναγκαίων ἔνυμφόρων διαναστάς, iv. 128, 5 n. τῆς ἀρχῆς τῷ ἀναγκαίῳ, v. 99 Sch. ὥστε ἀπομάχεσθαι ἐκ τοῦ ἀναγκαιοτάτου ὑψους· i. 90, 3 n; cf. n. viii. 40, 3. τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις, i. 84, 7. opp. to τὰ ἀχρεῖα, ib. § 5 n.

ἀναγκαῖος· φέρειν—τὰ δαιμόνια ἀναγκαῖως, ii. 64, 3; cf. n. i. 21, 1.

ἀναγκαστός· Σικυώνιοι ἀναγκαστοὶ στρατεύοντες, vii. 58, 3 n. εἰχον δὲ ἐπιβάτας ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστούς. viii. 24, 2 n.

ἀνάγκη· προσάγοντες τὰς ἀνάγκας, i. 99, 1 n. ἡ μὲν πενία ἀνάγκη τὴν τόλμαν παρέχουσα, iii. 45, 4 n. κατὰ δύο ἀνάγκας, iv. 87, 1 n. ἀπὸ τῆς ἵσης ἀνάγκης, v. 89 n. πλοῖα δὲ ἐκατὸν [ά] ἐξ ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν δλκάδων ἔννέπλει· vi. 44, 1 n; cf. ἀναγκάζω. κατ' ἀνάγκην ἥδη τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προσγεγενημένου, viii. 2, 3 n; see also ἔχω.

ἀνάγραπτος· κεῖται σοι εὐεργεσία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ ἐσαεὶ ἀνάγραπτος, i. 129, 2 n.

ἀνάγω· ἐκ τοῦ Ὁρωποῦ ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς· viii. 95, 3. οἱ δὲ — ἀνήγοντο μᾶς καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐσ τὴν

Χίον, viii. 10, 2. καὶ ὁ μὲν—ἀνήγετο ταῖς πέντε ναυσὶ, 12, 3. οἱ δὲ Χίοι ταῖς λοιπαῖς ναυσὶν ἀναγαγόμενοι, 19, 4; cf. for constructions ἀντανάγω.

ἀνιδαιώ· ὁ δῆμος τὴν γῆν ἐπειόει ἀναδάσυσθαι, v. 4, 2 n. ἀναδασμὸς and κλῆρος explained, ib. n.

ἀναδέομαι· τὰ σκάφη μὲν οὐχ εἰλκον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν νεῶν ἀς καταδύσειαν, i. 50, 1 n. τῶν νεῶν τινὰς ἀναδούμενοι εἰλκον κενὰς, ii. 90, 6; cf. ἀς (sc. ναῦς—διαφθείραντες—ἀνεδήσαντο· ii.

92, 3.

ἀναδιδάσκω· ἀναδιδάσκοντες αὐτὸν τῶν Λίτωλῶν ὡς εἴη ῥᾳδία ἡ αἴρεσις, iii. 97, 1. οὐς τότε ἐπεμψαν παραμυθησομένους καὶ ἀναδιδάξοντας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, viii. 86, 1 n.

ἀναζεύγνυμι· n. i. 136, 3. ὁ Τισσαφέρης ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσπένδου—ἀναζεύξας ἥλαυνεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας, viii. 108, 3. ἀναθαρσέω· τῇ γνώμῃ ἀναθαρσοῦντας ἀνθρώπους, καὶ τῇ ὄψει καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον, vi. 49, 2 n. ἀνεθάρσησάν τε ἦν, vii. 71, 3 Sch.

ἀναιρέω and ἀναιρέομαι distinguished, τοὺς τε ἄνδρας ἐξ αὐτῶν—ἀνελόμενοι, ii. 84, 4 n. στάσεις—καὶ ἀγῶνας—ἀναιρεῖται, τυραννίδας δὲ ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους, vi. 38, 3 Sch. ἀναίσθητος· —θύνατος, ii. 43, 6 n. ἀναισχυντέω, i. 37, 4 n.

ἀναισχυντος· ἐσ ἀναισχύντους θήκας ἐτράποντο, ii. 52, 5 n.

ἀνακηρύσσω· ικώντος τοῦ—ζεύγους καὶ ἀνακηρυχέντος Βοιωτῶν δημοσίου, v. 50, 4 n.

ἀνακλάω· ἄσ, βρόχους—περιβάλλοντες ἀνέκλων, ii. 76, 4. ἀνενον ἀναδούμενοι τοὺς σταυροὺς καὶ ἀνέκλων, vii. 25, 6 n.

ἀνακρούομαι· πρύμναν ἐκρούοντο, n. i. 50, 6.

ἀνάκρουσις· n. ii. 89, 12. τὴν γὰρ ἀνάκρουσιν οὐκ ἴστεσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναῖοις ἐξωθουμένοις μᾶλλοντες ἡ ἐσ τὴν γῆν, καὶ ταύτην δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἐσ

οὐκ οὖσης αὐτοῖς ἐσ πάντα τὸν λιμένα τῆς ανακρούσεως, § 6 Sch. σφῶν (sc. Συρακοσίων) ἔχόντων τὴν ἐπίπλευσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ πελάγους τε καὶ ἀνάκρουσιν, ib. χειρῶν σιδηρῶν ἐπιβολαὶ αἱ αχήσοντι τὴν πάλιν ἀνάκρουσιν τῆς προσπεσούσης νέως, 62, 3. διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ διέκπλους, vii. 70, 4.

ἀνακῶς· προειρημένης φυλακῆς τῷ φιλίῳ ἐπίπλῳ, ὅπως αὐτῶν ἀνακῶς ἔχουσι, viii. 102, 2 n. Sch.

ἀνακωχή· Κορινθίοις μέν γε ἔνσπουδοι ἔστε, Κέρκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δι' ἀνακωχῆς πάποτ' ἐγένεσθε, i. 40, 4 n. Κορινθίοις — ἀνακωχὴ ἀσπονδος ἡν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. v. 32, 7 n.

ἀναλαμβάνω· ἔθοξεν αὐτοῖς—τάναλαβόντες ταῦτα ὅσα περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐσ δίαιταν ὑπῆρχεν ἐπιτήδεια ἀφορμάσθαι. vii. 74, 1 n.

ἀναλογισμός· μετάνοιά τις—καὶ ἀν. iii. 36, 3 n.

ἀναλόω· οἱ δὲ ὡς ἔκαστοι ἔδύναντο ἀνηλοῦντο. iii. 81, 3 n. ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, iv. 48, 3 n. ἄλλους τινὰς ἀνεπιτηδείους—κρύφα ἀνάλωσαν. viii. 65, 3.

*ἀναλύω opp. το καταλῦσαι, n. i. 136, 3. ἀνανεύομαι· τὸν δὲ ὄρκον ἀνανεύσθαι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀμφοτέρους. v. 18, 9 n. ἀναπάνω· ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει, iv. 11, 3 n.

ἀναπειράματι· φανεραὶ δέ εἰσιν ἀναπειρώμεναι, vii. 12, 5 n. καὶ ἀναπειρώντο ἡμέρας ὅσαι αὐτοῖς ἔδύκουν ἰκαναὶ εἶναι. vii. 51, 2. distinguished from ἀποπειράματι, 12, 5 n.

ἀναπίμπλαμα· ἔτερος ἀφ' ἔτερου θεραπείας ἀναπιμπλάμενοι, ii. 51, 6 n.

ἀναπίπτω, its metaphorical meaning in ικώμενοι ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον ἀναπίπτουσιν, i. 70, 5 n.

ἀναρριπτέω· τοῖς—ἐσ ἄπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι, v. 103, 1 n.

ἀνασκευάζω· τὴν Λήκυθον καθελὼν καὶ ἀνασκευάσας, iv. 116, 2 n. ἀνα-

σκευασάμενοι, i. 18, 3 n. opposed to κατασκ. ib. n.

ἀνάστασις· ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ—τῆς ἀναστάσεως, i. 133 n.

ἀνάστατος· ἀνάστατα ἐποίησαν τὰ ταύτη χωρία. viii. 24, 3 n.

ἀναστέλλω· τοὺς Σικανοὺς—τάνεστειλαντ πρὸς τὰ μεσημβρινά, vi. 2, 4 n. ἀναστροφή· as a nautical movement, ii. 89, 12 n.

ἀνατίθημι· 'Ρήνειαν ἐλῶν ἀνέθηκε τῷ 'Απόλλωνι τῷ Δηλίῳ, i. 13, 7 n. —ἀνέθηκε—ἀλύσει δήσας πρὸς τὸν Δῆλον. iii. 104, 4. ναῦν, ἀνέθεσαν—παρὰ τὸ τροπάῖον, ii. 92, 6 n.

ἀναφέρω· ἐσ τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀναφέρειν=κατάγειν, v. 16, 2 Sch.

ἀναχράμψαι· ἐκ τῶν νεῶν ὅσους ἔπεισαν ἐσβῆναι ἐκβιβάζοντες τάνεχρήσαντο, iii. 81, 2 n. =διαχράμψαι, i. 126, 11 n.

ἀναχωρέω· ἀναχωροῦσι sc. οἱ 'Αθηναῖοι, ii. 79, 7 n.

ἀνδραγαθίζομαι· εἰ τις καὶ τόδε—ἀνδραγαθίζεται, ii. 63, 2 n.

ἀνδραποδισμός· δούλοις—ἄνευ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ, v. 9, 6 n.

ἀνδράποδον· distinguished from δούλος, v. 9, 6 n.

ἀνδρία· μὴ μετὰ νόμων τὸ πλεῖον ἡ τρόπων ἀνδρίας, ii. 39, 5 n.

ἀνειλέω· ἀνειλθέντες γάρ ἐσ τι χωρίον, —ἐβάλλοντο περισταδόν. vii. 81, 3 n.

ἀνείπον· =ἀνεβόησα in ἀγείπεν ὁ κῆρυξ, ii. 2, 5 n.

ἀνέλπιστος· καὶ νῦν οὕτε ἀνέλπιστοι πω μᾶλλον Πελοποννήσιοι ἐσ ήμᾶς ἐγένοντο, vi. 17, 8 n.

ἀνεξέλεγκτος· i. 21, 1 n.

ἀνεπίφθονος· πᾶσι δὲ ἀνεπίφθονον with infinitive, i. 75, 3 n. vi. 83, 2. πολλὰ—δεδιήτημαι—ἐσ ἀνθρώπους—ἀνεπίφθονα, vii. 77, 2 n; cf. n. iii. 82, 18.

ἄνευ· ἄνευ δαπάνης καὶ πολιορκίας, ii. 77, 2; cf. 49, 2 n. ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινοῦ πορευόμενον, iv. 78, 3 n. ἄνευ κοινῆς γνωμῆς, v. 38, 1 n. ἄνευ ἀλ-

λήλων μήτε σπένδεσθαι τῷ μήτε πολεμεῖν, 39, 3 n. οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων ἐπιθειασμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς, vii. 75, 4 n. ἀνεχέγγυος· διὰ τὸ τὴν γνώμην ἀνεχέγγυον γεγενήσθαι, iv. 55, 3 n. ἀνέχω· πᾶσα γὰρ ἀνέχει πρὸς τὸ Σικελικὸν καὶ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος. iv. 53, 3 n. ἀνέχομαι· its infinitive after ὥστε, with nom. case, referring to the virtual nom. case to the principal verb in the sentence, γυμνοὶ ἀνέχεσθαι, ii. 49, 4 n. ἀνεχέσθω—ὑπερφρονούμενος, vi. 16, 4. with participle in acc. case, ἀνέχεσθαι—ὅρῶντας, ii. 74, 1 n. στερισκομένους ἀνέχεσθαι, v. 69, 1.

ἄνηρ· without τις, followed by gen. c. ἄνδρας τε ἀποβάλλοντι σφῶν αὐτῶν, ii. 33, 3. ἄνδρας τῶν φυλάκων ἀποκτείνοντιν. vii. 43, 3 n.

ἀνθρώπειος· δίκαια μὲν ἐν τῷ ἀνθρωπείῳ λόγῳ ἀπὸ τῆς ἵσης ἀνάγκης κρίνεται, v. 89 Sch.

ἀνθρωπείως· παρὸν ἀνθ. ἔτι σώζεσθαι, v. 103, 2 Sch.

ἀνθρωπίνως· ἀμαρτεῖν ἀνθ. iii. 40, 1 n.

ἀνθρωπος· ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἐνόντων, ii. 25, 1 n.

ἀνίημι· τῶν πρασσόντων σφίσιν—ώς τότε ἐμέλλησαν οὐκέτι ἀνέντων, iv. 123, 2 n. εἰ μὴ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἀνήσουσι Βοιωτοῖς, —τὴν μὲν ξυμμαχίαν οἱ Λακ. Βοιωτοῖς οὐκ ἔφασαν ἀνήσειν, v. 46, 4 n. τέμενος ἀνῆκεν ἀπαν. iv. 116, 2 n. ὄρāν ὅτῳ τρόπῳ μὴ ἀνεθήσεται τὰ πράγματα, vii. 63, 4 n. opp. το ἀντέχω, ib. n. ἀνειμένη τῇ διαίτῃ, i. 6, 3 n.

ἀνίστημι· ἀναστήσαντες αὐτοὺς (sc. ικέτας), i. 126, 11 n. n. 133. ὁ δὲ—ἀνίστησι τε αὐτὸν, i. 136, 7. ἀναστήσας αὐτοὺς ὥστε μὴ ἀδικῆσαι, iii. 28, 2. ὁ δὲ δῆμος δείσας—ἀνίστησι τε αὐτοὺς πείσας, iii. 75, 8.

ἄνοια· μετὰ ἀνοίας γίγνεσθαι, iii. 42, 1 n. οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦδ' ἡ ἄνοια, vi. 16, 3 Sch. n.

ἀνοικίζομαι μέχρι τοῦδε ἔτι ἀνωκισμένοι εἰσί. i. 7 fin. τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάσση πόλεις ἐκλιπόντας—ἀνοικίσασθαι ἐς "Ολυμύθον, 58, 2. ἀνοικίεσθαι ἐς τὸν Δαφνοῦντα, viii. 31, 1 n.

ἀντανάγω¹ ἀντανῆγον πέντε καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ναῦς² vii. 37, 3 n. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀντανῆγον ναυσὶν ἥξει καὶ ὡρούκοντα, 52, 1. ὡς οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς ἀντανῆγετο, viii. 79, 6. ἐπειδὴ ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶν—οὐκ ἀντανῆγοντο, 80, 1 n; cf. for constructions ἀνάγω.

ἀνταποδίδωμι³ ἀνταποδόντες, iii. 67, 4 n. Bekker conjectures ἀνταποδίδόντες or ἀνταποδόντες, Dobree ἀνταποδ. ib. v. l. and n.

ἀντειπεῖν⁴ iii. 61, 2 n.

ἀντέχω⁵ διὰ τὴν ληστείαν ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντισχοῦσαν, i. 7 n. ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντισχοῦσης τῆς ναυμαχίας, vii. 71, 5. τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἄμα ἀντέχειν, viii. 63, 4 n. opp. το ἀνιέναι, ib. n. καὶ τᾶλλα ἐκέλευεν ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολεμίοις, 86, 7.

ἀντηρίς⁶ τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἐπέθεσαν ταῖς πρώραις παχείας, καὶ ἀντέριδας ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀπέτειναν πρὸς τοὺς τοίχους, vii. 36, 2 n.

ἀντί⁷ ἀνθ' ὁν οἱ τε Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἤσαν αὐτῷ προσφιλεῖς, κάκείνος οὐχ ἦκιστα πιστεύσας ἑαυτὸν τῷ Γυλίππῳ παρέδωκεν, vii. 86, 3 n.

ἀντιδίδωμι⁸ τὰς δροίας χάριτας μὴ ἀντιδιδόναι, iii. 63, 8 n. τὰς (sc. χάριτας) ἐς ἀδικίαν—ἀποδιδομένας, (sc. μὴ ἀντιδιδόναι), ib. n.

ἀντικρούω⁹ αὐτοῖς τοῦτο τε πρῶτον ἀντεκεκρούκει, καὶ οἱ Ῥηγίνοι—, vi. 46, 2 n. ἀντικρυς¹⁰ ἀντικρυς δουλείαν, i. 122, 4 n. τὴν ἀντικρυς ἐλευθερίαν, viii. 64, 5. ἀντικρυς δῆμον—δυνομάζειν, viii. 92, 11 Sch.; cf. τὸ μὲν καταστῆσαι μετόχους τοσούτους ἀντικρυς ἀν δῆμον ἥγούμενοι, ib.

ἀντιδέγω¹¹ ὁ δ' ἀντιδέγων αὐτῷ ὑποπτος, iii. 82, 8 n.

ἀντιλογία¹² ἔχον δέ τινα ἐν αὐτῷ ἀντιλογίαν, ii. 87, 3 n. πρὸς ἀλλήλους δι'

ἀντιλογιῶν πειρώμεθα καταλλαγῆνα. iv. 59, 4 Sch.

ἀντιμέλλω¹³ ἐκ τοῦ ἵσου καὶ ἀντεπιβουλεῦσαι καὶ ἀντιμελλῆσαι, iii. 12, 3 n. ἀντίπαλος¹⁴ as adj. to an infinitive taken substantively; ἀμύνασθαι—ἀντίπαλον ὅν—, iii. 38, 1 n. τῶν γνωμῶν—μάλιστα ἀντιπάλων πρὸς ἀλλήλας, 49, 2 n. μὴ ὅντων μὲν ἡμῶν ἀντιπάλων, i. 143, 1. ἐπειδὴ ἐς ἀντίπαλα καθεστήκαμεν, vii. 13, 2 n. πρὸς ἀντίπαλόν τι τῆς ναυμαχίας ἀπιδόντες, vii. 71, 4 Sch.

ἀντιπάσχω¹⁵ τί ἀν δράσειαν αὐτοὺς ὅτι οὐκ ἀν μείζον ἀντιπάθουεν; vi. 35 Sch.; cf. iii. 61, 3.

ἀντισόμαι, iii. 11, 1 n.

ἀντιτέχησις¹⁶ πολλὴ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχησις τῶν κυβερνητῶν, vii. 70, 3 n.

ἀντιτίθημι, with acc. and gen. οὐκ ἀντιτίθεντες τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πολλοῦ ἐμπειρίαν τῆς σφετέρας δι' ὀλίγου μελέτης, ii. 85, 2 n. τῆς νῦν ἀμαρτίας—ἀντιτίθειναι τὴν τότε προθυμίαν, iii. 56, 6.

ἀνυδρία¹⁷ iii. 88, 1 n.

ἄνω¹⁸ ὅπως μὴ ἔμβοηθῶσιν—ἄνω, ii. 83, 1 n. τὰ μὲν τείχη τὰ ἄνω ἐκλιπεῖν, vii. 60, 2 n. τῆς νεώς ἄνω ἐπὶ πολὺ, vii. 65, 3 n. ἄνω τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιείτο, viii. 88. f. n.

ἄνωθεν¹⁹ denoting position. ii. 102, 3 n. iii. 68, 4. ὕδατος ἄνωθεν γενομένου, iv. 75, 2 n. 108, 1. vii. 63, 1. ἀνώμαλος²⁰ τδιὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον καὶ τὴν ἐποψιν τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡναγκάζοντο ἔχειν.† vii. 71, 2 nn.

ἄξιολογος²¹ ἔγκλήματα—οὐκ ἀ. iv. 23, 1. τοὺς μάλιστα ἐν τελει καὶ ἀξιολογώτατους, ii. 10, 3 n. ὅσοι αὐτῶν ἤσαν ἀξιολογώτατοι, iii. 109, 2.

ἄξιος²² is it related to ἄγω? n. viii. 81, 2. ἄξιος ἀμα νομίζω εἶναι, vi. 16, 1 n. διὰ τὸ μὴ ἄξιαν εἶναι (sc. τὴν κόρην), vi. 56, 1 n. μὴ μέλλοντάς τι ἄξιον τοῦ πυρὰ πολὺ πράξειν, ii. 89, 6 n. ἄξιόν τι τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν, vi. 21, 1 n. ἄξιόν τι λό-

γου παραλαβεῖν, vii. 38, 1 n. τοὺς πολεμίους ἔτι ἀξίους του ἐσ τὰ ναυτικὰ νομίζειν. viii. 106, 2.

ἀξιόχρεως· οὐκ ἀξιόχρεων αὐτῶν ὄντων, v. 13 n. εἰ τι ἀξιόχρεων ἀφ' ἡμῶν ὁφθείη. vi. 34, 6 Sch.

ἀξιώ· οὐκ ἀξιῶν, ii. 89, 1 n. ἀξιώσων ἀποφαίνειν, iii. 38, 1 n. ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε ἀξιοῦντι, iii. 43, 4 n. ἐν φάπαθῆς ἦν καὶ ἡξιοῦτο, v. 16, 1 n.

ἀξιώμα· ὅν—ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, i. 130, 1. ὅν—ἐν ἀξ. ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν, vi. 15, 3 n.

ἀξυγκρότητος· ἀξυγκροτήτοις πληρώμασιν ἀναγκασθέντες χρήσασθαι, viii. 95, 2 n.

ἀξύμφορος· τρισὶ τοῖς ἀξυμφορωτάτοις τῇ ἀρχῇ, οἴκτων καὶ ἡδονῇ λόγων καὶ ἐπιεικείᾳ ἀμαρτάνειν, iii. 40, 3 n.

ἀόριστος· γῆς τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ τῆς ἀορίστου, i. 139, 2 n.

ἀπάγχομα· ἐκ τῶν δένδρων τινὲς ἀπήγχοντο, iii. 81, 3. ἐκ τῶν ἴματίων παραρήματα ποιοῦντες, ἀπαγχόμενοι, iv. 48, 3 n.

ἀπάγω· ἀπαγάγωσι preferred by Arnold to ἀπάγωσι, i. 28, 5 n.

ἀπαιδευσία· μετὰ ἀπαιδευσίας καὶ βραχύτητος γνώμης. iii. 42, 1 n. in ἀπαιδευσίᾳ ὥργης used in a sense belonging to a later age, iii. 84, 1 n.

ἀπαλγέω· ἀπαλγήσαντας δὲ τὰ ἵδια τοῦ κοινοῦ τῆς σωτηρίας ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι. ii. 61, 4 n.

ἀπαλλάσσω· τού τὸτ ἀπαλλάξειν τοῦ ἄγαν ἐσ ὀλίγους ἐλθεῖν, viii. 89, 2 n. Sch. τῆς δόξης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ δέους ἀπηλάγησαν, ii. 42, 5 n. κρίναι ἵκανως οὐκ ἀπήλλακτο, i. 138, 4 n.

κινδύνων τε τοιούτων ἀπηλλάχθαι ἀν τὸ λοιπὸν, viii. 2, 4 n.

ἀπαναλίσκω· τά τε ὅντα καὶ ἀπαναλισκόμενα, vii. 14, 2 n.

ἀπαντάω· τὸν μὲν—ἐσ τὰς Σίφας ἀπαντῆσαι τὸν δὲ ἐπὶ τὸ Δήλιον, iv. 89, 1 n. ἀπαρίθμησις· σκοπείτω—μὴ—τὴν ἀπαρίθμησιν τῶν ὄνομάτων ἐσ τὰ προγεγεγνημένα σημαινόντων, v. 20, 2 n.

ἀπαρτάω· ἐσ ἀλλοτρίαν πᾶσαν ἀπαρτήσαντες, vi. 21, 2 Sch.

ἀπαρχή· Συρακοσίοις δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ Βαρβάρων τινῶν ἀπαρχὴ ἐσφέρεται· vi. 20, 4 n. Dindorf and Poppo read, as Duker prefers, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς φέρεται. ἀπατάω· τὰ κλέμματα—ἀ τὸν πολέμιον —ἄν τις ἀπατήσας, here ἀπατήσας follows κλέμματα as of cognate meaning, v. 9, 3 n. see ἄριστος.

ἀπάτη· taken together with οὐκ in νομίσαντες οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι. vii. 74, 1 n. cf. n. i. 137, 7.

ἀπειμι, —εῖναι· ἐν Ἀμπρακίᾳ—ἀπῆσαν, [ἀπῆσαν all the MSS.] iv. 42, 3 n.

ἀπειμι, —ιέναι· παρήγγειλε τοῖς ἀπιοῦσιν ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας—ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡιόνος. v. 10, 3 n.

ἀπέρχομαι· καὶ αὐτοῖς (sc. τοῖς Ἀθηναῖοις) τὸ μὲν Πελοπονήσιον ὕστερον ἐν ταῖς γενομέναις σπουδαῖς ἀπῆλθε, v. 3, 4 n.

ἀπεκθάνομαι· κινδύνου ὅν—ἀπήχθεσθε, ii. 63, 1 n. τοῖς πολλοῖς ἀπηχθημένους—κινδυνεύειν, i. 75, 2.

ἀπέχω· ἀπέχει τὸ πόλισμα πλέον τῆς διαβάσεως, iv. 103, 4 n. ὅθεν πρὸς Σικελίαν ἐλάχιστον—τπλοῦντ̄ ἀπέχει, vii. 50, 2 n.

ἀπηλιώτης· iii. 23, 4 n.

ἀπιστέω· with μή, ἀπιστοίη μὴ γενέσθαι τὸν στόλον—, i. 10, 1. ἀπιστοῦντες αὐτὸν μὴ ἤξειν, ii. 101, 1 n. τὴν μὲν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν τὴν δὲ γνῶσιν τοῦ οἰκείου ἀπιστεῖσθαι. vii. 44, 3 n.

ἀπίστως, i. 21, 1 n.

ἀπλοια· ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας, iv. 4, 1 n.

ἀπό· ἀπὸ τῆς Νισαίας, opp. to τὸ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, iii. 51, 3 n. ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν (sc. τῶν Ἀθηναίων) ἡσαν ἔνυμαχοι, vi. 76, 3 n. "Ιωνες ὅντες—καὶ ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων, vii. 57, 4. ἀπό· meaning remote from, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρωπείου τρόπου, i. 76, 2 n. use of ἀπὸ in a condensed expression, τῶν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης Ἀκαρνάνων, ii. 80, 1. οἱ ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἄνω Ἀκαρνάνες, 83, 1 n.

ἡκόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν ἀπὸ Θράκης μετὰ Βρασίδου ἔξελθόντων στρατιωτῶν, v. 34, 1 n. πρότερον—ἢ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ —καταστρώματος δπλίτας ἀπαράξητε. vii. 63, 1 n. τῷ ἀφ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐσ τὰ ἔργα εὐψύχῳ. ii. 39, 2. τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης, ii. 87, 2 n. προθυμία ἀπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν (see n. iii. 37, 4.) vii. 70, 3; cf. also ἐκ. ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν—εἰπον, v. 60, 1. ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν, viii. 47, 2; cf. n. vi. 76, 3. τὴν δὲ ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθερίαν δοσμέραι προσδεχόμενοι. viii. 64, 3. τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθ. ὑπουρλον εὐνομίαν οὐ προτιμήσαντες, § 5 n. ἡν δέ τι καὶ τοιοῦτον ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν κατηγορίαν ἔχοντων, viii. 91, 3 n. mixed meaning, of both derivation and agency, from and by, ἐπράχθη τε ἀπ' αὐτῶν οὐδὲν ἔργον ἀξιόλογον, i. 17, 1 n. γνῶμαι ἀφ' ἔκαστων ἐλέγοντο, iii. 36, 5 n. τά τε ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς λεγόμενα, iii. 82, 13 n. μηχανῆς μελλούσης προσάξεσθαι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, iv. 115, 2 n. τοὺς πολεμίους, ἡν τι δύνηται, ἀπ' αὐτῶν βλάψαι. vii. 29, 1 n. νομίσαντες ἄπορον εἶναι ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν ἐλένι τὴν πόλιν, ii. 77, 1. νομίσαντες μὴ ἀν ἔτι ἀπὸ τῆς παρούσης σφίσι δυνάμεως ἵκανοι γενέσθαι—, vi. 102, 4 n. γνοὺς δτι ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων οὐκ ἀν ἔτι ἀποτρέψειε, vi. 19, 2 Sch. n. ἀπὸ τῆς δμοίας τύχης, ii. 62, 5 n. ἀπὸ (= ὑπαρχούσης) τῆς ἵσης ἀνάγκης, v. 89 n. τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ (sc. ἀλπίδι), v. 103, 1 n. ἀπὸ τῆς ἵσης, i. 15, 4 n. iii. 40, 9 n. ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵσου, iii. 37, 4 n. 42, 7 n. ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως, vi. 54, 3 Sch. Duker gives these passages as parallel, οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ Βραχείας διανοίας ἐδόκουν τὴν ἀπόστασιν ποιήσασθαι, iii. 36, 1. Ἡράκλειαν—αποικίαν καθίσταντο ἀπὸ τοιᾶσδε γνώμης, 92, 1. τὰ—αὐτὰ ἀπ' ἀλπσσόνων πράξις. viii. 87, 5 n. οἶσον καὶ

ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα, viii. 92, 9 n. verbs of denial, compounded with ἀπὸ, opp. to verbs of accusation or imputation compounded with κατὰ, n. i. 95, 3. verbs compounded with ἀπὸ, followed by ἐσ with an acc. case, ἐσ τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη. ii. 49, 1 n. ἀποβλέψατε—ἐσ πατέρων τῶν ὑμετέρων θήκας, iii. 58, 4.

ἀποβάθρα· iv. 12, 1 Sch.

ἀποβαίνω· τῶν ἀποβαίνοντων τὸ πλέον ἐπ' ἀμφότερα τῆς αἰτίας ἔξομεν, i. 83, 3 n. μεγίστην δόξαν οἰστόμενοι—ἐπ' ἀμφότερα ἐκ τῶν ἀποβ. ii. 11, 10.

ἀποβλέπω· ἀποβλέψατε ἐσ πατέρων θήκας, iii. 58, 4.

ἀπογίγνομαι· οὐκ ἐταλαιπώρησαν ὁστε καὶ ἀξιόλογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι, v. 74, 3 n.

ἀποδείκνυμι and ὑποδείκνυμι, difference between, i. 77, 3 n.

ἀποδέχομαι· πάντας ὑπόπτως ἀποδεχόμενοι, vi. 53, 2 n.

ἀποδίδωμι· ἀπεδίδου Πλαταιεῦσι γῆν καὶ πόλιν αὐτούμους οἰκεῖν, ii. 71, 4 n. νομίζοντες καὶ τοῦτο ἀποδίδονται v. 42, 1 n. καὶ τάνδραποδα ἃπέδοσαν†, possible meaning of this, if the reading be genuine, vi. 62, 4 n. Dindorf reads ἀπέδοντο according to Bekker's suggestion.

ἀπόδοσις· περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως viii. 85, 3 n. distinct from δόσις, ib. n.

ἀποδύω· ἐσ τὸ φανερὸν ἀποδύντες, i. 6, 5 n.

ἀποζάω· νεμόμενοί τε τὰ αὐτῶν ἔκαστοι οἶσον ἀποζῆν, i. 2, 2 n.

ἀποθεν· μὴ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς ὅπλοις, ἀλλ' ἀποθεν, περιμένειν, viii. 69, 2 n. τοῦ ἀποθεν ἔνυοίκου vi. 77, 2 n. according to Lobeck the orthography is undecided, whether as here ἀποθεν, or as in other places ἀπωθεν.

ἀποθήσακω· ὑπὸ τῶν ταύτη ἀποθανεῖν, iii. 96, 1 n.

ἀποικος and ἐποικος distinguished, ii. 27, 2 n.

- ἀποκινδύνευσις· οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον ἡ τύχης τάποκινδυνεύσειτ, vii. 67, 4 pp.
- ἀποκλήω· ἀποκεκλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει τοῦ προορᾶν, iv. 34, 3 p.
- ἀπόκλησις· καὶ εἰ φθάσειαν, ἀποκλήσεις γίγνεσθαι, vi. 99, 2 p.
- ἀποκρίνομαι· ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη, ii. 49, 1 p.
- ἀπόκροτος· ἐν γῇ ἀποκρότῳ, vii. 27, 5 p.
- ἀποκρύπτω· ἀναχωροῦντες ἐκεῖνοι τε ἀπέκρυψαν—, v. 65, 5 p.
- ἀποκωλύω· τοὺς δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Σ.—ἀπεκωλύοντο, vi. 88, 5 p.
- ἀπολαμβάνω· ἄκρον τῆς πόλεως ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀπειλημμένον ἐν στενῷ ἴσθμῳ. iv. 113, 3 p. τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῷ ἴσθμῷ ἀπειλημμένης ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθ. Ποτίδαιαν ἔχόντων, 120, 3 p. ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς πολλοὺς ἀποληφθῆναι ἔξω, vi. 49, 3 p.
- ἀπολείπω· ἀπολιπόντων—ἐκ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ πολέμου, iii. 10, 2 p. ἀπολιπόντες ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν, v. 5, 4 p.
- ἀπόλειψις· πρὸς—τὴν ἀπόλειψιν τῶν ἡμετέρων, iv. 126, 1 p.
- ἀπόλλυμι· τάπολλύναστι, regarded as the true Attic form of the third pers. plur. and ἀπολλύονται as doubtful, vii. 51, 2 p. ἀπολώλει. iv. 133, i. vii. 27, 5 p.
- ἀπολογία· οὐδὲ ἡ τιαμένων—ἀπολογίαν, iii. 61, 1 p.
- ἀπολοφύρομαι· ἀπολοφυράμενοι — ἀπιτε, ii. 46, 2 p.
- ἀπόμνυμι· used improperly; ἀπομόσαι —ἡ μὴν ἀποδώσειν ὕστερον τὴν καταδίκην, v. 50, 1 p.
- ἀπόνοια· ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν, vii. 67, 4 pp.
- ἀπορέω· ἀποροῦντες — ταῦτα, v. 40, 3 p. οἱ δὲ μετ' ὀλίγων ἐφοδίων ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ περαιωθέντες ἀποροῦεν ἀν κατὰ χωρία ἔρημα, vi. 34, 5 Sch. ἀπορέω and ἀμηχανεω distinguish, ναυτικὸν πολυ—βόσκοντας, τὰ μὲν ἀπορεῖν, τὰ δ' ἔτι ἀμηχανήσειν· vii. 48, 5 p.
- ἀπορία· ἡ ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν, ii. 49, 6 p.
- ἀπορος· ἐν ἀπόρῳ εἴχοντο θέσθαι τὸ παρὸν, i. 25, 1 p. ἐν ἀπόρῳ ἡσαν εἰκάσαι τὸ γιγνόμενον, iii. 22, 7. οἱ ἀπορώτατοι—ἐκ πολλοῦ ἔχοντες ἀλκὴν, iv. 32, 4 p. and Sch.
- ἀποσαλεύω· ἀποσαλεύσας ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτα ὑπέρ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, i. 137, 4 p.
- ἀποσημαίνω· ἐς Νικίαν—ἀπεσήμαινεν, iv. 27, 5 p.
- ἀποσιμώ· ἀποσιμωσάντων ἐκείνων, iv. 25, 5 p.
- ἀπόστασις, double meaning of, iii. 13, 1 p.
- ἀποσταυρός· ἀπεσταύρουν εἴ πῃ δέοιτό τι· iv. 69, 2 p.
- ἀποστέλλω· ἀποστέλλειν—τὴν θάλασσαν, iii. 89, 5 p. ἀποστελοῦντες ὁπλίτας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, vii. 17, 3 pp. ἐπειγομένων τῶν Χίων ἀποστεῖλαι τὰς ναῦς, viii. 7 p.
- ἀποστερέω· ἄλλου αὐτὸν ἀποστερῶν, i. 40, 2 p.
- ἀποστολή· οὐδὲ τὰ χρήμata ἐδίδοσαν, —ἐς τὴν ἀποστολὴν, viii. 8, 1 p. τῆς ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν, 9, 3.
- ἀποστροφή· οὐσης ἐκάστοις διὰ βραχέος ἀποστροφῆς, iv. 76, 3 p.
- ἀποτρέπω· ξυνῆρχε γάρ ἥδη Δημοσθένει, ἀποτραπόμενος, ὡσπερ καὶ ἥρεθη, vii. 31, 5 p.
- ἀποφέρω· τάπενεχθέντωντ γάρ—καὶ—ξυμμαχήσαντες, vii. 50, 2 p.
- ἀποχράομαι· ἐπικαιρότατον χωρίον πρὸς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀποχρῆσθαι, i. 68, 4 p.
- ἀποχρήσασθε τῇ ἑκατέρου ἡμῶν ὀφελίᾳ. vi. 17, 1. ἀποχρήσασθαι τῇ παρούσῃ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐκπλήξει. vii. 42, 3.
- ἀποψύχω· i. 134, 5 p.
- ἀπραγμόνως· ἀπρ. σώζεσθαι. vi. 87, 4 p.
- ἀπράγμων· τὸ ἀπραγμόν — ξυμφέρει — ἀσφαλῶς δουλεύειν, ii. 63, 5 p.
- ἀπρακτος· ἦν—ἀπράκτους ὡν ἐφίεντας

- ἀπώσωμεν, vi. 33, 4. εἰ—ἀπρακτον
έσσετε ἀπελθεῖν, vi. 86, 4 n.
- ἀπρεπής· ἐν—τῷ ἔκεινων ἀπρεπεῖ τὸν
πόλεμον ἀναβάλλεσθαι· v. 46, 1 n.
τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπές, vi. 11, 6.
- ἀπροσδόκητος· ἀπρ. εὐπραξία, iii. 39,
4 n.
- ἀπροφασίστως· iii. 82, 11 n.
- ἀπτομαι· ii. 49, 4 n.
- ἀρα, originally the illative ἄρα; com-
pared with *ecquid*; with *en unquam*;
ἀρ' ἄξιοι ἔσμεν; = ἀρ' οὐκ ἄξιοι ἔσμεν;
difference between this and ἄρα μὴ
ἄξιοι ἔσμεν; i. 75, 1 n.
- ἀργός· τὸ πρὸς ἄπαν ἔνυπτὸν ἐπὶ πᾶν
ἀργόν, iii. 82, 6 n.
- ἀρέσκω· εἰ οὖν τί σε τούτων—ἀρέσκει,
i. 128, 9 n. elsewhere with dat. c.
- ἀρετή· = εὐδοξία or δοξὰ τῆς ἀρετῆς, i.
33, 2 nn. ii. 45, 3, 4. its popular
sense, ii. 40, 6 n. ἡμῶν τὰς ἀρετὰς,
iii. 53, 5 n.
- ἀριθμέω· τὸσοιτ ἔκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς
ἱριθμούν, vi. 17, 5 n. Sch.
- ἀριθμός· τοῖς ἀλλοις, δοσφ πλείους νῆσ
ἡσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, viii. 29, 2 n.
- ἀριστερός· τὸν ἀριστερὸν πόδα μόνον
ἐποδεδεμένοι, iii. 22, 3 n.
- ἀριστοποιεόμαι· ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι διὰ
προφυλακῆς, iv. 30, 2 n. ὅπως—
εὐθὺς παρὰ τὰς ναῦς ἀριστοποιήσον-
ται, vii. 39 n. ὁ γάρ Ἀγησανδρίδας
ἀριστοποιησάμενος ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς,
viii. 95, 3.
- ἀριστος· ἀπατᾶσθαι ἀριστοι, iii. 38,
4 n.
- ἀρτίω· τὰ μὲν γάρ ἔκει καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρ-
κοῦμεν πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους, vi. 84,
3 Sch.
- ἀρκούντως· ἀρκ. ἔξει, sc. ἔμοι, i. 22,
4 n.
- ἀρμα· ἄρματα μὲν ἐπτὰ καθῆκα, δοσα
οὐδεὶς πω ἴδιωτης πρότερον, vi. 16,
2 n.
- ἀρπαγή· σκεύη μὲν καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρ-
παγὴν ποιησάμενος, viii. 62, 2; cf.
n. 41, 2.
- ἀρρωστία· ἄρρ. τοῦ στρατεύειν, iii. 15,
- 3 n. τὴν—κατὰ πάντα ἀρρωστίαν,
vii. 47, 1 n.
- ἀρρωστότερος· πολλῷ ἐσ τὴν μισθοδο-
σίαν τὸν Τισταφέρην ἀρρωστότερον
γενόμενον, viii. 83, 2 n.
- ἄρτι· laxly used, ii. 16; see n. to ii.
8, 3.
- ἄρτος· δόντος βασιλέως αὐτῷ Μαγνη-
σίαν μὲν ἄρτον, i. 138, 8 n. ἄρτος
and μάζα distinguished, iv. 16, 1 n.
- ἀρχαιολογέω· οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν τινὶ¹
ἀρχαιολογεῖν φυλαξάμενοι, vii. 69, 2 n.
- ἀρχή· ἀρχὴ διὰ πλεονεξίαν καὶ φιλοτι-
μίαν, iii. 82, 16 n. οὐκ εἰκὸς ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ²
ἀρχὴν στρατεῦσαι· vi. 11, 3; cf. n. v. 91,
1. τῆς Καρχηδονίων ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν
ἀποπειράσοντες. vi. 90, 2 n. καὶ τῆς
ἀρχῆς τῆς ἡμετέρας οὐκ ἔλασσον κατὰ³
τὸ ὠφελεῖσθαι, ἐσ τὸ φοβερὸν τοῖς
ὑπηκόοις καὶ τὸ μὴ ἀδικεῖσθαι πολὺ⁴
πλείουν μετείχετε. vii. 63, 3 n. ἦν
πρόθυμος—καὶ αὐτὸς τὰς λοιπὰς ἔτι
πόλεις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς ἀποστῆσαι
τῶν Ἀθηναίων, viii. 99, 1 n.
- ἄρχω· ἀτιμίαν δὲ τοιάνδε διστε μήτε
ἄρχειν, v. 34, 2 n. ἀρχόμενοι impro-
perly used, iii. 84, 1 nn. τὴν ἔκεχει-
ρίαν εἶναι ἐνιαυτὸν, ἄρχειν δὲ τήνδε
τὴν ἡμέραν, iv. 118, 7 n. ἄρχει
δὲ τῶν σπουδῶν ἔφορος Πλειστό-
λας, v. 19, 1 n. οὐ γάρ οἱ ἄρ-
χοντες ἀλλων—οὗτοι δεινοὶ τοῖς νικη-
θεῖσιν. v. 91, 1 n. τί καὶ βούλεσθε—
πότερον ἄρχειν ἥδη; vi. 38, 5 Sch.
ώς—δικαίως τὸν Μῆδον καταλύ-
σαντες ἄρχομεν, v. 89. ώς—τὸν
Βάρβαρον μόνοι καθελόντες εἰκότως
ἄρχομεν, vi. 83, 2 n.
- ἄρχων· ἄρχων ἐπώνυμος, n. i. 9, 2.
- ἀσαφής· ἀσαφῆ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, iv. 86,
2 n.
- ἀσαφῶς· πολεμοῦνται ἀσ. ὀποτέρων
ἀρξάντων· iv. 20, 3 Sch.
- ἀσθενής· ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἀσθενεῖ τὴς
γυνώμης, ii. 61, 2; cf. τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρε-
πεῖ τῆς Ολυμπίας θεωρίας, vi. 16,
2 n. ἀσθενέστερος Göller's reading
for ἀσθενεστέρου, i. 136, 5 n. -

ἀσπίς· ἐπ' ἀσπίδας δὲ πέντε μὲν καὶ εἴκοσι Θηβαῖοι ἐτάξαντο, iv. 93, 4 n. ὀθίσμῳ ἀσπίδων, iv. 96, 2 n.

ἀσπονδος· Κορινθίοις δὲ ἀνακωχὴ ἀσπονδος ἦν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. v. 32, 7 n.

ἀστάθμητος· ἀστιάθμητον τὸ τῆς ἔνυφορᾶς, iii. 59, 1 n. τὸ ἀστ. τοῦ μέλλοντος, iv. 62, 3 Sch. n.

ἀστυγείτων· πρὸς—τὸν ἀστυγείτονας πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον καθίσταται, iv. 92, 4. ἀστυγείτονας ὑπὲρ πολλῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀμύνασθαι· v. 69, 1 n.

ἀσφάλεια· ἀσφαλείᾳ (=δι' ἀσφαλείας, i. 17, 1.) iii. 56, 6 n. 82, 7 n.

ἀσφαλής· οὐχ ὡς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ—περισχήσων, v. 7, 3 n. Sch. πολλῷ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατεκράτησε, vi. 55, 3 n. ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές, vi. 101, 6 n. ἀσφαλέστερον, used as an adverb, i. 37, 1 n.

ἄτε· difference between ἄτε οὐ and ἄτε μὴ, iv. 130, 6 n.

ἄτείχιστος· τὴν Παλλήνην ἄτείχιστον οὖσαν, i. 64, 3 n.

ἄτελης· its meaning, n. i. 58, 1.

ἀτιμάζω· distinguished from ἀτιμώ, n. v. 98. ὁ δὲ νόμος—ἐτέθη ἀτιμάζειν. vi. 38, 5 Sch.

ἀτιμία· ἀτίμους ἐποίησαν, ἀτιμίαν δὲ τοιάνδε ὥστε μήτε ἄρχειν μήτε πριαμένους τι ἡ πωλούντας κυρίους εἶναι. v. 34, 2 n.

ἀτίμος· ἀτίμους γερῶν, iii. 58, 6 n.

ἀτοπος· ἄτ. καὶ δυσῶδες, ii. 49, 2 n.

ἀτρακτος· —τὸν ἀτρακτον (λέγων τὸν δίστον), iv. 40, 2 n.

ἄττα· ἄλλα ἄττα χωρία, i. 113, 1. ii. 100, 3 n.

αὖ· οἱ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις αὖ βουλόμενοι—, v. 43, 1 n. indicating a change in the subject, in οἰδεῖς ταῦτα Ἀθηναῖοι, viii. 94, 3 n.

αὐθέντης· iii. 58, 6 n.

αὐθις· ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου—αὐθις γενομένου, viii. 91, 3 n.

αὐξάνω, or αὔξω· ἐς τὰ ἄλλα μὴ ὁμοίως

αὐξηθῆναι· i. 2, 6 n. ὅπερ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὶ οὐτοι—ηὔξηθησαν instead of ἐπαθον, vi. 33, 6 n. τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἔνυπασι κοινὸν αὔξετε, vi. 40, 1 Sch. αὐτάρκης· ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν ἀμα αὐτάρκη θέσιν κειμένη, i. 37, 3 n.

αὐτερέτης, i. 10, 5 n.

αὐτόδεκα· αὐτόδεκα ἐτῶν διελθόντων, v. 20, 1 n.

αὐτόδικος· Δελφοὺς—εἶναι—αὐτοδίκους καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἑαυτῶν κατὰ τὰ πάτρια. v. 18, 2 n.

αὐτόθεν· with article prefixed, =the inhabitants, or natives, τῶν αὐτόθεν ἔνυμάχων, iv. 129, 2 n. v. 52, 2. vi. 71, 2. ὁ αὐτόθεν, vii. 34, 2 n. 71, 1. viii. 22. 1; cf. n. 23, 5. τῶν αὐτόθεν ἐκ τῆς περιοικίδος Ἡλείων, ii. 25, 4. τῶν αὐτόθεν ἔνυμβοηθησάντων, opp. το φρουρῶν, iii. 7, 4 n. τὸν δὲ καὶ αὐτόθεν σίτον ἐν ὄλκασι—ἄγειν, vi. 22 n. pleonastic use after ἐκ with name of place, n. to ii. 7, 2. ἐκ τοῦ "Αργούς αὐτόθεν, v. 83, 1 n.

αὐτοκράτωρ· λογισμῷ αὐτοκράτορι διωθεῖσθαι. iv. 108, 4 n. αὐτοκράτωρ μάχη, 126, 5 n. αὐτοκράτωρ εἶναι, iv. 64, 1 n. compared to ταμίαν γενέσθαι, vi. 78, 2 n.

αὐτόματος· ἀπὸ ταύτομάτου, ii. 77, 4 n. vi. 36, 2 Sch. τὰ πολλὰ πρὸς ὑμᾶς, τὰ μὲν ληφθέντα τὰ δὲ αὐτόματα, ἥξει, vi. 91, 7.

αὐτομολία· ἐπ' αὐτομολίας προφάσει, vii. 13, 2 n.

αὐτόνομος· Δελφοὺς αὐτονόμους εἶναι, v. 18, 2 n.

αὐτός· its force after a personal pronoun, ἡμεῖς αὐτοὶ, iii. 65, 2 n. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐπίπεμψιν, ii. 39, 4 n. τὸ τρίτον μέρος ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, iii. 54, 5 n. denoting spontaneous action, καὶ αὐτοὶ ὄργιζόμενοι οἱ στρατιῶται—κατέκοπτον, iv. 128, 4 n. οἱ δὲ ἔνυμαχοι ἐν τῇ Δακ. αὐτοὶ ἔτυχον ὅντες, v. 22, 1 n. τούτην δὲ αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰχον, viii. 95, 7 n. αὐτοὶ spoken for the people at large, ii. 40, 3 n. αὐτοὶ οὐ

πολλῷ πλείους διεφθάρησαν. v. 59, 1 n. αὐτὸς = *only, merely, aitōi ἐπελθόντες*, ii. 39, 3 n. opp. το μετὰ πάντων, ib. n. as περιγενέσθαι τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὐτῶν τῷ πολέμῳ. ii. 65, 14. ἀναλαβόντες δὲ αὐτὰ ὅσα περὶ τὸ σῶμα, vii. 74, 1 n. μέρος ἀντιπέμπειν ταῦτοιτ, vi. 99, 2 n. δύναμιν γὰρ ἔχων αὐτὸς ἐκασταχόσε δεινὸς παρῆν. viii. 5, 3 n. αὐτὰ referring to τὰ πράγματα understood; οὐκ ἀπὸ τοσῶνδε δρμώμενοι—ἐς τάδε πρόηγαν αὐτά. i. 144, 5. ἐς τάδε ἡραν αὐτὰ, vi. 18, 6 n. τά τε πρὸ αὐτῶν ἡπόρουν, vii. 55, 2 n. the reference made by the neuter plural of αὐτὸς, as τὰ πρὸ αὐτῶν, i. 1, 3 n. αὐτῶν, in iii. 84, 1 n. referred to τὰ ἔργα in iii. 83, 4. dubious reference of αὐτῶν in τῷ ὑπερβάλλοντι αὐτῶν, ii. 35, 5 n. αὐτῶν separated from its governing word; ὀλίγοι—αὐτῶν, iv. 113, 2 n.; cf. τὰ πολλὰ—αὐτῶν, i. 21, 1. ἔχουν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ἐλπίζοντες—ἀρεοιν ἔσεσθαι αὐτῶν, ii. 75, 1 n.; cf. ἐς Κερκυραν ὃν αὐτῶν εὐεργέτης, i. 136, 1. τῷ δὲ Ἰπποκράτει—ώς αὐτῷ ἡγελθῇ, according to Duker superfluous, n. iv. 93, 2, according to Jelf, 658, retrospective. referring to an infinitive; στρατηγῆσαι τε ἐπιθυμῶν, καὶ ἐλπίζων—δι' αὐτοῦ—, vi. 15, 2 n. its case determined by the position of a participle denoting the same subject, πρὶν δὲ ἀναστῆναι, ἔτεσιν ὑστερον ἐκατὸν ἡ αὐτοὺς οἰκῆσαι, vi. 4, 2 n. followed by article and substantive, αὐτὴ ἡ πόλις, vi. 54, 6 n. αὐτὰς τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας τῶν Δακ. v. 82, 1 n. preceded by article, καθ' ὅσον δέ τι ὑμῖν—τὸ αὐτὸ διημφέρει, τούτῳ ἀπολαβόντες χρήσασθε, vi. 87, 3 n. τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες ἡσύχαζον, v. 31, 6 n. ταῦτα—γιγνώσκειν, 36, 1 n. τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐποίουν, v. 38, 1. δ αὐτὸς τε—καὶ—, in οὐ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ψηφιεῖσθαι τε περὶ σφῶν [αὐτῶν] καὶ τὰ πράγματα—

ὅρωντας, vii. 48, 3 n. dat. αὐτῷ or αὐτοῖς with a nom. case, and translated *he* or *they found, &c.*, οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν τῆς τροπῆς αὐτοῖς ἐνταῦθα γενομένης σφῶν, iv. 128, 2 n. dat. case of relation, its reference and force; οἱ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτοῖς, i. 6, 3 n. οἱ Εἰλωτες αὐτοῖς, 101, 2 n. ἡ στρατία—αὐτῷ, ii. 101, 5 n. οἱ τοξόται—αὐτοῖς, iii. 98, 1 n. ὑποχωρησάντων—αὐτοῖς τῶν παρατεταγμένων, iv. 96, 3 n. αὐτοῖς τὸ μὲν Πελοποννήσιον—ἀπῆλθε, v. 3, 4 n. μή ποτε Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς—ἔλθωσιν, vi. 34, 2. ἐτύγχανον—αὐτοῖς—οἱ—στρατηγοὶ ἄρτι παρειληφότες τὴν ἀρχὴν, 96, 3 n. αἴπερ τὰς σπουδὰς—αὐτοῖς ἐλυσαν, 105, 1. ἔωσπερ αὐτοῖς—οἱ ὄπλιται—ἀπῆραν, vii. 19, 5 nn. ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆσοι—όρμοιν, 25, 5. οὐδὲ αὐτοῖς τὰ πλοῖα—ῶρμει. 30, 1. καὶ αὐτοῖς—οἱ μὲν πεζὸς, vii. 34, 2. ὅπως αὐτοῖς ἐκβιβάσαντες τοὺς ναύτας, vii. 39 n. καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων αὐτοῖς, 40, 4. προσαπάλλυντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρες, vii. 71, 7 n. εἰργομένοις οὖν αὐτοῖς τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ κατὰ γῆν πορθουμένοις ἐνεχείρησάν τινες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἀγαγεῖν τὴν πόλιν' viii. 24, 6 n. dat. c. of relation αὐτοῖς, treated as the subject of the sentence; followed in the next clause by a participle in the nom. c. νῆσοι αὐτοῖς—ἀναχωροῦντες—, viii. 38, 5 n. dat. case αὐτοῖς force of, τὴν πόλιν ταῦτοιτ διυμίκτων ἀνθρώπων οἰκίσας, vi. 4, 5 n. τὰ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐθοκει,† vii. 73, 1 n. ἡ τριήρης ἀμύνοι αὐτῷ (v. l. αὐτῇ), iv. 120, 2 n. ὦφ' ὁν δ ταῦτῶν [Reiske's conjecture adopted by] Bekker, Göller, Maltby, Poppo and Dindorf, αὐτοί, vi. 10, 5 n. elliptical use of αὐτὸς, sc. τὸ ἐλευθεροῦνται, to be supplied from ἡλευθέρωσαν in the preceding clause, i. 122, 5 n. agreeing in gender not with a word preceding,

but with its equivalent; ἐν αὐτῷ sc. τῷ τιμωρεῖσθαι, implied from τῆς τιμωρίας preceding, iii. 46, 5 n. with a sentence interposed between it and the subject to which it refers, ὑστερον αὐτοὶ μὲν—, vi. 4, 5 n. αὐτὸς omitted, see *Pronoun*, personal.

αὐτοσχεδιάζω· αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τὰ δέοντα, i. 138, 6 n.

αὐτοτελής· Δελφοὺς—εἶναι καὶ αὐτοτελεῖς, v. 18, 2 n.

αὐτοῦ· αὐτοῦ τὴν μάχην ἔσεσθαι, iv. 68, 6 n. [αὐτοῦ] ὑπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν διαμέλλοντας κόπῳ ἀλίσκεσθαι. vii. 40, 3 n. with erexegesis; αὐτοῦ ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικ. ii. 7, 2. pleonastic use of, τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ, vii. 16, 1 n. ἐς τὴν Μῆλητον αὐτοῦ, viii. 28, 5 n. αὐτοῦ, ορ ἑαυτοῦ· πολλὰς ἐλπίδας εἰχον αὐτοὶ θ' ἑαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ πράγματα—ἐς αὐτοὺς περιποιήσειν, viii. 48, 1 n.

αὐτουργός (=γεωργός, i. 142, 6.) i. 141, 3 n.

αὐτόφωρος· κολάζων, μὴ μόνον αὐτόφωρος (χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπιτυγχάνειν) ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅν βούλονται μὲν, δύνανται δ' οὐ, vi. 38, 4 Sch.

ἀχθηδών· ἀχθηδόνας προστιθέμενοι, ii. 37, 3 n. δι' ἀχθηδόνα, iv. 40, 2 n. ἀχρεῖος· τὰ ἀχρεῖα, i. 84, 5 n. opp. το τοῖς ἀγαγκαιοτάτοις, § 7.

ἀφαιρέομαι· ξύμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει· vi. 39, 2 Sch.

ἀφανῆς· ἡ τε ἐλπὶς καὶ ὁ ἔρως ἐπὶ παντὶ,—ὅντα ἀφανῆ, iii. 45, 5 n. ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς ὄρμήσας, iv. 36, 2 n. τοῦ ἀφανοῦς—τὸ ἀτέκμαρτον δέος, 63, 1 Sch.

ἀφανίζω· Θηραμενῆς—ἀποπλέων ἐν κέλητι ἀφανίζεται. viii. 38, 1 nn.

ἀφίημι· ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφῆκαν· vii. 19, 4 n.

ἀφικνέομαι· ἀφικνεῖται—πράσσειν, i. 128, 4 n. ἐς ὀδίγον ἀφίκετο πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα—νικηθῆναι, iv. 129, 4 n. ἀφίστημι· τὴν Ἰωνίαν ἀποστήσωσι, iii. 31, 1 n. οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία μᾶλ-

λον τῶν Σικελῶν,—οἱ πολλοὶ ἀφεστήκεσσαν' vi. 88, 4 Sch. n. double meaning of; ἀποστήσεσθαι διπλῆν ἀπόστασιν, iii. 13, 1 n.

ἀφρακτος· ἀφράκτῳ τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, i. 117, 1 n.

Abbreviated construction, iv. 29, 4 n. Abstract term defined by the subsequent concrete, as τὸ δ' εὔτυχὲς, οἱ ἄν—λάχωσιν, ii. 44, 1 n. δόξα, καὶ ἡς ἄν—κλέος ἥ, ii. 45, 4 n. καταφρόνησις δὲ, ὃς ἄν—πιστεύῃ, 62, 4 n. ἀδύνατον καὶ πολλῆς εὐηθείας, ὅστις οἴεται, iii. 45, 7 n. τὸ ξυμφέρον μὴ ἄλλο τι νομίσαι ἥ—ὅταν—ἔχωσι, iii. 56, 8. ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου—καὶ ὅστις —παραδίδωσι, v. 16, 1 n. τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ' εἶναι, ὃς ἄν—ἀφελήσῃ, vi. 14 n. νομιμώτατον εἶναι—οἱ ἄν—δικαιώσωσιν, vii. 68, 1 n.

Abstract (or act) for concrete (or persons); αἱ ἐκδρομαὶ =οἱ τεταγμένοι πρὸς τὸ ἐκτρέχειν (ἐκδρομοὶ, iv. 125, 3.), iv. 127, 2 n. τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν σφῶν =τοὺς πλείους τῶν κυκλοῦν τοὺς Λακ. μελλόντων, 128, 1 n. ἡ δουλεία =οἱ δοῦλοι, v. 23, 4 n. φυγὴ αὐτῶν =φυγάδες, viii. 64, 4. τῷ φιλίῳ ἐπίπλῳ =τοῖς φιλοῖς ἐπιπλέοντι, 102, 2 n. ξυμμαχία =ξύμμαχοι, vi. 73, n. τῆς ἡμετέρας παρουσίας =τοῦ ἡμετέρας παρουσίας =τοῦ ἡμετέρου στρατοπέδου νῦν παρόντος, 86, 3.

Accusative absolute, ἄδηλον ὃν ὁπότε—, i. 2, 2 n. καὶ ἀπαντᾶν εἰρημένον καὶ σιτία ἄλλα κομίζειν. vii. 77, 6 n. after ὡς· in ὡς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων. viii. 66, 5 n. acc. c. commencing a period, τὸν δὲ πόνον—μὴ γένηται—πολὺς, ii. 62, 1 n. acc. of the principal subject begins the sentence, iii. 15, 2 n. acc. (διαθέντα) according to Arnold, used, although the verb requires another case, vi. 15, 4 n. instead of nom. case, ἡσυχάζοντας καὶ Ἀθηναίους δεχομένους,

ii. 7, 2 n. instead of genitive governed by δοτίς, in τοὺς μέντοι ἀγωνιζομένους—δοτίς ξυμβούλεύσατό τι, viii. 68, 1 n. acc. case sing. with double termination in -ην or η, from proper names in -ης, as Λλκαμένη or Ἀλκαμένη, viii. 5, 1 n. 8, 2. 10, 2.

Active voice used where the Middle seems more natural, n. iv. 79, 2. ἐπῆγον, i. 107, 6. ἔξηγαγον and ἔννεπήγον, iv. 79, 2.

Addition of a word, to explain a neuter relative, confuses the construction, iii. 12, 1 n.

Adjective with participle the more important part of the subject; compared with the Latin passive participle preceding its substantive; rendering of, i. 93, 4 n. adj. (χρήσιμον) applied to both members of a sentence, belongs properly only to one, vi. 12, 1 n. preceding, and agreeing with, two Substantives, τῆς εὐπρεπεστάτης—τελευτῆς,—λύπης. ii. 44. 2. τῆς ἀνθρώπειας—νομίσεως,—βουλήσεως, v. 105, 1 n. neuter plural adj., use of, i. 7, 1 n. 102, 2 n. ii. 98, 2. Adverb at a distance from its verb (οὐ πολὺ ὑστερον—ἀπόλλυσι—), iv. 75, 2 n. adv. in the predicate, φθορὰ οὕτως, ii. 47, 4 n. used after εἶναι, or γίγνεσθαι as predicate instead of an adjective, οὕτως, ii. 47, 4 n. ράδιως, iv. 10, 3 n. ρᾶον, vii. 4, 4 n. θᾶσσον, 28, 1. used as predicate, Πελοποννησίων ἡδη ὄμοιως ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ ὅντων, viii. 48, 3 n.

Adverbial use of neuter singular of adjectives, with few exceptions, not common in the older Greek writers, n. iv. 112, 1. and n. vi. 49, 2.

Alternative, the most certain part of, marked by γε; its two parts often in a different order from the English, ii. 40, 3 n.

Anacoluthon, οὗτε—ἔχων, βασιλεὺς τε—ἔγένετο, ii. 29, 5 n. nominative

following dative explained, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς—ἐπικαλοῦντες, iii. 36, 1 n. τοῖς δὲ—οὗτες, vi. 24, 3 n. τοῖς μὲν Συρακοσίοις—δρῶντες, vii. 42, 2 n. τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις—ἐπιβοῶντες, 70, 7 n. ἔψευσμένοις—κρίνοντες, iv. 108, 4 n. Antecedents, not agreeing with their own adjective, but with the following relative, iii. 68, 4 n.

Antithesis between the several words of two clauses, iii. 56, 6 n.

Aorist after ἀν, as ὡς τῶν γε παρόντων οὐκ ἀν πράξαντες χείρον, vii. 67, 4 n. and present optative, inconsistent, δράστιαν — γιγνώσκοιεν,—ἐπελθοιεν, iii. 84, 1 n. and imperfects, how used in the description of the pestilence, ii. 49, 3 n. between two imperfects, iii. 22, 4 n. followed by an imperfect; effect of this, iii. 112, 4 n. in context with imperfects, as ἐδίδασκεν ἀπήλαστεν,—, viii. 45, 3, 4. with future, παρασκενάσασθαι—παρατενίσθαι, why, iii. 46, 2 n. νεωτερίσαι—πείσειν, 66, 2 n. ἦ—ἀπαλλαγήσεσθαι,—ἦ—χειρώσασθαι. iv. 28, 5 n. 52, 3 n. sometimes has the force of a pluperfect, ἐποιήσατο ii. 98, 2, γένοιτο, vii. 18, 2 n. γένοντο, § 3. ib. ἔννέλαβον, viii. 93, 1. for pluperfect, καταδύστιαν, i. 50, 1. ἀπίστη, 62, 2. μετανέστησαν, iii. 114, 4 n. aor. infinitive without ἀν after verbs of thinking or affirming where there is no condition implied; νομίζοντες ἥκιστα—ὑποτοπήσαται,—, iii. 24, 1. οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι, v. 22, 1 n. for the force of it see n. i. 26, 5. aor. reading preferred to pres. opt. καταβαίεν, vii. 44, 8 nn. preferred to imperfect, τὸιέφθειραν†, ib. ἔφυγον, vi. 101, 3 n. preferred to the future after such verbs as λέγειν or εἰπεῖν, i. 26, 5 n. οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι, v. 22, 1 n. aor. (ἀνταποδόντες) why used rather than the future, iii. 67, 4 n. aor. used for future, see Future. aor. (ἐπισπάσασθαι) where

a future seems required, iv. 9, 2 n. Hermann's rule concerning aor. participles with *ἀν* does not always hold good, iv. 10, 1 n.

Apodosis of a sentence, *δὲ* and *τε* sometimes used in, = *εἰτα*, n. i. 133. iii. 31, 1 n. a sentence without apodosis, *τὸ γάρ αὐτὸν—ἐκ Πελοπον-*
νῆσου. vii. 28, 3 n. apodosis to a clause wanting, iv. 13, 3 n.

Aristotle's rule for the arrangement of Conjunctions (*Rhet.* iii. 5, 2) violated, i. 32, 1 n.

Article, definite, masculine form of its dual with fem. substantive, *ἀμ-*
φοῖν τοῖν πολέοιν, v. 29, 2. *ἐκ τοῖν*
δυοῖν πολέοιν, viii. 44, 2 n. definite
art. used to indicate notoriety, *τὸ σφοδρὸν μίσος*, i. 103, 5 n. indicating
well known persons or things, —*αι δύο Σαλαμινία καὶ Πάραλος*, iii. 77,
3 n. in *οἱ πολλοὶ τότε σεισμοὶ τῆς γῆς*, iii. 87, 4 n. its force in
αὐτοῖς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἵππεας ἔπειμψαν,
vi. 88, 1 n. its force in *τὰς πόλεις*,
i. 12, 1 n. *τὰς ναῦς*, 13, 5 n. its
force in *τὰ σημεῖα αὐτοῖς ἥρθη*, iv. 42,
4 n. *ὅπότε—τὸ σημεῖον ἀρθείη ὁ ξυνέκειτο*, 111, 1. its force where
used on the first mention of an individual, as *Σύλαιθος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος*,
iii. 25, 1 n. 100, 3 n. *τὸ* used demonstatively, *τὸ δ’—ἐπετήδευσαν*,
i. 37, 2 n. retrospective force of the article in *τὰς ἑκατὸν ναῦς*, ii.
23, 2 n. in *τὸ στρατόπεδον*, vi. 65,
2 n. with substantive after a middle verb = a pronoun possessive, n. to ii. 22. 5. to be expressed in English by the possessive pronoun, *τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν—παρε-*
σκενάσαντο, ii. 89, 2 n. its use as equivalent to the English possessive pronoun, *ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναῦσι οὐκ ἀξιο-*
μαχοὶ νομίσαντες εἶναι, viii. 80, 1 n. unusual position, making it equivalent to a pronoun, *πρὸς μὲν τὰ ἀν-*
τειπεῖν δεῖ, iii. 61, 2 n. *ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ*

ἀγάλλονται, 82, 15. *παρὰ δὲ τὸ κρη-*
μνοί. vi. 66, 1 n. prefixed on the renewed mention of a thing; *τῆς ξυνωμοσίας*, vi. 61, 1 n. referring to vi. 27, 3, *ἔδόκει—ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ—*
γεγενῆσθαι, and to 60. 1, *ἔδόκει ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ—πεπρᾶχθαι*. not referring to any thing preceding, but explained by a subsequent clause or sentence, iii. 3, 4. 22, 8 n. viii. 13 n. 15, 1. 26, 1 n. *τὸ* in *τὸ μὲν κρινοντες* referred to *τὸ θεῖον* implied in *θεῶν φόβος*, ii. 53, 4 n. neuter, with gen. c. after it, *τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων*, viii. 56, 4 n. discriminative use of article with geographical names, *ἐπὶ Ακανθον τὴν Ἀνδρίων ἀποικίαν*, iv. 84, 1 n. article in the genitive case with the name of a people, following such words as *δῆμος*, *γῆ*, *πλῆθος*, each with its article prefixed, as *τὸν δῆμον τῶν Μυτ.* iii. 47, 3 n. *τὴν γῆν τῶν Παρρασίων*, v. 33, 2. *τὸ—πλῆθος τῶν Ἀργ.* v. 59, 4. prefixed to numerals denoting a part of a whole number, i. 116, 1 n. vii. 22, 1 n. 25, 1. viii. 39, 3. in *τὸ μέρος* has a tacit reference to *τὸ δλον*; see *μέρος*. after *ἐσ* before a numeral, *τὰς πάσας ἐσ τὰς διακοσίας*, i. 100, 1 n; cf. viii. 21. before *πᾶς* after numerals, *τριά-*
κοντα τὰς πάσας ἡμέρας, ii. 101, 7 n; cf. i. 100, 1. in gen. c. before infinitive explained, *τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν*, ii. 4, 2 n. *τοῦ μὴ—ἐξαμαρτεῖν*, 22, 1. *τοῦ—μὴ ἀθυμεῖν*. vii. 21, 3 n. article with infin. mood, where the simple infinitive might seem more natural, *τὸ ἀμύνεσθαι τὸ—σώζεσθαι*, ii. 42, 5 n. *τὸ μὲν προσταλαιπωρεῖν*. 53, 4. sometimes omitted before a clause with infinitive mood, i. 23, 7 n. omitted before an infinitive used as a substantive or subject of a sentence, ii. 87, 7 n. iii. 38, 1 n. often omitted before *πόλις*, *ἀγρός*, *κ. τ. λ.* i. 10, 2 n. names of nations, when used in Greek without the article,

iii. 57, 2 n. iv. 34, 1 n. probable reason of its frequent omission before μέσος, δεξιός, and other words denoting parts of an army or the position of troops in it, ii. 81, 3 n. iv. 31, 2 n. definite, omitted, οὐτε ἔννοικισθείσης πόλεως, i. 10, 2 n. πολιορκίας μακρᾶς καθεστηκίας, 102, 2 n. effect of its absence in ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ τύραννοι οὗτοι, vi. 54, 5 n. not required in the phrase κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ, vii. 2, 4 n. improperly joined with ἔκαστος or οὐτος where these stand alone, n. vii. 67, 2. cannot be prefixed to ἔκείνος in ἐς τῶν ἔκείνων τι χωρίων, i. 45, 2 n. superfluous in τούτοις—ἐντυχὼν τοῖς κομιζομένοις, v. 5, 2 n. wrongly inserted, ἔξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν νυκτὰ πορευόμενοι, iv. 68, 5 n. Δωρῆς τε καὶ [οἱ] αὐτόνομοι πάντες, vii. 58, 3 n. in τὸ Σικελικόν, has reference to Σικελῶν, iii. 103, 1 n. δ followed by δὲ confused with ὁδε, ii. 46, 1 n. v. l. iii. 98, 1 n. v. l.

Atticisms of Thuc. frequently discarded in quotations by ancient authors, instanced in ἐς and ξύν, ii. 4, 3 n.

Augment, syllabic of the pluperfect, omitted by Attic writers, as γεγένητο for ἐγεγένητο. Duker n. v. 14, 2.

B.

Βακτηρία· τῷ γε Δωρεῖ—καὶ ἐπανήρατο τὴν βακτηρίαν. viii. 84, 2 n.

βάλανος· ii. 4, 3 n. *βαλανάγρα and *βαλανοδόκη, n. ib.

βάλλω· dubious reading, †βάλλειν†, iv. 116, 2 n.

βάρβαρος· not used by Homer to designate all who were not Greeks, i. 3, 4 n.

βασιλέύει· when denoting the k. of Persia, usually found without the article, ii. 62, 2 n. τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως, viii. 37, 1 n.

βέβαιος· φθονήσαντες τῆς οὐ βεβαιού

δοκήσεως τῶν κερδῶν, iii. 43, 1. βέβαιον τὴν ἀπιστίαν τῷ δῆμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν καταστήσαντες. viii. 66, 5 n. μετὰ βέβαιον παρασκευῆς, viii. 27, 3 n. τὰ β. τῆς γνώμης, i. 70, 3 n. τὰ τῶν πολεων οὐκ ἀν βέβαια ἔχοντες, εἰ ὑποδέξιον, ἀθυμοῖεν. vi. 34, 5 Sch. n. βέβαιότερος—δράσας τὴν χάριν, ii. 40, 7 n. κίνδυνον—βέβαιότερον, iii. 39, 8 n. τοὺς κινδύνους—βέβαιοτέρους, v. 108 n..

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δραχμή· δέκα μυριάσι δραχμῶν ζημιώσαι. v. 63, 2 n.

δράω· πολλοὶ τοῦτο—καὶ ἔδρασαν ἐσφρέατα, (=ἔρριψαν ἑαυτούς ἐσφρ.,) ii. 49, 5 n. μετὰ τοῦ δρωμένου, v. 102 n.

δύναμαι· δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν ἡπειρωτῶν, iv. 105, 1 n. ὑμῶν οἵ τε δυνάμενοι καὶ οἱ νέοι, vi. 39, 2 Sch. τούς τε λόγους ἀφ' ὑμῶν ὡς ἔργα δυναμένους κρινεῖ, vi. 40 Sch. δύναμαι, according to the Grammarians, never followed by the future tense, οὐδὲ—δυναίμεθ' ἀν χρήσασθαι, vii. 11, 3 n. δύναμις· φύσεως δυνάμει, i. 138, 6 n. δυναστεία· δ. ὀλίγων ἀνδρῶν, iii. 62, 4 n. δυναστείας ἀδίκους, vi. 38, 3 n. δύο· δυεῖν, Attic gen. dual, not dative, i. 23, 1 n. Elmsley's rule respecting δυοῖν· τὰ εσβίαιντι δὲ δυοῖν, v. 84, 1 n. τὸ δυστὸν ἡμέραις, viii. 101, 1 n.

δυσέρως· δυσέρωτας εἶναι νῶν ἀπόντων, vi. 13 n.

δωρεά· τήν τε δωρεὰν ἀνταπαιτῆσαι αὐτούς, iii. 58, 1 n.

δυστυχέω· καθ' αὐτὸν δυστυχεῖν, vi. 77, 2 n.

D.

Dative, *τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ*, dubious construction of, vi. 93, 2 n. either dative of the agent or *dativus commodi*, *Λακεδαιμονίοις*, ii. 7, 2 n. da-

tive signifying the cause, ἀνάγκη, ὕβρει, φρονήματι, and ὄργῃ, iii. 45, 4 n. ελπίδι ὁρέγονται, iv. 17, 4 n. dative of relation, iv. 10, 3 n; see αὐτὸς and οὖ. transition from dative to acc. c., 'Ιππάρχῳ δὲ ἔχοντι—όνομασθέντα, vi. 55, 4. οὐκ ἐδόκει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις—διαμελοντας, vii. 40, 3. ἔχοντι δὲ τοῖς Κρησὶ,—ξυγκτίσαντας, vii. 57, 9 n. dative=acc. with ἐσ in κακώσει—προσποιήσει, iii. 82, 1 n. dative with νομίζω, see νομίζω.

Deponent verb, aorist of (*ἐκτήθη*), used passively, i. 123, 1 n.

Destinations, of two, the more specific one put first, ἐπὶ Καύνου καὶ Καρίας, i. 116, 3 n.

Different cases required by two words, e. g. I. Participle and verb; a word depending on them is put in the case required by that which comes first in the sentence; which is (a) generally the participle; as τῷ 'Ιππάρχῳ περιτυχόντες—ἀπέκτειναν, i. 20, 3. τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔνυμβαλόντες ἐκράτησαν. i. 105, 8. τούτοις ἀποκριάμενοι ἀποπέμψωμεν, 144, 2. λύπη (sc. ἐστί)—οὖ ἀν ἐθᾶς γενόμενος ἀφαιρεθῆ, ii. 44, 3. ἥ—ἀνελόντες τὰς θήκας—ὁρθῶς ἐνόμισαν ποιῆσαι. v. 1 n. vi. 77, 2 n. ὅν κρατήσας—μὴ κατασχήσει τις, vi. 11, 1. 'Ιώνων—κρατήσαντες ἐξελάσασθαι, vii. 5, 4 n. τὸν Τισσαφέρην θεραπεύων προσέκειτο' viii. 52, extr. n. (β) but sometimes the verb; as φείσασθαι οἴκτῳ—λαβόντας, iii. 59, 1 n. τῇ τάξει, ἐντὸς λιαν τῶν τειχῶν ποιῆσας, ἀφελέσθαι' vii. 5, 3 n. II. Substantive and infinitive, ἐπιθυμίᾳ τῶν ἀνδρῶν—κομίσασθαι, v. 15, 1 n.

Doubtful construction, τρία μὲν ὄντα λόγου ἔξια τοῖς "Ελλησι ναυτικά, i. 36, 3 n.

Dubious construction of an infinitive and a dative, τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πέμπειν—, vi. 93, 2 n.

E.

ἢαρ· ἡρι ἀρχομένῳ, ii. 2, 1 n.

ἔάω· ἐθάρσυντε καὶ οὐκ εἴα τῷ γεγενημένῳ ἐνδιδόνται vi. 72, 2 n. difference between οὐκ εἴα and οὐκ εἴαστε, ib. n; cf. vi. 41, 1. 80, 2.

ἔγγυς· with dative, τῷ παθεῖν ὅτι ἔγγυτάτῳ κείμενον, iii. 38, 1 n. ὅτι ἔγγυτατα τούτου διανοηθέντας, i. 144, 6 n. γενόμενοι δὲ ὅτι ἔγγυτατα τῇ γνώμῃ τοῦ πάσχειν, iii. 40, 10 n.

ἔγγωνις· ἐν τομῇ ἔγγωνις (sc. λίθοι), i. 93, 6 n.

ἐγκάρσιος· ἐγκάρσιας (sc. δοκοὺς), ii. 76, 4 n. ἐγκάρσιον τείχος ἄγοντες, vi. 99, 3 n. πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον, vii. 4, 1 n. μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τείχους, vii. 7, 1 n.

ἐγκαταλαμβάνω· οὐδαμοῦ ἐγκαταληφθεῖσαι, iii. 33, 5 n.

ἐγκατάληψις· τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι τὴν ἐγκατάληψιν. v. 72, 4 n.

ἐγκατοικοδομέω· † ἐγκατωκοδόμηται, † objection to the tense, iii. 18, 4 n.

ἐγκειμαι· ἐνέκειντο φεύγοντες, ii. 81, 8. ἐσπίπτω more usual in the sense here required, ib. n. πολὺς ἐνέκειτο, iv. 22, 2 n.

ἐγχώριος· θεοὺς—τοὺς—ήμετέρους ἔγχ. ii. 71, 6 n. θεοὺς καὶ ἥρωας τοὺς ἔγχ. ii. 87, 1 n.

ἐθελοπρόξενος and πρόξενος distinguished, ii. 29, 1 n. Πειθίας ἐθελοπρόξενός τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων—, iii. 70, 4 n.

ἐθέλω· difference between this and βούλομαι, i. 28, 3 n. ἐθέλειν τολμᾶν, iv. 73, 4 n.

ἐθνος· ἔθνος ἐν πρὸς ἐν, ii. 97, 7 n.

ἐθνος· ταῦτα ἐν ἔθναι τῇδε τῇ πόλει, ii. 64, 3 n.

εἰ· εἰ σωφρονοῦσι, a confused expression as regards its context, i. 40, 2 n. ησιώται ναυκρατόρων εἰ μὴ περιγένοισθε. v. 97 nn. εἰ followed by a subjunctive, τετ̄ξιστῶσιν, vi. 21, 1 n; see also Kenrick's letter on εἰ in App. to vol. III. part 1. εἰ μὴ

καὶ νῦν, ii. 11, 7. in εἰ τμὴ καὶ δέδρακεν, vi. 60, 3 n. Arnold condemns, but Poppo justifies the order μὴ καὶ by ii. 11, 7. πλὴν καθ' ὅσον εἰ—φοντο—, vi. 88, 1 n. εἰ used in the commencement of a question, λέγοντα εἰ βούλονται, iii. 52, 3 n. ἐκήρυξάν τε εἰ βούλοντο—, iv. 37, 2 n. εἰ τις question by, and answer to, ἥρωτα ἔνα ἔκαστον—εἴ τινα ελπίδα ἔχει—, δόποτε δὲ μὴ φαίησαν ἐρωτώμενοι, viii. 53, 2, 3 n.

εἴγε· distinguished from εἰπερ, n. i. 69, 1.

εἶδον· ἰδεῖν an alleged Atticism = ἐντυχῆσαι, in πρὶν τὸν Βρασίδαν ἰδεῖν, iv. 125, 1 n. according to the Sch. = πρὶν διαλεχθῆναι τῷ Βρασίδᾳ. Duker doubts this, ib. nn.

εἶδος· ἐπὶ πλεῖστ' εἶδη, ii. 41, 1 n. σκέψασθε ἐν οἷῳ εἴδει ἐκάτεροι ἡμῶν τοῦτο ἐπράξαν. iii. 62, 3. ὄρῶντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦτο τὸ εἶδος τρεπομένους, vi. 77, 2. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ—τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιόνδε εἶδος, viii. 56, 2. μάλιστα ἐναντίοι ὄντες τῷ τοιούτῳ εἶδει, 90, 1; cf. n. 89, 3.

εἰκάζω· ἥκαζον, not εἴκαζον, the proper Attic form, ii. 54, 6 n. vi. 92, 4. διπλασίαν ἀν τὴν δύναμιν εἰκάζεσθαι —ἡ ἔστιν. i. 10, 2. ἐσ τοὺς ἀλλοὺς "Ἐλληνας ἐπίδειξιν μᾶλλον εἰκασθῆναι τῆς δυνάμεως, vi. 31, 4 n.

εἰκός· τῷ οὐκ εἰκότι, ii. 89, 8 n; cf. ἀδοκήτῳ, vi. 34, 8 n. τῷ δέ εἰν κινδύνῳ γιγνομένῳ εἴναι τὰ εἰκότα καὶ δίκαια, v. 90 n.

εἰκοστός· εἰκοστὴν μόνον πρασσόμενη τῶν γιγνομένων, vi. 54, 5 n. καὶ τὴν εἰκοστὴν—τῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀντὶ τοῦ φόρου τοῖς ἴπηκοις ἐποίησαν, vii. 28, 4 n.

εἰμί, εἴναι· its participle omitted after τυγχάνω. i. 32, 3. 120, 7 n; see τυγχάνω. εἴναι distinguished from ὑπάρχειν and γίγνεσθαι, vi. 87, 4 n. restrictive force of ἔστιν οἷς, i. 6, 6 n. ἔκὼν εἴναι, ii. 89, 10 n. ἔκον-

τε εἶναι, iv. 98, 4 n. τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι, iv. 28, 1 n. τὸ—ἐπ’ ἔκείνοις εἶναι, viii. 48, 5 n. εἶναι=ἔξειναι· ταῦτα—δίκαιον ἐνθάδε εἶναι ἀναλοῦν, vi. 12, 1 n. εἰμὶ as copula, agreeing with the predicate: οὐκ Ἰωνες τάδε εἰσίν, vi. 77, 1 n. τά τε ὅντα καὶ ἀπαναλισκόμενα, vii. 14, 2 n. φοβούμενοι μὴ τῷ ὅντι ὁσι, viii. 92, 11 Sch.

εἴμι, ιέναι μὴ ταχεῖς ιέναι ἐς τοὺς πολέμους, i. 118, 2. θαρσοῦντας ιέναι—ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, i. 123, 1; cf. n. i. 1, 1. Ἀθηναίων λόντων ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐλληνας, iii. 62, 2. ιέναι ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀθηναίους, iv. 93, 1. ιέναι τὸν παρεσκευάσθαι ἐπὶ Κατάνην, vi. 65, 1 n. θύειν καὶ ιέναι καὶ μαντεύεσθαι καὶ θεωρεῖν, v. 18, 1 n.

εἴπερ¹ distinguished from εἴγε, i. 69, 1 n. viii. 92, 10.

εἴπον² move, or propose, ii. 24, 1 n. iii. 71, 1 n. ἡν δέ τις εἴπη ἡ ἐπιψηφίση κινεῖν τὰ χρήματα ταῦτα, ii. 24, 1 n. difference between εἴπειν and εἴπηφίσαι, ib. n. Δάχης εἴπει, =rogavit, iv. 118, 7 n.

εἴργω³ followed by an infinitive without a negative, i. 62, 4. with a negative, iii. 1, 2 n. Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοῦ ιεροῦ ὑπὸ Ἡλείων εἴρχθησαν ὥστε μὴ θύειν μηδὲ ἀγωνίζεσθαι, v. 49, 1. Λακ. μὲν εἴργοντο τοῦ ιεροῦ, θυσίας καὶ ἀγώνων, 50, 2 n.

εἴρεσία⁴ οἱ—ξυνέχοντες τὴν εἴρεσίαν, vii. 14, 1 n.

εἴρηκα⁵ καὶ ἀπαντῶν εἰρημένον καὶ σιτία ἄλλα κομίζειν. vii. 77, 6 n.

εἰς⁶ κατὰ μίαν ἐπὶ κέρως, ii. 90, 4; see p. 91, 4. μὴ καθ’ ἐν ἔκαστον κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ πανταχόθεν περιεστάναι, vii. 70, 6 n. ἔθνος ἐν πρὸς ἐν, ii. 97, 7 n. περὶ πατρίδος βουλεύεσθε, τῇ μιᾶς πέρι καὶ ἐς μίαν βουλὴν τυχοῦσάν τε καὶ μὴ κατορθώσασαν ἔσται· v. 11, 6 n. Heilmann and Haack read ἡς μιᾶς. Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν κατέστησα—περὶ τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγωνί-

σασθαι· vi. 16, 6 n. εἰς in connection with a superlative; μάλιστα δὴ μίαν πόλιν—. iii. 39, 1 n. πλεῖστα εἰς ἀνήρ, viii. 68, 1 n.

εἴσω⁷ ἐπιφανὲς πᾶν εἴσω=ἔσωθεν, vi. 96, 2 Sch.

ἐκ⁸ denoting the agent, ἐκ—τῶν Ἀθηναίων, iii. 69, 1 n. ἐκ=with; forming with an adjective an adverbial phrase, ἐκ τοῦ ὑπέρφρονος. ii. 62, 3 n. ἐκ τοῦ ὄμοιον, iv. 10, 3 n. ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον, used as a preposition and substantive, =ἀνέκαθεν, i. 2, 5 n. adverbial force of phrases with ἐκ, ἐκ διαφορᾶς, iv. 83, 6 n. with gen. c. denoting the accompanying state or circumstances of an action, ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι, iii. 40, 7. ἡ ξύμβασις—ἐκ τοῦ αἰσχίονος—ἔγενετο, vi. 10, 2 n; see also διὰ. ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κράτιστα, v. 40, 3 n. στρατοπέδῳ τε ἐκ νεῶν ἰδρυθέντι, καὶ ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαίας παρασκευῆς, vi. 37, 2 n. ἐκ δ’ αὐτῶν, iii. 82, 16 n. in a condensed expression, τοὺς δὲ ἐκ τῆς νήσου ληφθέντας, v. 34, 2; cf. n. iv. 57, 4. ἐκ and ἐς, used with reference to the opposite positions of spectators of the same fixed object, i. 64, 1, 2 n. μετὰ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Αἰτωλίας, iii. 102, 3 n. μετὰ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας iv. 81, 2 n. τὸ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τείχος—ἐκλιπεῖν, v. 80, 3 n. ἀποπλέων—μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν, vii. 31, 1 n. ἐκ, or ἐξ, =on the side of, or in—, αὐτοῦ—ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας, ii. 7, 2 n. τὸ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, iii. 51, 3 n. ἀπιστοῦντες τῇ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ξυνέστει, iii. 37, 4 n. τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας (cf. n. viii. 42, 1.), iv. 81, 2 n. τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, viii. 42, 1 n.

ἔκαστος⁹ ὡς ἔκαστοι Ἐλληνες, i. 3, 5 n. οὐ καθ’ ἔκαστους (sc. ξυμάχους) μετὰ πάντων δέ, ii. 39, 3 n. οὗτος ὡς ἔκαστος ὥρμητο. v. 1. n. ὡς ἔκαστοι δύνανται, vii. 13, 2 n.

οὐκ ἀνάρμοστοι πρὸς ἔκαστον τῶν αὐτῶν ἐσόμεθα⁶⁷ 67, 2 π.

ἔκατερος⁷ ἐνόμισαν αὐτοὶ ἔκατεροι οὐκ ἐλασσον ἔχειν, i. 105, 6 π. ναυμαχήσαντες δὲ ἀντίπαλα μὲν καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς ἔκατέρους ἀξιοῦν νικᾶν, vii. 34, 6 π. ἀπὸ τῆς στάσεως ἔκατερος, ii. 22, 5 π. difference between καθ' ἔκατερα, and καθ' ἔτερα, vii. 59, 2 π.

ἔκατέρωθεν⁸ ἐκ τῆς Νισαίας, iv. 69, 2 π.

ἐκβάλλω⁹ with a modified significance, τοὺς Σαμίους—ἐκβαλών, vi. 4, 5 π.

ἐκβολή¹⁰ περὶ σίτου ἐκβολήν, iv. 1, 1 π. ἔκδεια¹¹ τῶν φόρων καὶ νεῶν ἔκδειαι, i. 99, 1.

ἐκδρομή¹² αἱ τε ἐκδρομαὶ (=οἱ τεταγμένοι πρὸς τὸ ἐκτρέχειν) ὅπῃ προσπίπτοιεν ἀπήντων, iv. 127, 2 π; cf. ἐκδρόμους, 125, 3.

ἔκει¹³ τοὺς ἔκει καταπεφευγότας, a condensed expression, iii. 71, 3 π. pleonastic use in τῶν αὐτοῦ ἔκει, vii. 16, 1 π.

ἔκείνος, rendered yonder, i. 51, 2 π. ὥστε βουλεῖσαι ὅτι ἀν ἔκείνοις δοκῇ, iv. 37, 2 π. ἔκείνην τὴν προμήθειαν, vi. 80, 1 π.

ἔκειστ¹⁴ instead of ἔκει in τῶν τε ἔκειστε Ἐλλήνων, vi. 77, 1 π.

ἔκεχειρία¹⁵ Καμαριναῖοις καὶ Γελώις ἔκεχειρία γίγνεται—πρὸς ἄλλήλους· iv. 58, 1 π.

ἔκκαμνω¹⁶ τὰς δλοφύρσεις—τελευτῶντες ἔξεκαμνον, ii. 51, 7 π.

ἔκκλησία and ἔιλλογος distinguished, ii. 22, 1 π. ξυνέκλησαν τὴν ἔκκλησίαν ἐσ τὸν Κολωνόν, viii. 67, 2 π. ἐπ' ἔκκλησίας ἐπεισε τὸ πλῆθος (the v. l. ἀπ' ἔκκλησίας not correct), viii. 81, 1 π.

ἔκλεγω¹⁷ πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν ἔκλεγων, iv. 59, 2 Sch.

ἔκλείπω¹⁸ ὅπως μὴ ἀθράσοι ἔκλιποιεν τὰ ὅπλα, iv. 91, π. τὸ ἐξ Ἐπιδαύρου τεῖχος—ἔκλιπτιν, v. 80, 3 π; cf. π. v. 4, 4.

ἔκνικά¹⁹ ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μυθώδες ἐκνικηκότα, i. 21, 1 π.

ἔκούσιος²⁰ καὶ ὄλκάδες ἔκούσιοι ξυνηκολούθουν τῇ στρατιᾷ, vi. 44, 1 π. δι' ἔκουσίων κινδύνων opp. το διὰ φυλακῆς, vii. 8, 3 π. καθ' ἔκουσίαν—ἐπιχειρεῖν, viii. 27, 3 π.

ἔκπανομαι²¹ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι ἔξεπαύσαντο, v. 75, 6 Sch.

ἔκπεμπω²² ἐκπέμπειν καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν μὴ δέχεσθαι, i. 56, 2. ἐκπέμψαντες Κορινθίους αὐτοὶ Ἀκαρνᾶνες—ἔσχον τὸ χωρίον, iv. 49 π. Ἡγ.—ώς οὐ καλῶς ἄρχοντα ἔξεπεμψαν. v. 52, 1.

ἔκπίπτω²³ ἡ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις στάσις ἐσ φίλια ἔξεπεπτώκειν vii. 50, 1 π.

ἔκπλέω²⁴ βουλόμενοι ἐκπλεῦσαι (=ἐκπλεύσαντες ἐκφεύγειν) ἐσ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς. viii. 102, 1 π; see εὐρυχωρία.

ἔκπλήσσω²⁵ ἡ τέρψις τὸ λυπηρὸν ἐκπλήσσει, ii. 38, 1 π.

ἔκπολεμέω²⁶ τὰ ἐνθάδε χρὴ ἄμα φανερώτερον ἐκπολεμεῖν, vi. 91, 5; cf. π. viii. 57, 1.

ἔκπολεμόω²⁷ τοὺς δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐλπίδι ἐκπολεμοῦν πρὸς ἄλλήλους, vi. 77, 2. καὶ μὴ παντάπασιν τέκπεπλεμῶσθαι,† viii. 57, 1 π.

ἔκπολιρκέω²⁸ προσκαθεζόμενοί τε ἔξεπολιρκησαν λιμῷ. i. 134, 4. ἐκπολιρκθέντων ήμῶν, vii. 14, 3 π. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο ἡ πόλει ἐκπεπολιρκημένη ἔώκεσαν ὑποφευγούσῃ, 75, 5 π.

ἔκπορίζω²⁹ οἵς τε ὅπλα μὴ ἔστιν, ἐκπορίζοντες, vi. 72, 3 π.

ἔκπρεπῶς³⁰ οὐδ' ἐπιστρατεύομεν ἐκπρεπῶς μὴ καὶ διαφερόντως τι ἀδικούμενοι, i. 38, 3 π.

ἔκσπονδος³¹ ἡγούμενοι—ἔκσπονδοι ἦδη ὑπ' αὐτῶν κακῶς πεπονθέναι, iii. 68, 2 π.

ἔκστρατεύω³² πυθόμενοι δὲ τοὺς Λακ. ἔξεστρατεύσθαι, — ἀπῆλθον. v. 55, 4 ππ.

ἔκτρέπω³³ ἀφικόμενος—το ὄδωρ ἔξετρέπειν ἐσ τὴν Μαντινικὴν, v. 65, 4 π.

ἔκχρηματίζομαι³⁴ ἵνα τοὺς Φοίνικας προ-

αγαγὼν ἐσ τὴν "Ασπενδον ἐκχρηματίσαιτο ἀφεῖς, viii. 87, 3 n.

έκών ἔκών εἶναι, ii. 89, 10 n. iv. 98, 4 n.

ἐλασσόω· ἐλασσούμενοι—ἐν ταῖς ξυμβολαίαις δίκαιοι, i. 77, 1 n. τῇ ἐμπειρίᾳ—ελασσωθέντες, v. 72, 2 n. ὡς οὐκ ἀπὸ τῶν ὅμοίων ἐλασσούμενος, viii. 89, 3 n.

ἐλάσσων· φανεῖται καὶ ἀ τῶν ὑμετέρων οὐκ ἐλάσσω ἡμῖν πρόσεισι, i. 40, 6 n. οὐκ ἐλάσσω=μᾶλλον, i. 122, 2 n.

ἐλάχιστος· οὕτε πόλεως ὅν ἐλαχίστης, iv. 59, 1 Sch.

ἐλεγχος· τῶν δὲ ἐλεγχον ποιήσασθαι, iii. 61, 2 n.

ἐλέγχω· τοὺς—οὐλίγους τὰ μὲν ἐλέγχων, vi. 38, 4 n. Sch.

ἐλευθερία· τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῷ πιστῷ, ii. 40, 8 n. -

ἐλεύθερος· ὅστοι—τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ πολλὴν τὴν διαμέλησιν τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς φυλακῆς ποιήσονται, v. 99 n.

ἐλευθερόω· ἀπὸ μὲν σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθεροῦν νῦν τοὺς "Ἐλληνας, ἀπὸ δ' ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβάρων—μὴ ἐλευθερώσαι. viii. 46, 3 n.

ἡλικία· ἐν τῇ καθεστηκίᾳ ἡλ. ii. 36, 4 n.

'Ελλάς· used as an adjective, 'Ελλὰς πόλις, vi. 62, 2 n; cf. "Ἐλλην.

ἐλλείπω· if a genuine reading, in an unusual sense, v. 103, 1 nn. τῆς δὲ δυνάμεως τῷ ἐλλείποντι, v. 104 Sch.

"Ἐλλην· as masc. adj. in βάρβαρον ἡ "Ἐλληνα πόλεμον—ἡμυνάμεθα, ii. 36, 5 n; cf. 'Ελλάς.

ἐλληνίζω· ἐλληνίσθησαν τὴν νῦν γλῶσσαν, Lobeck's correction ἡλληνίσθησαν probably erroneous, ii. 68, 5 n.

ἐλλιπής· ἐλλιπὲς—τῆς δοκήσεώς τι πράξειν. iv. 55, 1 n. τὸ ἐλλιπὲς τῆς γνώμης, iv. 63, 1 n. τιγνώμηστ ἐλλιπεῖς γιγνόμενοι, vii. 8, 2 n.

Ἐλος, the Delta of the Nile so called, i. 110, 2 n.

ἐλπίζω· οὕτε—αὐτοὶ ἐλπίζοντές ποτε ναυσὶ κρατηθήσεσθαι οὐκ ἵσχυρὸν

έτείχιζον, ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις τὴν ἀπόβασιν ἀλώσιμον τὸ χωρίον γίγνεσθαι, iv. 9, 2 n. ἐλπίζων preferred to ἐπελπίζων, the reading of all the MSS. at viii. 54, 1 nn.

ἐλπίς· πενίας ἐλπίδι, ii. 42, 5 n. ἐλπίδι—ἥς ἐν τῷ ἀπόρῳ ἡ ἵσχυς, ii. 62, 5 n. ἵσχυν τῆς ἐλπίδος, iv. 65, 4 n. ἐλπὶς κινδύνῳ παραμύθιον, v. 103, 1 Sch. ἡ δὲ (sc. ἐλπὶς)—τὴν εὐπορίαν τῆς τύχης ὑποτιθείσα, iii. 45, 5. ἐλπίδα οὕτε λόγῳ πιστὴν οὕτε χρήματιν ὀνητήν, iii. 40, 1 n. τῷ παρ' ἐλπίδα, = τῷ παραλόγῳ, iv. 62, 2 n. vii. 66, 3 n. ἐπὶ μεγίστῃ ἐλπίδι τῶν μελλόντων πρὸς τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, vi. 31, 6 n. οἱ — σφαλέντες ἔπειτα διὰ παντὸς τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ φόβου ὅμοίαν ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς ἔχουσιν. vii. 61, 2 n.

ἐμβάλλω· ἡ Ἀττικὴ ναῦς—τῇ Λευκαδίᾳ διωκούσῃ ἐμβάλλει μέση καὶ καταδύει. ii. 91, 4. ἀντίπρωροι ἐμβαλλόμεναι καὶ ἀναρραγεῖσαι τὰς παρεξειρεσίας ὑπὸ τῶν Κορινθίων νεῶν, vii. 34, 5. ξυνετύγχανε τε πολλαχοῦ —τὰ μὲν ἄλλοις ἐμβεβληκέναι, τὰ δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐμβεβλῆσθαι, vii. 70, 6 n.

ἐμβολή· τὸ προέχον τῆς ἐμβολῆς, ii. 76, fin. = ἐμβολον, in τῶν ἐμβολῶν τῇ παρασκευῇ, ἀνερρήγνυσαν τὰς τῶν Ἀθ. ναῦς ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς παρεξειρεσίας, vii. 40, 4 n. ἐμβολὴ distinguished from προσβολή, in αἱ μὲν ἐμβολαὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ διέκπλους ὀλίγαι ἐγίγνοντο, αἱ δὲ προσβολαὶ, ὡς τύχοι ναῦς νηὶ προσπεσοῦσα—πυκνότεραι ἥσαν. vii. 70, 4 n.

ἐμμισθος· ἄγειν—σιτοποιοὺς—ἡναγκασμένους ἐμμίσθους, vi. 22 n.

ἐμπαλάσσω· περὶ τε τοῖς δορατίοις καὶ σκεύεσιν οἱ μὲν εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο, οἱ δὲ ἐμπαλασσόμενοι κατέρρεον, vii. 84, 3 n.

ἐμπαρέχω· μηδὲ τούτῳ ἐμπαράσχητε τῷ τῆς πόλεως κινδύνῳ ἴδιᾳ ἐλλαμπρύνεσθαι, vi. 12, 2. τὴν σφετέρα

πόλιν ἐμπαρασχόντες προκινδυνεῦσαι, vii. 56, 3 n.
 ἐμπειρία· δ τῇ τε ύμετέρᾳ πόλει δὶς ἐμ-
 πειρίαν καὶ ἡμῖν—προσείη, iv. 17,
 5 n.
 ἐμπλήκτως· τὸ—ἐμπλήκτως ὅξε, iii. 82,
 7 n.
 ἐμπορεύομαι· αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι—τὴν
 ἀκρύζειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφήρηνται, vii.
 13, 2 n.
 ἐν· ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ—κινδυνεύεσθαι, ii. 35,
 2 n. νομίζων—τὴν αὐτοῦ γνώμην,
 μηδὲν ἐν τῷ ἀγγέλῳ ἀφανισθεῖσαν,
 μαθόντας, vii. 8, 2 n. ἐν repeated;
 ἐν δικασταῖς οὐκ ἐν ἄλλοις, iii. 53,
 1 n. τὴν δίκην —ἥν ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμπιακῷ
 νόμῳ Ἡλεῖοι κατεδικάσαντο αὐτῶν, v.
 49, 1 n.; cf. τὰ μὲν πραχθέντα ἐν
 ἄλλαις πολλαῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἵστε, vii.
 11, 1. ἐν with a neuter relative;
 ἐν φῷ μῆ—(=εἰ μῆ), iii. 84, 2. ἐν φῷ
 οὐ—, vi. 55, 3 n. οὐκ ἐν φῷ ἀδικοῦ-
 μαι, 92, 2 n. ἐν φῷ ἀν—, vii. 29, 4.
 ἐν φῷ—εἰχον, viii. 86, 4 n. ἐν φῷ περ
 καὶ μάλιστα—, viii. 89, 3. ἐν ἀπόρῳ,
 i. 25, 1. n. iii. 22, 7. ἐν μὲν τῷ
 σφετέρῳ καλῷ ἐν δὲ τῷ ἔκείνων ἀπρε-
 πεῖ τὸν πόλεμον ἀναβάλλεσθαι v. 46,
 1 n. ἐν καλῷ ἔδόκει ἡ μάχῃ ἔσεσθαι,
 59, 4. ἐν καλῷ παρατυχὸν σφίσι
 ἔνυμβαλεῖν, 60, 2 n. οἰς ἥν ἐν βλάβῃ
 τειχισθὲν, v. 52, 2 n. οὐκέτι ἐν κα-
 ταλήψει ἐφαίνετο, iii. 33, 4 n. οὐκ
 ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο, vi. 60, 2 n. ἐν
 τύχῃ γίγνεσθαι σφίσιν, iv. 73, 3 n.
 ἄκρον—ἔς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀπειλημέ-
 νον ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ. iv. 113, 2 n.
 τῆς Παλλήνης ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ ἀπειλημ-
 μένης, iv. 120, 3 n. ἐν εἴκοσι στα-
 δίων μάλιστα μέτρῳ—διείργεται, vi.
 1, 2 n. ἐν στενῷ ἰσθμῷ προῦχονσα
 ἔς τὸ πελαγός, vi. 97, 1 n. ἐν in a
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 Ἀμπρ. ἥκουντας, iii. 106, 1 n. τοῖς δὲ
 λοιπαῖς ἐν τῇ γῇ καταφευγίαις, iv.
 14, 1 n. as a condensed expression
 compared with τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ—κατα-

στρώματος ἀπαράξητε, vii. 63, 1 n.
 οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρες διαβεβη-
 κότες, vii. 71, 7 n. ἐν not found
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 φευγένειν, iv. 14, 1 n. ἐν Πυθίου.
 vi. 54, 6 n, 7. ἐν τοῖς with superlative, explained, i. 6, 3 n. iii.
 17, 1 n. 81, 6 n. vii. 24, 3. ἐν
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 ἐν governing the article, followed by
 a superlative nominative, ἐν τοῖς
 πλεῖσται, iii. 17, 1 nn. ἐν τοῖς πρώ-
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 ἐνευδαιμονῆσαι—ἐντελευτῆσαι, ii. 44,
 2 n. ἐναγωνίσασθαι, 75, 2 n.
 ἐναγής· ἐναγεῖς καὶ ἀλιτήριοι τῆς θεοῦ,
 i. 126, 12, n 13. περὶ τῶν ἐναγῶν
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 ἐναλλάσσω· ἐνηλλάγησαν used in a
 middle sense, Ἀθηναῖοι ἦδη ἐνηλ-
 λάγησαν, i. 120, 3 n.
 ἐναντίος· δύο ἄμαξαι ἐναντίαι ἀλλή-
 λαις, i. 93, 5 n. δυοῖν (sc. νεοῖν)
 ἐναντίαιν, iv. 23, 2 n. πᾶν τὸ ἐνάν-
 τιον — πολέμου ἐνόμιζον, vii. 40,
 5 n. οἱ ἐναντίοι τῷ πλήθει, viii. 92,
 9 n.
 ἐναποκλάομαι· δοράτιά τε ἐναποκέ-
 κλαστο βαλλομένων, iv. 34, 3 n.
 ἐνδεια· δυνάμεως ἐνδείᾳ, iv. 18, 2 n.
 μήτε βιαίως μήτε δεσμοῖς μήτε τῆς
 ἀναγκαιοτάτης ἐνδείᾳ διαίτης, vii. 82,
 2. and n. i. 99, 1.
 ἐνδείγ· τούτον ἐνδεῖ ἐφαίνετο, i. 102,
 2 n.
 ἐνδέχομαι· impersonally, ὢ (sc. τῇ
 πόλει) μολις — ἐνδέχεσθαι — ἐπιχει-
 ρεῖν ποὺ δὴ (sc. ἐνδέχεσθαι)—ιέναι;
 viii. 27, 3 n.
 ἐνδῆλος· ἐνδῆλον τι ποιεῖν τοῖς Αθ.
 βεβαιότητος πέρι, iv. 132, 2 Sch.
 ἐνδῆμος· αἱ ἐνδῆμοι ἀρχαί, v. 47, 9 n.
 ἐνδιατρίβω· ἀλλως ἐνδιέτριψαν χρόνον
 περὶ αὐτῆν. ii. 18, 3 n.
 ἐνδίδωμι· καθ' ἡδονὰς τῷ δῆμῳ καὶ τὰ
 πράγματα ἐνδιδόναι, ii. 65, 11 n. καὶ

τινες αὐτοῖς καὶ αὐτῶν Τεγεατῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐνεδίδοσαν τὰ πράγματα. v. 62,
2 n. distinction between ἐνδίδωμι and προδίδωμι, ib. n. ἀντέχειν καὶ μὴ ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολεμίοις, viii. 86, 7; cf. ἀνεθήσεται, 63, 4 n.
ἐνδοιαστῶς ἐνδοιαστῶς ἀκροῦνται, vi. 10, 5. ἐπεὶ εἴγε ἐβουλήθη διαπολεμῆσαι, ἐπιφανὲς δίγουν οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς. a corrupt passage; for Dobre's emendation, see viii. 87, 4 n. according to the note the construction will be ἐπεὶ ἐπιφανὲς δήπου (sc. ἐστὶν) οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς διαπολεμῆσαι ἀν αὐτὸν, εἴγε ἐβουλήθη.
ἐνεδρεύω ἐνήδρευσαν ἐς τὸν Ευνάλιον, iv. 67, 1 n.
ἐνειλλω ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου πηλὸν ἐνειλλούντες, ii. 76, 1 n.
ἐνειμι ἀνθρώπων οὐκ ἐνόντων, ii. 25, 1 n. πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων, iv. 59, 2 Sch.
ἐνεκα preferred to οῦνεκα, in ἀσφαλείας ἐνεκα vi. 56, 3 nn. καταβοῆς ἐνεκα τῆς ἐς Δακεδαίμονα, viii. 87, 3 n. ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἐνεκα, 92, 9 n. ellipse of ἐνεκα, i. 23, 6 n; see Genitive of article.
ἐνευδαιμονέω ἐνευδαιμονῆσαι τε—καὶ ἐντελευτῆσαι. ii. 44, 2 n.
ἐνθεν ἐνθεν δὲ καὶ ἐνθεν αὐτοῦ, ii. 76, 3 n. ὅδος δὲ ἐνθεν τε καὶ ἐνθεν, vii. 81, 3 n.
ἐνθένδε ἐνθένδε ἄνδρες, vi. 38, 1 Sch.; cf. 10, 2.
ἐνθυμέομαι ἥτοι κρίνομέν γε ἡ ἐνθυμούμεθα ὄρθως τὰ πράγματα, ii. 40, 3 n. κράτιστος ἐνθυμηθῆναι γενόμενος, καὶ ἡ ἀν γνοίη εἰπεῖν, viii. 68, 1. ἐνθυμούμενοι τάς τε ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ξυμφορὰς, v. 32, 1. ἐνεθυμοῦντο τήν τε περὶ Πύλου ξυμφορὰν καὶ εἴ τις ἀλλη αὐτοῖς γένοιτο. vii. 18, 2 n.
ἐνθύμησις δείσας κατὰ ἐνθύμησίν τινα, i. 132, 3 n.
ἐνθύμιον ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι, vii. 50, 4 n.
ἐνοικοδομέω οἱ στρατιῶται πυλίδα τινὰ

ἐνφοδομημένην κακῶς ἔλαθον διελόντες, vi. 51, 1 n.
ἐνορκος (=ἐνσπονδοι at iv. 122, 3.) ὡς ἐνορκοι ὄντες, ii. 72, 5 n.
ἐνσπονδος iv. 122, 3. =ἐνορκος n. ii. 72, 5.
ἐντειχίζομαι τῶν πόλεων τὰς μὲν βίᾳ λαβόντες, τὰς δ' ἐντειχισάμενοι, vi. 90, 3 p.
ἐντελευτάω ἐνευδαιμονῆσαι τε—καὶ ἐντελευτῆσαι, ii. 44, 2 n.
ἐντέμνω ὡς ἥρωι τε ἐντέμνουσι, this verb and ἐναγίζω related, as σφάζω and θύω, v. 11, 1 n.
ἐντός ἐντὸς πολλοῦ χωρίου, ii. 77, 5 n. ἐντὸς τοῦ ἀκριβοῦς, v. 90 n.
ἐντυγχάνω εἰ μὲν ἐντύχοιεν τιστι κρείσουσις ὄντες τῶν πολεμίων, vii. 44, 5 n.
ἐξ τῇ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ξυνέστει, iii. 37, 4 n; see ἐκ.
ἐξαγγέλλω Κλέων δὲ—οὐ τάληθῃ ἔφη λέγειν τοὺς ἐξαγγέλλοντας. iv. 27, 3; cf. n. viii. 51, f.
ἐξάγγελος αὐτὸς προφθάσας τῷ στρατεύματι ἐξαγγελος γίγνεται, viii. 51, 1 n; cf. n. vii. 73, 3, οἱ διάγγελος.
ἐξάγω ἐξήγαγον τὸν στρατὸν, iv. 79, 2 n.
ἐξαιρέω κλήρους—τριακοσίους—τοῖς θεοῖς ἱεροὺς ἐξεῖλον, iii. 50, 3 n. Δημοσθένει ἐξηρέθησαν τριακόσιαι πανοπλίαι, iii. 114, 2 n. ἵνα Ἀργείους ἐξέλωσι, v. 43, 3 n. ἐβούλοντο πλεῦσαι ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη ἣ ἐξεῖλοντο ἐς Τειχιοῦσσαν πάλιν. viii. 28, 1. στοὰν, —ἐς ἥν καὶ τὸν σῖτον ἡνάγκαζον πάντας—ἐξαιρεῖσθαι, viii. 90, 5 n.
ἐξαίφνης ἀπ' οὐδεμιᾶς προφάσεως ἀλλ' ἐξαίφνης, ii. 49, 2 n.
ἐξαλείφω οὐκ ἐξαληλυμένον τὸ τεῖχος, iii. 20, 2 n.
ἐξαναχωρέω ὁ Κλέων ἐξανεχώρει τα εἰρημένα, iv. 28, 3 n.
ἐξαργυρίζω οὐδὲ ἥν δέη τελευτῶντα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ στρωμνὴν ἐξαργυρίσαι, viii. 82, 3 n.
ἐξαρτάμαι ἐξηρτηται γὰρ τὸ ἄλλο χωρίου, vi. 96, 2 Sch.

ἔξειργομαι· τῷ—νόμῳ ἔξειργοντο, iii. 70, 6 n.
 ἔξεκκλησιάω· τέξεκκλησίασαν† Bekker reads ἔξεκλησίασαν, as from ἐκ-
 κλησιάζω, viii. 93, 1 n.
 ἔξέρχομαι· τοὺς φύλακας τῶν Ἀργείων
 ἔξελθόντων [αὐτῶν] διαφθείραι πολ-
 λούς. v. 75, 4 n. οἱ Ἀργεῖοι, μετὰ
 τῶν Ἀθ. πανστρατιῇ ἔξελθόντων, vi.
 7, 2 n.
 ἔξετάζω· οἱ δὲ Ἀθ.—ἔξητάζοντο, vi.
 97, 1 n.
 ἔξέτασις· ἔξέτασις ὄπλων, iv. 74, 2 n.
 ἔξηγέομαι· with acc. c. τὴν Πελοπόν-
 νησον—μὴ ἐλάσσω ἔξηγείσθαι, i. 71, 7.
 Τρὸν ἑκεὶ ξυμάχους,†—ἔξηγούμεθα,
 vi. 85, 2 n. with acc. and dat. c. ἀ δὲ
 ἕκατεροι ἔξηγείσθε τοῖς ξυμάχοις, iii.
 55, 5. ἀ μὲν μετὰ χείρας ἔχοι, καὶ
 ἔξηγήσασθαι οἵος τε· i. 138, 4 n.
 "Αγιδος τοῦ βασιλέως ἔκαστα ἔξηγου-
 μένου κατὰ τὸν νόμον. v. 66, 2. καὶ ὁ
 Νικίας—οὐδὲ ἀν διαβουλεύσασθαι ἔτι
 ἔφη, πρὶν, ὡς οἱ μάντεις ἔξηγούντο,
 τρὶς ἐννέα ἡμέρας μεῖναι, vii. 50, 4 n.
 ἔξισδω· ἔξισώσαντες τοῖς ἄλλοις, vi.
 87, 5 n.
 ἔξορκόω· ἔξορκούντων δε οἱ πρυτάνεις·
 v. 47, 9 n.
 ἔξορμάω· οἱ ἔξορμῶντες τε ναῦν καὶ
 ἔννέχοντες τὴν εἰρεσίαν, vii. 14, 1 n.
 ἔξουσία· iii. 45, 4 n.
 ἔξω· ἀλλα ἔξω τοῦ πολέμου δοκοῦντα
 εἰναι, ii. 65, 7 n. οἱ—φίλοι τῶν
 ἔξω (=τῶν φυγάδων), iv. 66, 1.
 οἱ ὑπομένοντες τοῖς ἔξω (=τοῖς αὐτο-
 μολήσασι, Sch.) πίσυνοι, v. 14, 2 n.
 ἔξω, according to Thomas Magister
 =χωρὶς, i. 10, 6 n, according to
 the Sch. on iii. 61, 3. v. 26, 2,—
 ἀνεν.

*ἔξωθεν· ἔξωθεν τοῦ τείχους outside—,
 preferred to ἔξω, iii. 22, 8 n.
 ἔξωθίω· διαβουλευταμένους,—ἔξω-
 σθῆναι ἀν τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χειμῶνα, v. 34,
 6 Sch. n.
 ἐπαγγέλλω· καὶ κατὰ πόλεις ἐπήγγελ-
 λον τεσσαράκοντα νεῶν πλῆθος· iii.

16, 3. στρατιάν τε ἐπαγγέλλων ἐς
 τοὺς ξυμάχους, vii. 17, 1 n. ἐπαγ-
 γεῖλας στρατιὰν αὐτῶν τοῖς θελτί-
 στοις, viii. 108, 4. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τὰ
 "Ισθμια ἐγίγνετο, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
 (ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ) ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐ-
 τὰ, viii. 10, 1 n.
 ἐπάγομαι· ἐπαγομένων αὐτοὺς—ἐς τὰς
 ἄλλας πόλεις, i. 3, 2 n; cf. viii. 44,
 1 n. διαφορῶν οὐσῶν ἐκασταχοῦ
 τοῖς τε τῶν δήμων προστάταις τοὺς
 Ἀθηναῖούς ἐπάγεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ὀδίγοις
 τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, iii. 82, 1 n.
 κατὰ στάσιν ἴδιᾳ ἐπαχθέντων, iii. 34,
 1 n. ἐπάγεσθαι αὐτοὺς, iii. 63, 3 n.
 ξυμάχων δούλωσιν ἐπαγομένους, iii.
 10, 4 n. ἐκ θαλάσσης—ἐπάξονται,
 i. 81, 2 n, cf. ἐπακτός.
 ἐπαγωγή· ράδιως αἱ ἐπ. τοῖς νεωτερί-
 ζειν τι βουλομένοις ἐπορίζοντο, iii. 82,
 1 n.
 ἐπαγωγός· ὄνόματος ἐπαγωγοῦ δυνά-
 μει, v. 111, 4 n. Sch.
 ἐπαινέω· ἐπηγνέθη ἐν Σπάρτῃ, ii. 25,
 3 n.
 ἐπαίρω· ναυτικῷ δὲ καὶ πολὺ προέχειν
 —ἐπαιρόμενοι, καὶ κατὰ τὴν τῶν Φαι-
 ἀκών προενόκησιν τῆς Κερκύρας κλέος
 ἔχόντων τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς (sc. ἐπαι-
 ρόμενοι). i. 25, 4 n.
 ἐπαιτιάομαι· ὀν καὶ τὸν Ἀλκ. ἐπη-
 τιώντο. vi. 28, 2 n.
 ἐπακτός· σίτῳ οἰκείῳ καὶ οὐκ ἐπακτῷ
 χρῶνται, vi. 20, 4. τῶν τε πάντων
 ὄμοίως ἐπακτῶν ἐδεῖτο ἡ πόλις, vii.
 28, 1 n.
 ἐπαληθεύω· ἡ ἔκπεμψίς μου—γεγένη-
 ται τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπαληθεύουσα ἦν—
 προείπομεν, iv. 85, 1. τὸν τοῦ Ἀλκ.
 λόγον πρότερον εἰρημένον —ἐπηλή-
 θευσεν ὁ Λίχας, viii. 52 n.
 ἐπαλξις· τῶν παρ' ἐπαλξιν, ii. 13, 6 n.
 7 n. πρὸς—τῇ ἐπαλξει φυλάσσον-
 τες, vii. 28, 2 n.
 ἐπαναγωγή· οὐχ ὅσπερ νῦν ἐκ μυχοῦ
 τοῦ λιμένος τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς ποιή-
 σεσθαι, vii. 4, 4 n. διὰ τὴν τῶν
 Κορινθίων οὐκέτι ἐπαναγωγήν, 34, 6.

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οὐλα οὐδαμόστε ἔτι αὐτοῖς ἐπενεγκεῖν.
v. 49, 4 n. Ἀστύοχον εἶναι αἴτιον,
ἐπιφέροντα ὄργας Τισσαφίρνει διὰ
ἴδια κέρδη· viii. 83, 3 Sch. n.

ἐπιφήμισμα· ἀντὶ δὲ εὐχῆς τε καὶ παιανῶν, μεθ’ ὧν ἔξέπλεον, πάλιν τούτων τοῖς ἐναντίοις ἐπιφημίσμασιν ἀφορμᾶσθαι, vii. 75, 7 n.

ἐπιφθόνως· ἐπιφθ. τι διαπράξασθαι, iii. 82, 18 n.

ἐπίφορος· πνεῦμα—ἐπίφ. ii. 77, 5. εἰ ἄνεμος ἐπεγένετο τῇ φλογὶ ἐπίφορος ἐσ αὐτήν, iii. 74, 2 n.

ἐπιχειρέω· τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρούμενον, iv. 55, 1 n. ἥ (sc. τῇ πόλει) μόλις—ἐνδέχεσθαι, μετὰ βεβαίου παρασκευῆς καθ’ ἑκουσίαν, ἥ πάντα γε ἀνάγκη, προτέρᾳ ποι ἐπιχειρεῖν viii. 27, 3 n.

ἐπιχράομαι· οὐκ ἔχθροὶ ὕντες ὥστε βλάπτειν, οὐδὲ αὖ φίλοι ὥστ’ ἐπιχρῆσθαι, i. 41, 1 n.

ἐπιψηφίζω· distinction between ἐπιψηφίσαι and εἰπεῖν, n. ii. 24, 1. ἐπεψήφιζεν αὐτὸς ἔφορος ὧν ἐσ ἐκκλησίαν, i. 87, 1. καὶ σὺ, δ πρύτανι, ταῦτα,—ἐπιψήφιζε, vi. 14, 1. ἦν δέ τις εἴπη ἥ ἐπιψηφίσῃ κινεῖν τὰ χρήματα ταῦτα,—, ii. 24, 1 n. τά τε χίλια τάλαντα,—εὐθὺς ἔλυσαν τὰς ἐπικειμένας ζημιάς τῷ εἰπόντι ἥ ἐπιψηφίσαντι,—καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο κινεῖν, viii. 15, 1 n.

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ἐπονομάζω· πατρόθεν τε ἐπονομάζων, καὶ αὐτοὺς δύομαστὶ καὶ φυλήν, vii. 69, 2 n.

ἐποψις· τὴν ἐποψιν τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡναγκάζοντο ἔχειν vii. 71, 2 nn.

ἐπτά· ἅλλαι εἰσὶν ἐπτὰ (sc. πόλεις), vi. 20, 3 Sch.

ἐπωνυμία· τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν τῆς χώρας—σχεῖν, i. 9, 2 n. τῆς χ. τὴν ἐπ. ii. 102, 9 n.

*ἐπώνυμος· ἄρχων ἐπώνυμος, n. i. 9, 2.

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ἐρανος· κάλλιστον ἔρ. αὐτῆς (sc. πόλει) προιέμενοι, ii. 43, 1 n.

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ἐργον· τοῦ μὲν ἔργου—τοῦ δὲ λόγου—, i. 73, 2 n. opp. το γνώμη ἄγραφος μηῆμη—τῆς γνώμης μᾶλλον ἥ τοῦ ἔργου, ii. 43, 3 n. πρὸς μὲν τὰ ἔργα—τῆς δὲ γνώμης, v. 108 n. τῶν δὲ ἔργων τὴν ὑπόνοιαν ἥ ἀλήθεια βλάψει, iv. 122, 4 n. ἐκδιδάσκειν μὲν οὐδὲν ἔργον εἶναι σαφῶς, vi. 80, 3 n. ξυνέβη τε ἔργον τοῦτο Ἐλληνικὸν τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τόνδε μέγιστον γενέσθαι, vii. 87, 4 n.

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ἐρχομαι· μὴ οἱ Ἀθ. τοὺς ἐλθόντας οὐκ ἀποκτείνωσι, iv. 46, 4 n. ἥλθεν is unnecessary, vii. 50, 1 n. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθ. ὡς ἥλθε τὰ περὶ τὴν Εὔβοιαν γεγενημένα, the reading ἥλθε suspected by Duker to be a corruption from ἥγγέλθη, viii. 96, 1 n.

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τεῖχος), i. 64, 2, 18 identical with τὸ ἐκ τῆς Παλλήνης τεῖχος, § 3; see also ἐκ. ἔς indicating a result, ἐς τὸ φανερὸν ἀποδύντες, i. 6, 5 n. μὴ ἔς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε, vii. 15, 3, where the n. gives a different explanation. ἔς δὲ ἐθούλοντο, iii. 20, 3 n. καὶ τὰλλα προύχωρει αὐτοῖς ἔς ελπίδας. vi. 103, 3 n. ἀκμάζοντες—ἥσαν ἔς αὐτὸν, i. 1, 1 n. ἔρρων τὸ ἔστὸν πόλεμον, ii. 8, 1. ἔς with article before a numeral, ἔς τὰς δ. i. 100, 1 n. viii. 21 n. ἔς with numerals, iii. 20, 1 n. δικαια—ἔς ὑμᾶς, —towards—, iii. 54, 1 n. ἔς μίαν βουλὴν—ἔσται, v. 11, 6 n. Λακεδαιμονίους ἔς μίαν ἡμέραν κατέστησα—περὶ τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγωνίσασθαι· vi. 16, 6 n. after verbs of suspecting, charging, reproaching, &c. takes an acc. c. denoting the substance of the suspicion, change, or reproach, τὴν—ἐπιφερομένην αἰτίαν ἔς τε μαλακίαν—καὶ ἔς τὴν ἄλλην ἀβούλίαν τε καὶ βραδυτῆτα, v. 75, 3. οὐδὲ ὑποπτεύεσθαι μου ἔς τὴν φυγαδικὴν προθυμίαν τὸν λόγον. vi. 92, 1 n. βουλόμενος αὐτὸν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ἔς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ Ἀθηναίων φιλίαν—διαβάλλειν, viii. 88 n. Λακεδαιμονίους—διαβαλεῖν ἔς τοὺς ἐκείνη χρῆσων "Ελληνας, ὡς—, iii. 109, 2. condensed expressions with ἔς· ἔς—τὴν Πελοποννησὸν ἐπράσσεν. i. 65, 2 n. ἡ ναυμαχία ἐτελεύτα ἔς—νύκτα, i. 51, 3 n. ἔς with its case used elliptically, δοστε μήτε ἔς ἀλκὴν ὑπομείναι, iii. 108, 1. μὴ ἔς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε, vii. 15, 3 n. ἔς used with the name of a temple, παρὰ with that of the god, iv. 67, 1 n. ἔς crept in as a corruption by repetition of a final syllable, πέμψαντες [ἔς] Σελινούντα κτίζοντες vi. 4, 2 n. in the formula ὡς ἔς frequently omitted in the MSS. ὡς ἔς ἐπίπλουν, i. 50, 6 n. ὡς ἔς ἐπιτειχισμόν, v. 17, 2 n. ὡς ἔς τὴν Εὔβοιαν. viii. 5, 1 v. 1.

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Ισος· ἐπὶ τῇ ισῃ καὶ δμοίδ, i. 27, 1 n. ἀπὸ τοῦ ισον πλεονεκτεῖσθαι, i. 77, 5 (n. 141, 1). μὴ ισος βούλεσθαι εἶναι τοῖς παροῦσι, i. 132, 1 n. with καὶ ισα καὶ ικέται, iii. 14, 1 n. —ἀπὸ τοῦ ισον, iii. 37, 4 n. 42, 7 n. ἀπὸ τῆς ισης, i. 15, 4 n. iii. 40, 9 n. τῆς ισης καὶ δμοίας μετέχοντα, iv. 105, 2 n. ἐκ τοῦ ισον, iv. 117, 2 n. ισον πλήθος ἐφ' ὑμᾶς ἀποστεῖλαι iv. 85, 5 n. τῆς ισης φρουρᾶς καταθεούσης τὴν χώραν, vii. 27, 4 n.; see νέμω.

Ισόψηφος³ iii. 11, 4 n.

Ισχυρίζω· τοῖς ἀπὸ χρησμῶν τι ισχυρισαμένοις, v. 26, 3 n.

Ισχυρός· ἔχοντάς τι ισχυρόν, iv. 27, 2 n.

ἰτχύς· τὴν ἰτχὺν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τούτων
(sc. ἔνυμάχων) εἶναι τῶν χρημάτων
τῆς προσόδου, ii. 13, 2 n. iii. 13, 8.
πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ξένους καὶ αὗτη ἰτχὺς
φαίνεται. vi. 16, 3 n.

Imperative after ὅτι, δεῖξαι ὅτι—κτά-
σθωσαν, instead of fut. indic., iv. 92,
7 n.

Imperfect, use of, expressing *contem-
poraneousness*, Ὁλυμπιὰς ἡ Δωριεὺς
‘Ρόδιος τὸ δεύτερον ἐνίκα. iii. 8, 1 n.
‘Ολύμπια—οῖς Ἀνδροσθένης—ἐνίκα·
v. 49, 1 n.; cf. ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα,
καὶ τρίτον καὶ δέκατον ἔτος—ἐτελεύτα.
56, 5. its parenthetic use in a nar-
rative, viii. 33, 2 n. used with
reference to a time formerly men-
tioned, ii. 23, 2 n. imperfect
(προσέβαλλον), its force, iii. 103,
1 n. denoting preparation for or
endeavour at the act, τὴν ἔντληψιν
ἐποιοῦντο, i. 134, 1 n. denoting
preparation for action, καθίστη ἐς
πόλεμον τὸν στρατόν, ii. 75, 1. πρὸς
πόλεμον εὐθὺς ἐτρέποντο, v. 114 n.
denoting willingness to do the act
denoted by its verb, οὐδὲ αὖ ἐσπέν-
δοντο δῆθεν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων iv.
99 n. denoting frequency, διεφθεί-
ροντο, vii. 4, 6 n. εἰληστεύοντο, vii.
18, 3 n. to express the necessary
result of a supposed case, iii. 57, 3 n.
iv. 32, 4 n. 131, 1 n. viii. 86, 4 n.
ἡσαν, where the present εἰσὶ might
have been expected; probable rea-
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why preferable to the aor. at i. 12,
4 n. imperfect used instead of
aorist by Herodotus; effect of it;
unlikely to have been so used by
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reason for preferring the imperfect
to the aorist in, ἐς τὴν Μήθυμναν πα-

ραπλεύσας, ἄλφιτά τε καὶ τᾶλλα ἐπι-
τήδεια παρασκευάζειν ἐκέλευεν, viii.
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Improper application of a word or
expression, to one of two clauses;
ναύσταθμον—πλοίων καὶ ἀγορᾶς, iii.
6, 2 n. ἀνθ' ὧν οἴ τε Λακ. ἥσαν αὐτῷ
προσφιλεῖς, κάκείνος οὐχ ἥκιστα πι-
στεύσας ἔαυτὸν τῷ Γυλίππῳ παρεδω-
κεν. vii. 86, 3 n.

Indicative, its use after μὴ to express
conviction, not doubtful apprehen-
sion; φοβούμεθα μὴ—ἥμαρτήκαμεν,
iii. 53, 2 n. its use, in *oratio obli-
qua*, instead of the optative, ex-
plained, n. ii. 13, 1.

Infinitive added as an explanation,
διὰ — τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἐλπίδα — δου-
λώσειν, i. 138, 2 n. explanatory of
preceding words, οὐ γὰρ ἐπίστευον
τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων προχωρήσειν.
iii. 4, 5 n. explanatory of preceding
verb, as ἀπεκρύπτετο μὴ καθ' ἡδονὴν
ποιεῖν, ii. 53, 1 n.; cf. ἀπέσχοντο μὴ
—στρατεῦσαι, v. 25, 2. with τὸ
prefixed, added as an explanation,
εἴ τις ἄρα—φοβεῖται—, οὐχὶ δικαίαν
ἔχει τέκμαρσιν τὸ ἐκφοβῆσαι. ii. 87,
1 n.; cf. εἰργον τὸ μὴ—κακουργεῖν,
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γάλα στρατόπεδα ἀσαφῶς ἐκπλήγνυ-
σθαι, iv. 125, 1 n. ὅπερ προσεδέ-
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πολιν—ἀναβήσεσθαι. v. 6, 3 n. οἷον
φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι στρατοπέδοις—φόβοι
καὶ δείματα ἔγγιγνεσθαι, vii. 80, 3 n.
infinitive with genitive of article, see
Genitive. unusual use of infinitive,
with article in gen. c. prefixed, ex-
plained, τοῦ μὴ ἐμφεύγειν, ii. 4, 2 n.
τοῦ μὴ—ἐξαμαρτεῖν, ii. 22, 1. τοῦ—
μὴ ἀθυμεῖν, vii. 21, 3 n. infinitive
with accusative, instead of the
finite verb, Ἀθηναίους — ἐλθεῖν —
ξυνελθεῖν, viii. 72, 1 n. infinitive
(ὄραν) instead of participle ὄρωσι,

ii. 11, 8 n. transition to infinitive from construction with ὅτι or ὡς, see λέγω. infinitive moods, depending upon a verb understood, i. 35, 5 n. use of infinitive where ἐφη, ἐφασαν, οτι λέγεται are implied, i. 91, 5 n. ii. 102, 7 n. iv. 98, 4 n. v. 63, 4. vi. 64, extr. vii. 47, 3 n. infinitive, διακινδυνεῦσαι, depending on ἐφη understood, vii. 47, 3 n. infinitive, after certain adjectives or their equivalents, defining or limiting the application of the notion conveyed by them (Jelf, Gr. § 667 a.) οὐ πάσης ἔσται πόλεως ὑποδέξασθαι, vi. 22 n. ἵνα—ράους ἄρχειν ὥστι, 42, 1. χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αἱ ὑμέτεραι φύσεις ἄρξαι, vii. 14, 2 n. Λακεδαιμόνιοι Ἀθηναῖοι — ξυμφορώτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι, viii. 96, 5 n. infinitive, without ὥστε, following an adj. ταπεινή—έγκαρπερεῖν, ii. 61, 2 n. after ὅθεν, in ὅθεν τροφὴν ἔξει[ν], viii. 83, 3 n. infinitive to be supplied from a following clause, see κινέω. infinitive after ἀφικνεῖται—τὰ πρὸς βασιλέα πράγματα πράσσειν, i. 128, 4 n; cf. Ἀστυόχῳ παραδοῦναι τὰς ναῦς ξυμπλέων, viii. 29, 2. infinitive or participle of the verb given in the first of two clauses to be supplied in the second; ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἔκείνους εἶδον, iii. 16, 4 n. τοὺς δὲ καὶ—ἀπεκωλύοντο, vi. 88, 5 n. αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκώλυσεν 102, 2 n. ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπως ἔκείνους κωλύσωσι, vii. 56, 2 n. dubious construction of infinitive, πέμπειν, vi. 93, 2 n.

Interrogation by εἰ τις, or by ὁσ τις, different answer required by each, viii. 53, 2 n.

Involved Constructions, explanation of, i. 72, 2 n. 115, 5 n. vii. 48, 2 n. viii. 30, 1 n.

K.

καθαιρέω· τό τε ληστικὸν—καθῆρει ἐκ

τῆς θαλάσσης, i. 4 n. Ἀθηναῖος ράους καθαιρήσετε, iii. 13, 9 n.

καθαίρω· Δῆλον ἐκάθηραν Ἀθηναῖοι, iii. 104, 1 n; cf. i. 8, 2.

καθαρός· τῶν γὰρ Ἀθηναίων ὅπερ ἐστράτευε, καθαρὸν ἐξῆλθε, v. 8, 2 n.

καθήκω· ἐπὶ μὲν θάλασσαν καθήκουσα. ii. 97, 1 n. οἱ πρὸς τὸν Μηλιακὸν κόλπον καθήκοντες, iii. 96, 3 n.

καθίζω· οἱ Ἀθ.—καθίσαν τὸ στράτευμα ἐς χωρίον ἐπιτήδειον, vi. 66, 1 n; cf. Νικίας—πρὸς μετέωρον τι καθίσε τὴν στρατιάν. vii. 82, 4. καθίζομαι· καθίζεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν, i. 136, 4 n. ὅπως καθεξομένους χρὴ τὸ βέλος ἀφεῖναι, vii. 67, 2 n.

καθίημι· καθεῖσαι τὰς κώπας, ii. 91, 5 n. ἀρματα μὲν ἐπτὰ καθῆκα, vi. 16, 2 n.

καθίστημι· καταστάντες — ἐπολέμουν, ii. 1. v. 4, 4 n. ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ ἡλικίᾳ, ii. 36, 4 n. τὸ—καθεστὸς τοῖς Ἑλλησι νόμιμον, iii. 9, 1 n. ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν, vii. 67, 4 nn. τὴν πόλιν ἐς ἔκπληξιν καθιστάναι, vi. 36, 2 Sch. καθίσταμαι, political sense of, τὴν μὲν ἀλλην διμολογίᾳ κατεστήσαντο, i. 114, 5 n. καθίστατο τὰ περὶ τὴν Μυτιλήνην, iii. 35, 2. καθισταμένοις δὲν ἔδει, i. 125, 3 n. ἀνεπιφθόνως κατεστήσατο· (sc. τὴν ἀρχήν) vi. 54, 5 n.

καθ' ὅτι· see under κατά.

καὶ· whether needless or not in [καὶ] εἴ τι ἐβεβλαστήκει, iii. 26, 3 n. not superfluous in ἡγγέλθη ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλυριοὶ μετ' Ἀρριβαίου προδόντες Περδίκκαν γεγένησαν iv. 125, 1 n. apparently superfluous in οὐκ ἀξιόχρεων αὐτῶν δητῶν δρᾶν τι δυν κάκείνος ἐπενόει. v. 13 n. καὶ τις καὶ ἄνεμος, ii. 93, 3 n. δίκαιοι εἰσι καὶ (=also) ἀπιστότατοι εἶναι —, iv. 17, 5 n. δὲ τι καὶ ἀξιόλογον, iv. 48, 5. οὐκ ἐταλαιπώρησαν ὥστε καὶ ἀξιόλογον τι ἀπογενέσθαι, v. 74, 3 n. καὶ—ἐλπίσαντες = ἐλπίσαντες ἄμα, vii. 61, 3 n.

probable force of καὶ in τὰ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει,† vii. 73, 1 n. force of καὶ expressed in English by an emphasis on the auxiliary verb, τούτων δὲ ὅσπερ καὶ ἦψατο, i. 97, 2. ἦν δέ τις ἄρα καὶ βουληθῆ, ii. 87, 11 n. νῦν δὲ εἰ τῷ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον ἔδοξεν εἶναι, iv. 92, 2 n. εἰ τοῦτο καὶ δέδρακεν, vi. 60, 3 n. πρὸς τῇ γῇ ναυμαχοῦντες [ῥᾳδίως] καὶ διεσώζοντο, vii. 34, 6 n. καὶ πάνυ, iii. 30, 2 n. iv. 129, 4 n. in καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ, even, iii. 98, 1 n. καὶ ὡς, i. 44, 2 n. iii. 33, 2. vii. 81, 4. viii. 51, 2 n. 56, 3. καὶ γὰρ ὡς, 87, 3 n. force of καὶ with numerals, ἀπέιχεν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν καὶ πεντήκοντα σταδίους. vii. 81, 3 n. parenthesis introduced by καὶ, in καὶ πειράσαντες—οὐχ ἐλόντες, i. 61, 2 n. καὶ subjoining a description; ἀλλα εἰσὶν ἐπτὰ (sc. πόλεις), καὶ παρεσκευασμέναι, κ. τ. λ. vi. 20, 3 n. καὶ after words denoting likeness, identity, or correspondence, = *as*, or *at-que*, ἵστα καὶ ἱκέται, iii. 14, 1 n. ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παραπλήσια καὶ ἀντέλεγον, v. 112, 1 n. αἱ μὲν γὰρ δαπάναι οὐχ ὅμοίως καὶ πρὸν, ἀλλὰ πολλῷ μείζους καθέστασαν, vii. 28, 4. παραπλήσιά τε πεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοί, vii. 71, 7 n. καὶ in ἀτοπον καὶ δυσῶδες, ii. 49, 2 n. compared to ἀνευ δαπάνης καὶ πολιορκίας, 77, 2. καὶ after μή· μὴ ἀθρόοις καὶ ἀλλήλους περιμείνασι, v. 64, 4 n. καὶ used by itself, where the addition of ὅτι seems required, βουλόμενοι ἀλλοι τε προσγενέσθαι σφίσι, καὶ ὅμηροι—ἥσαν αὐτόθι, vi. 61, 5. ἐπειδὴ κακῶς σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα εἰχε, τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων πάντων ἀπορίᾳ ἥδη, καὶ κατετραυματισμένοι ἥσαν πολλοί, vii. 80, 1 n. καὶ transposed in οὐ μόνον —ἀλλ’ ὡς καὶ, instead of —ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς—, i. 37, 1 n. καὶ placed late in the sentence, ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς αἱ σπουδαὶ—καὶ γένοντο, καὶ νῦν—, v. 61, 2 n. καὶ in the apodosis of a sentence,

μέχρι οὗ—καὶ—, ii. 21, 1 n. ὡς δέ—καὶ—, ii. 93, 3. iv. 8, 9 n. τκαὶτ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς καὶ τοῦ ἑταιρικοῦ τῷ πλέονι τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκ. ἐσκόπουν. viii. 48, 2 n. καὶ—δὲ, *and—too*, compared with καὶ—μέντοι, ii. 36, 1 n. καὶ ἦν δέ—, i. 132, 2. vii. 56, 3. force of καὶ, if genuine, in ἀντιπάλους [καὶ] τῷ πλήθει καὶ ἔτι πλείους τὰς τῶν πολεμίων οὕσας (sc. ναῦς), vii. 12, 4 n. καὶ—τε=atque—etiam, explanation of, i. 9, 3 n. viii. 68, 2 n. καὶ εἰ—ἥ· καὶ εἴ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν πρὸς παρεσκευασμένους ἐκβιβάζοιεν ἢ κατὰ γῆν ιόντες γνωσθείησαν, vi. 64, 1 n. καινόμοι· τοῦ καινοῦσθαι τὰς διανοίας, iii. 82, 4 n.

καινός doubtful whether this adj. or **κενός** be the true reading; the difference between τὸ καινὸν and τὸ κενὸν τοῦ πολέμου, iii. 30, 4 n.

κοίριος ἀπὸ νεῶν, αἷς πολλὰ τὰ καίρια δεῖ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ ξυμβῆναι, iv. 10, 3 n. Sch.

καιρὸς καιρὸς ἐλάμβανε, ii. 34, 10 n. ἔργον καιρῷ, ii. 40, 2 n. εἰ μὴ καιρῷ τύχοιεν—πράσσοντες, iv. 59, 3 n. ὡς ἀν καιρὸς ἦ, viii. 1, 3 n. δὶ' ἐλαχίστου καιροῦ, ii. 42, 5. κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ, vii. 2, 4 n.

κακοπάθεια distinguished from ξυμφορὰ, in μήτε ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς μήτε ταῖς παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν νῦν κακοπαθεῖαις. vii. 77, 1 n.

κακοπαθέω πόλεις τοσάσδε ὑπὸ μιᾶς κακοπαθεῖν. i. 122, 4 n.

κακοπραγέω ii. 43, 5 n.

κακός κακὸς κριτάς, ὡς μὴ προσηκόντων εἶναι, i. 120, 3 n. κακοὶ—προφυλάξασθαι, vi. 38, 2 Sch.

κακοτυχέω ii. 60, 3 n.

κακούργος ἔτι τούτων κακουργοτέροις (sc. λόγοις), vi. 38, 2 Sch.

κακώ ἡ κακῶσαι ἡμᾶς ἡ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βεβαιώσασθαι. i. 33, 3 n. ἡ τῆς Ἐλλάδος—πάσης—ἄρξομεν, ἡ κακώσομέν γε Συρακοσίους, vi. 18, 4. ἡ γὰρ ξυμμάχους πλείους σφᾶς ἔξειν, ἡ

τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἦν τι σφάλλωνται,
κακώσειν. viii. 32, 3 n.

κάκωσις' ἡ μετὰ τοῦ μαλακισθῆναι
κάκωσις, ii. 43, 6 n. τῇ τῶν ἐναν-
τίων κακώσει, iii. 82, 1 n.

κάλαμος· ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου, ii. 76,
1 nn; cf. use of κέραμος, ii. 4,
2 n.

καλέω· why its passive participle is
added to the name of a place, as,
τὴν Πειραιήν καλούμενην, ii. 23, 3 n.
55, 1 n. οἱ τριακόσιοι ἵππης καλού-
μενοι, v. 72, 4 n; cf. ὀνομασμένοις,
ib. force of its passive with a
proper name governing a gen. c.
"Ενδιος γάρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο.
viii. 6, 3 n.

καλλιεποῦμαι· οὐ καλλιεπούμεθα. ὡς—
εἰκότως ἄρχομεν, vi. 83, 2 n.

εἄλλος· ἄμα ἐνεργοὶ κάλλει, iii. 17,
1 n.

καλός· ὡς καλὸν (sc. δν), ii. 35, 1 n.
καλοὶ κάγαθοί, iv. 40, 2 n. τοὺς τε
καλοὺς κάγαθοὺς ὄνομαζομένους, viii.
48, 5. ἐν καλῷ, v. 46, 1 n. 59, 4.
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καλῶς· τὸ "Ἀργος—ἐπιθυμοῦντας—κα-
λῶς σφίσι φίλιον γενέσθαι, v. 36,
1 n. καλῶς ἔχει — μήποτε — νο-
μισθῆναι, iv. 18, 5 n. καλῶς
ἔχαιν, iv. 73, 2 n. καλῶς with
verb and genitive, τῆς—Ιταλιας καὶ
Σικελίας καλῶς παράπλου κείται, i.
36, 2 n. τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πο-
λέμου καλῶς καθίστασθαι, iii. 92,
5.

κάλως· παραπλεόντων ἀπὸ κάλω, iv.
25, 5 n.

κανοῦν· κόρην,—κανοῦν οἴσουσαν ἐν
πομπῇ τινί, vi. 56, 1 n.

κάντανθα, i. 10, 3 n.

καρδία· Lucretius uses *cor* in the
same sense, ii. 49, 2 n.

καρτερέω· μετὰ σφῶν καρτερεῖν. iv.
66, 3 n.

καρτερός· κατὰ τὸ καρτερώτατον τοῦ
χωρίου λόντι, v. 10, 6 n.

κατά· I. with gen. c. κατ' ἄκρας κοί-

βεβαίως ἀλεῖν αὐτην̄ iv. 112, 3 n.
ἡ τε τῶν ἐπιτηδείων παρακομδὴ—
—κατὰ γῆς, vii. 28, 1 n.

II. with acc. c. κατὰ τὸν Ἀχε-
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κατὰ τὸν Ἀκεσίνην ποταμὸν, iv. 25,
8 n. ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ολυμπείον, vi.
65, 2 n. σχώntes κατὰ τὸν Λίοντα
καλούμενον, vi. 97, 1 n. κατὰ τὸν
Τεριναῖον κόλπον, vi. 104, 2 n. κατὰ
(a correction for καὶ,) τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν
Μίλητον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπίπλουν, viii.
83, 2 n. κατὰ πόλεις, i. 73, 4 n. μὴ
καθ' ἐν ἔκαστον κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ παν-
ταχόθεν, vii. 70, 6 n. καθ' ἔκαστους
regarded as a single noun depending
together with ξύμπαντας on the pre-
position πρός, ii. 64, 4 n. οἱ Μήλιοι
αὐθίς καθ' ἔτερόν τι τοῦ περιτειχίσμα-
τος εἶλον, v. 116, 2 n. κατ' ὀλίγας
(sc. ναῦς), iii. 78, 1 n. κατ' ὀλίγας
ναῦς, iv. 11, 3. κατ' ὀλίγον γάρ μα-
χεῖται, iv. 10, 3 n. τό τε κατ' ὀλίγον
καὶ μὴ ἀπαντας κινδυνεύειν, v. 9, 1 n.
βραδεῖά τε καὶ κατ' ὀλίγον προσπί-
πτουσα, vi. 34, 4 n. κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς
ὑλῆς, iv. 30, 2 n. κατὰ μόνας = ἴδια,
i. 37, 4 n. καθ' αὐτὸν δυστυχεῖν, vi.
77, 2 n. καθ' αὐτοὺς, meaning of,
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λεμον. vi. 88, 3 n. difference be-
tween τὸ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς and τὰ καθ'
ἑαυτούς, ib. n. τοῖς καθ' ἑαυτόν, vii.
78, 1 n. καθ' ὅτι ἀν ἐσίγη ἡ πρεσ-
βεία, iv. 118, 7 n. δύο λόγω φίρων
—, τὸν μὲν καθ' ὅ, τι εἰ βούλονται
πολεμεῖν, τὸν δ' ὡς εἰ εἰρήνην ἄγειν.
v. 76, 3 n. κατὰ τὰς ἴδιας φιλοτι-
μίας καὶ ἴδια κέρδη, ii. 65, 7 n. δι-
καιότεροι ἡ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δύ-
ναμιν, i. 76, 3 n. οὐ κατὰ τὴν τῶν
οἰκιῶν—χρείαν, ii. 62, 3 n. κατὰ τὴν
παλαιὰν προξενίαν, v. 43, 2 n. μείζω
ἡ κατὰ δάκρυα—πεπονθότας, vii. 75,
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κύκλωσις· τὴν πλείουν κύκλωσιν = τοὺς πλείους τῶν κυκλοῦν τοὺς Λακ. μελλόντων, iv. 128, 1 n.

κύριος· μήτε πριαμένους τι ἡ πωλοῦντας κυρίους εἶναι. v. 34, 2 n. κύριος ἦν αὐτὸς πράσσων ταῦτα· viii. 51, 1 n. κυριώτατοι — τοῦ ἵεροῦ, v. 53 n.

κώδων· τοῦ—κώδωνος παρενεχθέντος, iv. 135 n.

κωλύω· κωλύει according to Haack and Göller impersonal; according to Hermann not so, i. 144, 2 n. ταῦτα—μὴ ἐν ὑμῖν κωλυθῆ, ii. 64, 3 n. ἐν τούτῳ—κεκωλύσθαι ἐδόκει ἔκαστῳ, ii. 8, 6 n. —ἔκαστος, iv. 14, 2 n. κατὰ πενίαν,—ἀξιώματος ἀφανείᾳ κεκώλυται, ii. 37, 2 n. after κωλύω or its compounds the infinitive of a verb occurring in the preceding part of the sentence, omitted, τοὺς μὲν προσηνάγκαζον, τοὺς δὲ καὶ —ἀπεκωλύοντο. vi. 88, 5 n. τὸ μὲν —προτείχισμα—αἴρονται—αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν κύκλον Νικίας διεκώλυσεν· vi. 102, 2 n. οὐ περὶ τοῦ αὐτοὶ σωθῆναι —τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπως ἔκείνους κωλύσωσι. vii. 56, 2 n.

κώμη· πόλεως—κατὰ κώμας—οἰκισθείσης, i. 10, 2 nn.

κώπη· ii. 93, 2 n. and Append. III. to vol. I.

κωπήρης· πλεῖν μὴ μακρὰ νηὶ, ἀλλῷ δὲ κωπήρει πλοιῷ, iv. 118, 4 n.

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λαμβάνω· φείσασθαι—οἴκτῳ σώφρονι λαβόντας, iii. 59, 1 n. λαβόντων (sc. χρήματα)=δανεισαμένων, money lent called τὰ ληφθέντα, iii. 81, 4 n.

πάντα ὑπόπτως ἐλάμβανε. vi. 53, 3. and n. § 2. κάν—μὴ—λαβεῖν, distinguished from μὴ—λαβεῖν, vi. 80, 5 n.

λαμπρῶς· λελυμένων λ. τῶν σπουδῶν, ii. 7, 1 n.

λανθάνω· λαθόντες τὴν ἀπόβασιν, iv. 32, 1 n.

λάρναξ· λάρνακας κυπαρισσίνας ἄγουσιν ἄμαξαι, φυλῆς ἔκάστης μίαν· ii. 34, 3 n.

λέγω=ἐρωτάω· λέγοντα εἰ βούλονται—, iii. 52, 3 n. ἔλεγον occurring twice; first as part of an inaccurate, secondly as part of a corrected expression, iii. 52, 7, 8 n. transition of construction after it from ὅτι with definite verb, to infinitive; λέγοντες ὅτι —κρατήσουσι, καὶ δι περίπλους οὐκέτι ἔσοιτο—ἔλπίδα δὲ εἶναι—, ii. 80, 1. ἔλεγε—ὅτι ἐσθολή τε—ἔσται καὶ αἱ—νῆσ παρέσονται—, προαπομφήσην τε αὐτὸς—, iii. 25, 2. λέγων ὅτι φθῆσονται τε — καὶ —πείσειν—, viii. 12, 1 n. λέγων (according to Dr. Arnold =λέγων χρῆναι), — τὸν πόλεμον ἀναβάλλεσθαι· v. 46, 1 n. ἔλέχθησαν—λόγοι ἀπό τε ἄλλων—, vi. 32, 4. καὶ λεγομένων λόγων ἀπό τε τοῦ Χαλκιδέως—, viii. 14, 2 n. τὸ λεγόμενόν που ἥδιστον, vii. 68, 1 n.

λεία· Οίταίων τε κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν ἔχθραν τῆς λείας τὴν πολλὴν ἀπολαβών χρήματα ἐπράξατο, viii. 3, 1 n. τὴν χώραν καταδρομαῖς λείαν ἐποιεῖτο, 41, 2 n.

λείος· ὅσα ὑφαντά τε καὶ λεία, ii. 97, 3 n.

λειποστράτιον· i. 99, 1 n.

λέπας· Ακραίον λέπας. vii. 78, 5 n.

λεπτόγεως· διὰ τὸ λεπτόγεων, i. 2, 5 n.

ληίζω· middle voice generally used by Thuc. (but ἐλήζόν τε—καὶ πλείστα ἐβλαπτον in iv. 41, 2.) ἐληίζοντο—καὶ πολλὰ ἐβλαπτον, iii. 85, 1 n. εἴ τις βούλεται παρὰ σφῶν Ἀθηναίοις ληίζεσθαι. v. 115, 2 n. ἐκόμισαν τοὺς

—Εἰδωτας ληγέσθαι, v. 56, 3 Sch.
 λιθοτομία· vii. 86, 2; see *Lithotomiae* in Hist. Index.
 λιθουργός· ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν αὐτοῖς ἡλθον τέκτονες καὶ λιθουργοί. v. 82, 6 n.
 λιμήν· λιμένων τε κλήσει, ii. 94, 6 n.
 ἐσ τὸν Κολοφωνίων λιμένα τῶν Τορωνάιων, this double genitive explained, v. 2, 2 n.
 λίμνη· λίμνης τοῦ ποταμοῦ, iv. 108, 1 n.; cf. λιμνώδης.
 λιμνώδης· τὸ λιμνώδες τοῦ Στρυμόνος, v. 7, 4; cf. iv. 108, 1 n.
 λιμός· λιμῷ διαφθαρῆναι, iii. 57, 3 n.
 τῷ αἰσχίστῳ δλέθρῳ λιμῷ τελευτῆσαι, iii. 59, 4 n.
 ἕπτα· an anomalous word, λίπτα μετὰ τοῦ γυμνάζεσθαι ἡλείψαντο· i. 6, 5 n.
 λογάδην· λ. φέροντες λίθους, iv. 4, 2 n. ἔρυμα—λίθοις λογάδην καὶ ξύλοις—ώρθωσαν, vi. 66, 2 n.
 λογάς· Ἀργείων οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες, v. 67, 2 n. 72, 3, and n. § 4.
 λογισμός· λογισμὸν ἥκιστα ἐνδεχόμενα, iv. 10, 1. οὐ—ἐνδέχεται λογισμόν, 92, 2 n. λογισμῷ αὐτοκράτορι διωθείσθαι, iv. 108, 4 n. μάλιστ' ἀν αὐτοὺς ἐκπλήξαιμεν, καὶ ἐσ λογισμὸν καταστήσαιμεν ὅτι—, vi. 34, 4 n.
 λιγοποιέω· οὗτε ὄντα οὕτε ἀν γενόμενα, λογοποιῶσιν. vi. 38, 1 Sch.
 λόγος· ὅσα μὲν λόγῳ εἴπον ἔκαστοι, i. 22, 1 n. λόγος and ἔργον contrasted, i. 73, 2 n. ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἔργου κρατεῖ, i. 69, 8, opp. το ἵστροπος—ό λόγος τῶν ἔργων, ii. 42, 2 n. τὸν λόγον τε ἔνυμφορώτατον καὶ τὸ ἔργον ἔχοντας (sc. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους) πολεμεῖν viii. 45, 3 n. λόγος ἔχρος, iii. 83, 1 n. ἀξιόν τι λόγου, vii. 38, 1 n. καὶ τὰ μυστικά,—μετὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λόγου καὶ τῆς ἔνυμφοσίας ἐπὶ τῷ δήμῳ—έδόκει πραχθῆναι. vi. 61, 1 n. ἔθνη—πλείστα—πλήν γε δὴ τοῦ ἔνυμπαντος λόγου τοῦ ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίων τε πόλιν καὶ

λακεδαιμονίων. vii. 56, 4 n. καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις—κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον τοῦτον ἐδίδοτο. viii. 29, 2 n. ἐσ χρημάτων λόγον, iii. 46, 3 n. μηδὲ ὑπολείπειν λόγον αὐτοῖς ὡς—, viii. 2, 2 n.
 λοιδορέω· καὶ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἀν χείρον, ὅσῳ καὶ τλοιδορήσαιμεν· vi. 89, 6 n.
 λοχμώδης· ἐσ ὄδόν τινα κοίλην καὶ λοχμώδη, iii. 107, 6 n.
 λόχος· διαστήσαντες τοὺς λόχους, iv. 74, 2 n; see *Lochus* in Hist. Index.
 λύγξ· λύγξ—κενή, ii. 49, 3 n.
 λυπηρός· βασιλεῖ ἔξειναι [ἀεὶ] ἐπὶ τοὺς ταύτουτοι λυπηροὺς τοὺς ἐτέρους ἐπάγειν. viii. 46, 1 n.
 λύω· μὴ λύειν δὴ τὰς Ἰσθμιάδας σπουδάς, viii. 9, 1 n.
 λωφάω· μετὰ ταῦτα λωφήσαντα, ii. 49, 4 n. vii. 77, 3. vi. 12, 1.

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μάζα· distinguished from ἄρτος, n. iv. 16, 1.
 μακρός· ἐπὶ μακρότατον σκοποῦντι, i. 1, 3 n. τοὺς δὲ λόγους μακροτέρους—μηκυνοῦμεν, iv. 17, 2 n.
 μαλακίζω· νῦν ἀνταπόδοτε μὴ μαλακισθέντες πρὸς τὸ παρὸν αὐτίκα, iii. 40, 10. δεδιότες—ο τε δῆμος μὴ μαλακίζηται, vi. 29, 3 n.
 μάλιστα· μάλιστα μὲν—εἰ δὲ μὴ—interposed between πρῶτον,—ἔπειτα, i. 32, 1 n. ἐσ διακοσίους—μάλιστα iii. 20, 1 n. ὁμοία τοῖς μάλιστα τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ,—φονικώτατόν ἔστι, vii. 29, 4 n.
 μᾶλλον οὐδέ—μᾶλλον η οὐ—, ii. 62, 2 n.
 μᾶλλον η οὐ, iii. 36, 3. μᾶλλον referring to an adj. (χαλεπὰ) in the preceding clause, iii. 82, 2 n. οὐχ ἥκιστα, ἐπὶ ἃς μᾶλλον πλέομεν, vi. 20, 3 Sch. ἔνυμφορὰ—μᾶλλον ἐτέρας ἀδόκητός τε καὶ δεινή. vii. 29, 5 n.
 μαντεία and μαντεῖον, difference between, ii. 47, 5 n.
 μαντική· μαντικήν τε καὶ χρησμούς καὶ ὅσα τοιαῦτα μετ' ἐλπίδων λυμαίνεται. v. 103, 2 n.

μάντις ὡς οἱ μάντεις ἐξηγοῦντο, vii. 50, 4 n.

μαρτυρομαι· δεόμεθα δὲ, καὶ μαρτυρόμεθα ἄμα—ὅτι—, vi. 80, 3. Εὔμολπιδῶν καὶ Κηρύκων περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν —μαρτυρομένων, viii. 53, 2 n.

μάστος· σίτον—ἐκπέμπειν—μεμαγμένον—ἀλφίτων, iv. 16, 1 n.

μαχαιροφόρος· τῶν ὀρεινῶν Θρακῶν—τῶν — μαχαιροφόρων, ii. 96, 2 n.

Θρακῶν τῶν μαχαιροφόρων, vii. 27, 1 n.

μάχη· αὐτοκράτωρ μ. iv. 126, 5 n.

μάχιμος· ὁμολογουμένως νῦν βαρβάρων τμαχιμωτάτους,† vi. 90, 3 n.

μέγας· in the sense of *high* opp. to βραχύς, in τὸ μὲν μέγα οἰκοδόμημα, —ἀπὸ τοῦ βραχέος τείχους—τὸ μέγα τείχος, ii. 76, 3 n. ἐρύματος μείζονος προσπεριβαλλομένου, viii. 40, 3 n.; see also βραχύς.

μέγεθος· βοῆς μεγέθει ἀφόρητοι, iv. 126, 5 n. ὡς ἐπὶ μεγέθει, vii. 30, 4 n.; see n. 29, 3. πόλεστι—καὶ τναῦς καὶ ἵππους καὶ μεγέθη ἔχουσαις,† vii. 55, 2 nn.

μέγιστος· τὰ μέγιστα, iv. 126, 1 n.

μεθεκτέον· οὕτε μεθεκτέον τῶν πραγμάτων πλείστιν ἡ πεντακισχιλίοις, viii. 65, 3 n.

μεθίστημι· μεταστήσοντάς ποι ἄλλοσε ἄγειν, iv. 48, 1 n.

μελιτώ· μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην, iv. 26, 8 n.

μέλλησις· τῇ μελλήσει ἀμυνόμενοι, i. 69, 7 n. ὄκνος τις καὶ μέλλησις ἐνεγένετο, vii. 49, 5 n.

μέλλω· καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον δέκα τούτων αὐτοὶ ἔμελλον πέμπειν, viii. 6, 5 n. infinitive after it omitted, τεταγμένοι ὥσπερ ἔμελλον, sc. τάσσεσθαι, iv. 93, 3 n. ὡς μέλλουσα, Σάμος θᾶσσον ἐτειχίσθη, viii. 51, 2 n.

μεμπτός· καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ὑμῖν μὴ μεμπτῶν γεγενημένων, vii. 15, 1 n.

μέμφομαι· ὀνπερ ἐκείνοις ἐμεμφάμην ἀπηλλάχθαι, i. 143, 3 n. signification of μέμφομαι, n. vii. 15, 1.

μέν· its position determines the sense of a passage, ii. 89, 7 n. μὲν—δὲ, with the whole chapter intervening, i. 20, 1 n. μὲν—δέ· long interval between; πρὸς μὲν—βαρβάρους δέ, n. iv. 126, 1-3. μὲν—δὲ not expressing contrast, but merely order and division, iv. 87, 1 n. ἀκούσιος μὲν—νομίζων δὲ, not only—but, vi. 8, 4 n. μὲν—δέ· varied construction of clauses with, viii. 78 n. ὅσοι μὲν —οἱ δὲ, viii. 95, 6 n. μὲν followed by τε instead of δὲ, iii. 46, 2 n. vi. 31, 3 n. followed by καὶ τότε, v. 71, n. 1, 2. μὲν, implying ὅμως δέ· ὃ δὲ ἄκων μὲν εἶπεν—, vi. 25, 2 n. μέντοι· οὐ μέντοι ἀλλὰ καὶ, v. 43, 2 n. καὶ δέδοικα μέντοι, vi. 38, 2 n.

μένων· τοῦ ὑπαπένειαι πλέον ἡ τοῦ μένοντος, v. 9, 4 n.

μέρος· ἔνυήεσαν τὰ δύο μέρη, ii. 10, 2 n. 47, 2 n. iii. 15, 2. δύο μερῶν τῶν ἐς χρῆσιν φανερῶν, ii. 62, 2 n. μεῖζον μέρος νέμοντες τῷ μὴ βούλεσθαι, iii. 3, 1 n. καθ' ὅσον—μέρος referred to by τούτῳ, and afterwards by αὐτῶν, iv. 18, 4 n. ἐν φῷ μέρει εἰσὶν, iv. 98, 4 n. δῆμον ἔνυπταν ὀνομάσθαι, δλιγαρχίαν δὲ μέρος, vi. 39, 1 Sch. μέρει τινὶ τῶν βαρβάρων, i. 1, 2 n. μέρος τι φθείρασα ἡ λοιμώδης νόσος, 23, 4 n. ἀπὸ —τοῦ Αἰτωλικοῦ παθοῦς ὃ διὰ τὴν ὑλην μέρος τι ἐγένετο, iv. 30, 1 n. opp. δλιγοι—μέρος δέ τι, vii. 30, 2. opp. ἐς ἔλκοσι μάλιστα—μέρος τι ἀπαναλόθη § 3 n. ἔνυεσώσαμεν ὑμᾶς τε τὸ μέρος καὶ ὑμᾶς αὐτούς· i. 74, 4 n. ὡς καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου ἔνυφορὰν τὸ μέρος ἔσται ὃ πόλεμος. i. 127, 2 n. ὅπως μὴ—τὴν ἐκείνου πόλιν τὸ μέρος βλάψωσιν. ii. 67, 2 n. ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει, iv. 11, 3 n. οὐκ ἀπὸ μέρους τὸ πλεῖον—ἢ ἀπ' ἀρετῆς, ii. 37, 2 n. ἄγειν—σιτοποιοὺς ἐκ τῶν μυλώνων πρὸς μέρος ἡναγκασμένους ἐμμίσθους, vi. 22, n.

μέσος· its military use without the

article, ii. 81, 3 n. iv. 31, 2 n. 96, 3 n. τὰ—μέσα τῶν πολιτῶν, iii. 83, 19 n. Ἀριστογείτων, ἀνὴρ τῶν ἀστῶν, μέσος πολίτης, vi. 54, 2 n. μέσῳ δικαιοτῆ ἐπιτρέπειν iv. 83, 3 Sch. n. ὑπὸ τῶν διὰ μέσου κωλυθέντες, καὶ διδαχθέντες μὴ—, viii. 75, 1 n.

μετὰ I. with gen. c. μ. τοῦ γυμνάζεσθαι, i. 6, 5. μ. τοῦ μαλακισθῆναι, ii. 43, 6 n. οἱ μ. τούτων=οἱ ἔνυμοροι αὐτοῖς, ii. 81, 3 n. μετ' Ἀρριβαίου—γεγένηνται iv. 125, 1 n. οὐ μ. τοῦ πλήθους ὑμῶν, iii. 66, 2 n. denoting concert or complicity, οὐ μετὰ τοῦ πλήθους ὑμῶν εἰσελθόντες, iii. 66, 2 n. μὴ μετὰ Ἀθηναίων σφᾶς βούλωνται Λακεδαιμόνιοι δονλώσασθαι, v. 29, 3. ὅπως—ἡ κατὰ θάλασσαν σφᾶς μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παγωγὴ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ὠφελῇ, 82, 5. ἐβώνων ως—οὐδὲν εἴη αὐτῶν ὅτι οὐ μετ' ἐκείνου ἐπράχθη, vi. 28, 2. τοὺς —φύσει ἔνγγενεis μετὰ τῶν ἔχθιστων διαφθείραι, vi. 79, 2. καὶ Ὑπέρβολόν τε—ἀποκτείνουσι μετὰ Χαρμίνου τε —καὶ τινῶν τῶν παρὰ σφίσιν Ἀθηναίων,—καὶ ἄλλα μετ' αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ἔννέπραξαν, viii. 73, 3 n.

II. with acc. c. its original signification, and etymological connection, i. 138, 4 n. μετὰ χείρας ἔχοι, ib.

μεταβολή· τῶν πολιτειῶν τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδοχάς. vi. 17, 2 n. καὶ ὅσα ἐπὶ μεταβολῆ τις ἡ στρατιώτης ἦ ἔμπορος ἔχων ἐπλει, vi. 31, 5 n.

μεταγιγνώσκω· μεταγνῶναι—τὰ προδεδογμένα, iii. 40, 3 n.

μεταλαμβάνω· πολιτείας μ. iii. 55, 4 n.

μεταμέλει· φ μετέμελεν, iii. 4, 4 n.

μετανίσταμαι· ἡ Ἐλλὰς ἔτι μετανίστατο τε καὶ κατῳκίζετο, i. 12, 1 n.

μεταξύ· τὸ οὖν μ. τοῦτο, iii. 21, 3 n.

μεταπέμπω· στρατιάν τε μεταπέμπων ἐκ τῶν ἔγγὺς ἔνυμάχων, iv. 30, 3. αὐτῶν τῶν Λακ. μεταπεμψάντων, vi.

88, 9 n. εἰ μὴ—σφᾶς μεταπέμψου-

σιν, vii. 8, 1. ἀλλ' ἡ τούτους μεταπέμπειν δέον ἡ—, 15, 1. ἡν οὐδ' ἀν μετέπεμψαν οἱ Σ. vii. 42, 3.

μεταπίπτω· ἐπειδὴ τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν ὑστέρῳ μεταπεσόντα ὑπὸ τοῦ δῆμου ἐκακούτο, viii. 68, 2 n.

μεταποιέομας· οἱ ἀρετῆς τι μεταποιούμενοι, ii. 51, 7 n.

μετάστασις· ὑπ' ἐλαχίστων γενομένη ἐκ στάσεως μετάστασις, iv. 74, 3 n.

μέτεστι· ως οὐ μετὸν αὐτοῖς Ἐπιδάμνου, i. 28, 1 n.

μετέχω with gen. c. αἰδὼς σωφροσύνης πλείστον μετέχει, i. 84, 5 n. τὸ εὐηθεῖς, οὐ τὸ γενναῖον πλείστον μετέχει, iii. 83, 1 n. τῆς ἵσης καὶ ὁμοίας μετέχοντα, iv. 105, 2 n. τοῦτο μὲν ἀν καὶ ἵσον καὶ πλέον—ηπερ τὸ τῆς πόλεως πλῆθος μετασχεῖν, vi. 40, 1 n. Sch. καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ἡμετέρας—μετείχετε. vii. 63, 3 n. τῶν τε πεντακισχελίων ὅτι πάντες ἐν τῷ μέρει μεθέξουσι, viii. 86, 3 n. τῇ—αὐτονόμῳ οἰκήσει μετείχον, this dative explained, ii. 16, 1 n.

μετέωρος· Ἐλλὰς—μετέωρος ἡν, ii. 8, 1 n. ἀπὸ τοῦ μετεώρου, ii. 77, 3 n.

μέτριος· μετρίᾳ ἐσθῆτι, i. 6, 4 n. πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἥσσους μέτριος v. 111, 5 Sch.

μετρίως· χαλεπὸν—τὸ μ. εἰπεῖν, ii. 35, 3 n.

μέτρον· κωπήρει πλοίῳ, ἐς πεντακόσια τάλαντα ἄγοντι μέτρα. iv. 118, 4 n.

μέχρι· μέχρι—τοῦδε ὠρίσθω, as a condensed expression, i. 71, 5 n. μέχρι Γρααιῶν—ώριζετο, ii. 96, 3 n. μέχρι, as a conjunction, usually begins a sentence, iv. 4, 1 n. ἐνεῖναι γάρ καὶ νῆσους ἀπάσας πάλιν δουλεύειν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Λοκροὺς καὶ τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν, viii. 43, 3. ἐν τούτῳ Ἐλλήσποντός τε ἀν ἡν αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἰωνία καὶ αἱ νῆσοι καὶ τὰ μέχρι Εύβοίας καὶ ως εἰπεῖν ἡ Ἀθηναίων ἀρχὴ πᾶσα. viii. 96, 4 n.

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μηδέ· ἀλλὰ μηδ', two uses of, in ἀλλὰ μηδ' ἐλασσοῦν—, οὐχ ὅπως ζημιοῦν ἀλλὰ μηδ' ἀτιμάζειν. iii. 42, 7 n. μηδὲ instead of οὐδέ· marks a sentence as partaking of the character of *oratio obliqua*, iv. 32, 4 n.

μηδέτερος· reason for writing μηδ' ἐτέρων in οἱ μὲν μηδετέρων ὄντες ἔνυμαχοι, viii. 2, 1 n.

μηκύνω· τοὺς δὲ λόγους μακροτέρους—μηκυνοῦμεν, iv. 17, 2 n.

μήκων· μήκωνα μεμελιτωμένην, iv. 26, 8 n.

μήν· τοῦ πρὸ τοῦ Καρνείου μηνὸς ἔξελ-

θόντες τετράδι φθίνοντος, v. 54, 3 n. μήτε· μήθ' ὡς=καὶ ὡς οὐκ—, i. 82, 1 n.

μηχανάομαι· τὰ τοιαῦτα μηχανωμένους, vi. 38, 4 Sch.

μικρός· ὡς μικρὸν μεγάλῳ εἰκάσαι, iv. 36, 3 n.

μισθός· ἐπέστησαν τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου βουλευταῖς οὖσιν ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ, καὶ εἰπον αὐτοῖς ἔξιέναι λαβοῦσι τὸν μισθόν· viii. 69, 4; cf. n. 65, 3.

μισθοφορέω· μήτε ἀρχὴν ἀρχεῖν μηδεμίαν ἔτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόσμου μήτε μισθοφορεῖν, viii. 67, 3; cf. n. 65, 3.

μισθοφορητέον· ὡς οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἀλλος ἢ τοὺς στρατευομένους, viii. 65, 3 n.

μημεῖον·=μηῆμα, i. 138, 8 n. περιέρχαντες αὐτοῦ τὸ μημεῖον, v. 11, 1 n.

μηνήμη· ἄγραφος μν. παρ' ἑκάστῳ τῆς γνώμης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ ἔργου, ii. 43, 3 n. τὴν παρακέλευσιν τῆς μηνήμης ἀγαθοῖς οὖσιν ἐποιοῦντο, v. 69, 2 n. μοῖρα· Πελοποννήσου τῶν πέντε τὰς δύο μοίρας νέμονται, i. 10, 2 n. τῶν δύο μοιρῶν, *two thirds*, i. 74, 1 n.

μόριον· ἐν βραχεῖ μορίῳ ἡμέρας, i. 85, 1. ἐν βραχεῖ μὲν μορίῳ σκοπούσι τι τῶν κοινῶν, i. 141, 8 n. πολλοστὸν μόριον αὐτῆς, vi. 86, 4 n. βραχεῖ μορίῳ τῆς δαπάνης, viii. 45, 3 n.

μυθώδης· τὰ πολλὰ ὑπὸ χρόνου αὐτῶν ἀπίστως ἐπὶ τὸ μυθώδες ἐκνευκηκότα, i. 21, 1 n.

μυριοφόρος· προσαγαγόντες—ναῦν μυριοφόρον αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθ. vii. 25, 6 n.

Manuscripts, their authority of little weight in places relating to the geography of countries imperfectly known, ii. 96, 3 n. tampering of the copyists with manuscripts; their omission of relatives which are indispensable to the construction; remarks on this; οἱ, iii. 37, 2 n. δ, iv. 10, 3 n. proof of the early cor-

ruption of all the MSS. of Thucydides, as regards the change of Μέθαρα into Μεθώνη, iv. 45, 2 n; cf. n. viii. 101, 1. confusion in MSS. of ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς in all their cases, n. iv. 87, 1. omission in MSS. of words recurring after a short interval, n. iv. 118, 2. readings of MSS. patched to hide gaps in older MSS. n. iv. 63, 2.

Middle future used as passive, *τιμήσονται*, ii. 87, 11 n. middle (or reflective) voice used with reflexive pronouns; *σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βεβαιώσασθαι*, i. 33, 3. ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς—δικαιώσεσθε, iii. 40, 5. this pleonasm compared with that of the preposition out of composition following a verb compounded with it, iii. 40, 5 n.

Mood, transition from the indicative to the subjunctive, *οἴτινες—ἔθεντο—τόν τε πόλεμον νομίσωσι*, iv. 18, 4 n. interchange of moods in *oratio obliqua*; indicative and optative, *ὅτι ἔσοιτο—καὶ ὅτι—ἐνδέξονται*, viii. 50, 1 n; see also *Transition*, and the *Moods* under their names.

N.

ναός: Attic *νεώς*, see *νέως*.

ναύάγιον: τὰ ναυάγια προσαγαγόμενοι, viii. 106, 4 n. ἀνελέσθαι (i. 54, 4. ii. 92, 5. vii. 72, 1.) and ἀνελκύσθαι (vii. 23, 4.) τὰ ναυάγια, n. viii. 106, 4. *ναυαρχία*: Ἀστύοχος ἐπῆλθεν, φέρε ἔγιγνετο ἡδη πᾶσα ἡ ναυαρχία. viii. 20, 1 n.

ναυκράτωρ: ναυκράτορες γάρ ἐσόμεθα καὶ ἔνυπάντων Σικελιωτῶν. vi. 18, 5 n.

ναυλοχέω: εἴκοσι ναῦς, αἷς εἰρητο περὶ τε Λοκροὺς καὶ Ῥήγιον καὶ τὴν προσβολὴν τῆς Σικελίας ναυλοχεῖν αὐτάς. vii. 4, 7 n.

ναύσταθμος: ν.—πλοίων καὶ ἀγορᾶς, an incorrect expression as regards ἀγορᾶς, iii. 6, 2 n.

ναύτης: τοὺς ναύτας—ἀπλιστεν, iv. 9, 1 n.

ναυτικός: ναυτικῆς καὶ οὐκ ἡπειρώτιδος τῆς ἔνυμαχίας, i. 35, 5 n.

νεανίσκος: οἱ τετρακόσιοι,—καὶ οἱ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν μετ' αὐτῶν Ἐλληνες νεανίσκοι, viii. 69, 4 n.

νεκρός: ἔνυκομίσαντες δὲ τοὺς ἁυτῶν νεκρούς, vi. 71, 1 n.

νέμω: τὸ ἵσον νέμετε, i. 71, 1 n. τὰ ἕδια ἐξ ἵσου νέμοντες, i. 120, 2 n. τὰ ἵσα νέμων, vi. 16, 4 Sch. μεῖζον μέρος νέμοντες τῷ μὴ βούλεσθαι, iii. 3, 1 n. οἴκτῳ πλέον νείμαντες, 48, 1. τοῖς Ἀθ. ἔλασσον δοκῶσι νείμαι, vi. 88, 1 n. μηδετέρους οἰκεῖν τὸ χωρίον ἀλλὰ κοινῇ νέμειν, v. 42, 1 n. ἔνεμον κατὰ κράτος τὴν πόλιν. viii. 70, 1 n.

νέος: ἡλικίᾳ μὲν ὅν ἔτι τότε νέος ὡς ἐν ἄλλῃ πόλει, v. 43, 2 n. comparative, νεωτέρου ἔτι, iii. 26, 2 n. νεώτερος ἐσ τὸ ἄρχειν, vi. 12, 2. καὶ δῆτα,—τί καὶ βούλεσθε, ὡ νεώτερος; vi. 38, 5 Sen.

νέω: νήσαντας, sc. πυράν, ii. 52, 5 n.

νεώριον i. 108, 4. iii. 74, 2. 92, 10. vii. 22, 1, 2. distinguished from

νεωσοῖκος, and ἐπίνειον, n. vii. 25, 5.

νέως = choir, or chapel, n. i. 134, 2. νεῶν ἑκατόμποδον λίθινον φύκοδόμησαν, iii. 68, 4 n. distinction between *νέως* and *ἱερόν*, iv. 90, 2 n.

νεωσοῖκος: περὶ τῶν σταυρῶν—οὓς οἱ Συρακ. πρὸ τῶν παλαιῶν νεωσοῖκων κατέπηξαν, vii. 25, 5 n. ναῦς οὐχ ὄρῶντες ἐν τοῖς νεωσοῖκοις ικανάς, viii. 1, 2. distinguished from ἐπίνειον and *νεώριον*, vii. 25, 5 n.

νεωτερίζω: whether active or neuter, iv. 76, 5 n.

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νησίδιον: ἐν τῷ νησιδίῳ—τῷ πρὸ τοῦ Πλλημυρίου, vii. 23, 4 n. ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐσ τὸ νησιδίον ὄρμιζονται, viii. 11, 1 n.

νῆσος: τοὺς διμήρους—τοὺς ἐν ταῖς

νήσοις κειμένους, vi. 61, 3 n; cf. *Islands* in Hist. Index.

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νόμιστις· τῆς ἀνθρωπείας τῶν μὲν ἐς τὸ θεῖον *νομίσεως*, v. 105, 1 n. Sch.

νόμος· distinction between *νόμοι* and *Ψηφίσματα*, iii. 36, 4 n. 37, 3 n. ἄγραφος *v. n.* to iii. 37, 3. *v. γεγραμμένος*, ib. n. τῶν νόμων σοφώτεροι, iii. 37, 4 n. κατὰ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νόμους κατώκισαν, iii. 34, 5 n. ὁ δὲ *νόμος τοῖς Ἐλλησι μὴ κτείνειν τούτους*, iii. 58, 3 n. ἐν τῷ Ὁλυμπιακῷ νόμῳ, v. 49, 1 n. τὸ μὲν λύειν τοὺς νόμους, vi. 14, n.

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νουμηνία· *νουμηνίᾳ* κατὰ σελήνην, ii. 28 n.

νῦν· ὡς γε νῦν ἔχουσι,—. νῦν μὲν γάρ —, vi. 11, 2 n.

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Negation prefixed to the second of two particulars implied of the first, καὶ αἱ Φοίνισται νῆσοις οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης τέως πον ἥκον, viii. 99, 1 n. verb implying a negation followed by a positive expression, coupled by καὶ with a negative; παύσαντες τὴν φλόγα καὶ τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν ἔγγὺς τὴν ὄλκαδα, vii. 53, 4 n.

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Nominative, instead of the case required by the construction, *ἐν ἔθνεσι τοσούσισθε*, Καρία—Δωρῆς—Ιωνία, ii. 9, 5. *τῇ τε πρότερον ἀμαθίᾳ—, τὸ ἀντίπτωρον χυγκροῦσαι*, vii. 36, 5 n. *τῆς δοκήσεως προσγεγενημένης—τὸ κρατίστους εἶναι*, 67, 1 n. *ἥν τε πάντα ὄμοῦ ἀκοῦσαι, ὀλοφυρμός, Βοή*, vii. 71, 5 n. instead of *ὑπὸ* and a genitive, *ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων ἐπολεμέιτο*, *'Αθηναῖοι μὲν—*, iv. 23, 2 n. instead of gen. agreeing with *τῶν Πελοπ.* preceding; probable reason of this, viii. 104, 4 n. instead of a dative, *ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς—τάναλαβόντες†—*, vii. 74, 1 n. following an accusative of the same subject, *ἐπιθυμοῦντας τὸν Λακεδαιμονίους—ἥγουμενοι—*, v. 36, 1 n. following a genitive of the same subject, *ἥν αὐτῶν ἡ διάνοια—κρατυνάμενοι*, iv. 52, 3 n. anomalous construction of a nominative,

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Notoriety indicated by the definite article, i. 103, 5 n.

Noun, instead of pronoun, *αὐτὸν* *'Αθηναῖοις = αὐτὸν* *έαντοις*, v. 18, 5 n. καὶ (οἱ *'Αθηναῖοι) τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις* ηδὴ *εὐπροφάσιστον* μᾶλλον *τὴν αἵτιαν* *ἐς τὸν* *'Αθηναῖον* (= *ἐς έαντοὺς*) *τοῦ ἀμύνεσθαι ἐποίησαν*. vi. 105, 2.

Number of Verb suited to either of two nominatives, iv. 26, 5 n.

Number, adjectives of, denoting a part of a whole number have an article prefixed, i. 116, 1 n.

Numbers, corruption of in MSS., viii. 104, 2 n.

Ξ.

ξεναγός· Λακεδαιμονίων — οἱ ξεναγοὶ ἔκαστης πόλεως, ii. 75, 3 n.

ξενηλασία· ἥν καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ξενηλασίας μὴ ποιῶσι, i. 144, 2 n. οὐκ *ἔστιν* *ὄτε ξενηλασίας ἀπείργομέν τινα* *ἥ μαθήματος* *ἥ θεάματος*, ii. 39, 2 n.

ξενικός· τὸν μισθοφόρον δχλον τὸν ξενικόν, iii. 109, 2. *κανύς τε τρεῖς καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα μάλιστα* *ἥν ταῖς ξενικαῖς*, vii. 42, 1. *Τισσαφέρνους τι ξενικὸν* *ἐπικουρικόν*, viii. 25, 2 n. *ξενικὸν* and *ἐπικουρικὸν* distinguished, ib. n.

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(sc. ξένος), ii. 13, 1 n.

ξυγγενῆς[·] μετὰ Λακ. καὶ Βοιωτῶν ξυγ-
γενῶν ὄντων, iii. 2, 3 n. Ἀναξάνδρου
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iii. 40, 1 n.

ξυγγνώμων[·] ξυγγ. ἔστε τῆς ἀδικίας κο-
λάζεσθαι τοῖς ὑπάρχονσι προτέροις, ii.
74, 3 n. ξυγγνώμων used passively,
iii. 40, 2 n. iv. 98, 6 n.

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γραφέας αὐτοκράτορας, viii. 67, 1 n.

ξυγγραφή[·] χρόνους—προύθεντο ἄνευ
ξυγγραφῆς, v. 35, 3 n.

ξυγγράφω[·] ξυνεχώρησαν ἐφ' οἷς ἡξίουν,
καὶ ξυνεγράψαντο. v. 41, 3 Sch.

ξυγκαλέω[·] ξυγκ. παρεῖναι, ii. 10, 3 n.

ξύγκειμαι[·] κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα, iii. 70,
3 n. οὐκ ἀπὸ ταύτομάτου, ἐκ δὲ ἀν-
δρῶν, οὕτε ἀεὶ τάδε κινοῦσι ξύγκει-
ται. vi. 36, 2 Sch.

ξυγκλήω[·] ξυνέκληη γὰρ διὰ μέσου[·] v.
64, 4 n. τούτους ξυγκλῆσαι, v. 72,
1 n. τὸ διάκενον καὶ οὐ ξυγκλησθέν,
§ 3 n. ξυνέκλησαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς
τὸν Κολωνόν, viii. 67, 2 n.

ξυγκοινόμαι[·] καὶ τὰ πράγματα πάντα
καὶ τὰ ἀποβησόμενα ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων
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ὅξεως^ς ὅξεως—τι λέγοντος, iii. 38, 4 n. ὅξύς^ς τὸ—ἐμπλήκτως ὅξύ, iii. 82, 7 n. ὅπα^ς ὅπα καὶ δικαιότατα δοκῇ τοῖς Π. v. 77, 6 n. ὅπα καὶ δικαιότατα κρίναντας, 79, 3 n.

ὅπη^ς wherever, iii. 1, 2 n.

ὅπλιζω^ς ὁ Σάλαιθος—ὅπλιζει τὸν δῆμον πρότερον ψιλὸν ὄντα, iii. 27, 2. τὴν^τ Ερεσον ἀποστήσας καὶ ὅπλισας, viii. 23, 4 n.

ὅπλον^ς προεξιόντας τῶν ὅπλων, iii. 1, 2 n. θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα, ii. 2, 5 n. iv. 44, 1 n. προσκαλῶν ἐκάστους κατὰ λόχους, ὅπως μὴ ἀθρόοι ἐκλίποιεν τὰ ὅπλα, iv. 91 n. τὰ ὅπλα κείμενα, iv. 130, 3 n. ἐν ὅπλοις τῶν πολιτῶν τὸν τὴν πομπὴν πέμψαντας ἀθρόους γενέσθαι^ς vi. 56, 2 n. καὶ τινα μίαν νύκτα καὶ κατέδαρθον ἐν Θησείῳ—ἐν ὅπλοις, vi. 61, 2 n. ἐφ' ὅπλοις ποιούμενοι, viii. 28, 2 n; cf. viii. 69, 1, 2 n. ἐς τὰ ὅπλα λέναι, viii. 92, 6 n. αὐλίζεσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ὅπλων ἐν τῇ πόλει, vi. 64, 3 n. ὅπλα=spears and shields, ii. 2, 5 n. ἄνευ ὅπλων, ii. 81, 9 n. ὅπλον=ἀσπίς^ς ὅπλα μέντοι ἔτι πλείω ἡ κατὰ τὸν νεκροὺς ἐλήφθη^ς vii. 45, 2 n. εἴναι δὲ αὐτῶν (sc. τῶν πεντακισχιλίων) ὅπόσοι καὶ ὅπλα παρέχονται^ς viii. 97, 1 n.

ὅπόσος^ς τὰ χρήματα Τισσαφέρνει ἀπο-

δοῦναι, ὅπόσα ἀν λάβωσιν. viii. 58, 6 n.

ὅποσοσοῦν^ς εἰ καὶ ὅποσοιοῦν τολμήσειαν, vi. 56, 3 n.

ὅπως^ς how, with fut. indicative; in order that, with a view to, admits the subj. aorist, ii. 60, 1 n. οὐχ ὅπως—ἄλλα μηδ', iii. 42, 7 n. οὐχ ὅπως — ἀλλὰ καὶ, i. 35, 4. ὅπως ἔτυχε τῷ, v. 20, 2 n. ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδώσουσι—, v. 36, 2 n. ὅπως μὴ—with i. aor. subj. Dawes' canon concerning it; with fut. indic. i. 82, 5 n. ὅπως μὴ οὐκ—with i. aor. subj. iii. 57, 1. ὅπως μὴ and μὴ ὅπως of different significations, vi. 18, 2 n.

ὅπωσοῦν^ς, probably=ὅτιοῦν^ς ἦν τι—ὅπωσοῦν, i. 77, 3 n. δ δὲ Δημοσθέης περὶ μὲν τοῦ προσκαθῆσθαι οὐδ' ὅπωσοῦν ἐνεδέχετο^ς vii. 49, 2 n. ἐπιστεῖλαντες παντὶ τρόπῳ, ὅστις καὶ ὅπωσοῦν ἀνεκτὸς, ἔνυαλλαγῆναι πρὸς τὸν Λακ. viii. 90, 2.

ὅράω^ς ὡς ἔώρα τὰς ναῦς πολλὰς (sc. οὖσας) τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς Χίου, viii. 16, 2 n.

ὅργάω^ς Λακεδαιμονίων ὅργωντων, iv. 108, 5 n. ὅργωντες κρίνειν τὰ πράγματα, viii. 2, 2 n. ὡς ἔκαστος ὥργητο, ii. 21, 3 n.

ὅργή^ς τῇ ὥρῃ οὔτω χαλεπῇ ἐχρῆτο ἐς πάντας, i. 130, 2 n. εἰδὼς τὸν ἀνθρώπους οὐ τῇ αὐτῇ ὥρῃ ἀναπειθομένους τε πολεμεῖν καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ πράσσοντας, i. 140, 1 n. πρὸς ὥργήν τι ἀντειπεῖν, ii. 65, 8 n. ὥργὴν ἦν τινα τύχητε—ζημιοῦτε, iii. 43, 5 n. ὥργῃ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, 45, 4 n. Ἀστύοχον εἶναι αἴτιον, ἐπιφέροντα ὥργὰς Τισσαφέρνει διὰ ἴδια κέρδη. viii. 83, 3 Sch. n.

ὅργίζομαι^ς ὁ ὥργισθεὶς περὶ αὐτὸν (sc. πόλεμον), i. 122, 2 n.

ὅρέγομαι^ς ἀεὶ γὰρ τοῦ πλέονος ἐλπίδι ὥρέγονται, iv. 17, 4 n.

ὅρθιος^ς Φλιάσιοι ὥρθιον ἐτέραν ἐπορεύοντο^ς v. 58, 4 n.

δρθόομαι· τῷ δρθουμένῳ αὐτοῦ πι-
στεύοντες ἐπάρεσθαι, iv. 18, 4 Sch.

δρθρος· ἀμα δρθρῷ—νυκτὸς ἔτι οὔσης,
iii. 112, 4 n. νυκτὸς ἔτι καὶ περὶ
δρθρον, iv. 110, 2; cf. ἔτι νυκτὰ καὶ
αὐτὸ τὸ περίορθρον, ii. 3, 4.

δρίζομαι· μέχρι—τοῦδε ὡρίσθω, a con-
densed expression, i. 71, 5 n. μέχρι—
—Γραΐων—ώριστο, ii. 96, 3 n. ἐ^s
τὸ—ἡδονὴν ἔχον δρίζοντες, iii. 82,
17 n.

δρκιον· τὸ δρκιον ἡ μὴν ἔάσειν ἄρχειν
ὅπῃ ἀν ἐπίστωται, vi. 72, 4 n.

δρκιος· θεοὺς τοὺς—δρκίονες, ii. 71,
6 n.

δρκος· δρκον διδόναι compared with
δίκας δ. p. i. 28, 2. δρκοι—ξυναλλα-
γῆς, ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα πρὸς τὸ ἀπορον
ἐκατέρῳ διδόμενοι, unusual sense of
δρκοι—διδόμενοι, iii. 82, 14 n. οὕτε
δρκος φοβερός, iii. 83, 1 n. ὁμινύ-
των δὲ τὸν ἐπιχώριον δρκον ἐκάτεροι
τὸν μέγιστον ἐξ ἔκαστης πόλεως. v.
18, 9 n. τὸν δὲ δρκον ἀνανεοῦσθαι
κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀμφοτέρους ib. nn.

δρμάομαι· military sense of, ἐκ πόλεως
δρμώμενοι, iii. 31, 1 n. οὕτως ὡς
ἔκαστος ωρμητο. v. 1 n. ὀσπερ δρ-
μητο, viii. 23, 1 n. ωρμημένων αὐ-
τῶν, viii. 11, 3 n. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος—
ωρμητο ἐς τὸ βοηθεῖν. 40 fin. τὸ δὲ
πλέον καὶ ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν—δρμητο
ἐς τὸ καταλύσαι τὴν δημοκρατίαν. 47,
fin. οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὴν τῆς Χίου κακου-
μένης βοήθειαν μᾶλλον ωρμητο, 60,
2. τοῖς τε πλείστοις δρμητο ἐπιτί-
θεσθαι. 73, 3. ωρμημένων τῶν ἐν
Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων πλεῖν ἐπὶ σφᾶς αὐ-
τοὺς, 86, 4.

δρμίω and δρμίζω frequently con-
founded in the MSS. iv. 75, 2 n.

δρμή· ὅπως τῇ παρούσῃ δρμῇ τοῦ πε-
ραινεσθαι, ὥν ἐνεκα ἥλθον, μὴ βραδεῖς
γένωνται. vii. 43, 5 Sch. n.

δρος· οἰσπερ νῦν δροις χρωμένοις πρὸς
ἡμᾶς, vi. 13 n.

δροφή· δροφαῖς καὶ θυρώμασι. iii.
68, 4. ἀναβάντες — ἐπὶ τὸ τέγος—

καὶ διελόντες τὴν δροφήν, iv. 48, 2 n.
δροφος· τοῦ—οἰκήματος τὸν δροφον
ἀφειλον, i. 134, 4 n.

δσ· used as a demonstrative pronoun
after καὶ· καὶ οἱ ὑποστρέψοντες ἡμύ-
νοντο, iv. 33, 2 n. οἱ is the nom. to
four futures including ἐπαξόμεθα in
iv. 64, 3 n. followed by a complete
sentence; δ=δπον δ τοῖς ἀλλοις
ἀμαθία μὲν θράσος, λογισμὸς δὲ ὄκνου
φέρει, ii. 40, 4 n. iii. 12, 1 n. ἐν δ
resolvable into a demonstrative with
conjunction, viii. 72, 1 n.

δσιος· its opposite significations, i.
71, 7. distinction between it and
ιερός, ib. ii. 52, 3 n.

δσος· δσα μὲν κ. τ. λ. i. 22, 1 n. δσα
μὴ, an adverbial phrase, limiting
the preceding proposition, i. 111,
2 n. iv. 16, 1 n. οὐχ δσον οὐκ—
ἀλλ' οὐδ', iv. 62, 2 Sch. καθ' δσον
ἄν τις αὐτοῦ μέρος βούληται μεταχει-
ρίζειν, iv. 18, 4 n. ταμείεσθαι ἐς
δσον βονδόμεθα δρχειν, vi. 18, 3.
καθ' δσον δέ τι ιμίν—ξυμφέρει, τού-
τῳ ἀπολαβόντες χρήσασθε, vi. 87, 3 n.
πλὴν καθ' δσον εἰ—, 88, 1 n. dative
δσφ· δσφ καὶ περὶ πλείστον καὶ διὰ
πλείστον δόξαν ἀρετῆς μελετῶσιν. vi.
11, 6. ἔμοιγε ἀξιῶ ιμᾶς—χρῆσθαι—
δσφ τὰ μὲν Ἀθηναίων οίδα, τὰ δὲ ιμί-
τερα ἥκαζον vi. 92, 4. after a com-
parative; οὐχ δσσον—δσφ—, iii.
45, 6. v. 90. κινδύνους—βεβαιοτέ-
ρους ἡ ἐς ἀλλοις νομιεῖν, δσφ—, 108.
καὶ αὐτὸς οὐδειὸς ἀν χείρον, δσφ καὶ
τλοιδορήσαιμι† vi. 89, 6 n. δσος
after τοσοῦτος, vii. 28, 3 n. δσα
πρὸς τοὺς θεούς, viii. 70, 1 n. δσον
καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἐνεκα, viii. 92, 9 n.
ἀποθάντες ἐς Ἐπίδαυρον τὸν Λιμηράν
καὶ Πρασιάς καὶ δσα ἀλλα, vi. 105,
2 n.

δσπερ· ὅπερ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοὶ οἵτοι
—ηνέηθσαν, vi. 33, 6 n. ἀπερ δεό-
μενοι ἀν ἐπεκαλεῖσθε, ταῦτα — νῦν
παρακελευομένους — φαίνεσθαι. vi.
48. 4 n.

δοτέον· τὰ δὲ ὁστᾶ—κομισθῆναι—οἴ-
καδε, i. 138, 9 n. τῶν δὲ σφετέρων
τὰ ὁστᾶ ξυνέλεξαν, vi. 71, 1 n.

ὅστις with μή· πρὸς γῇ οὐδεμιᾷ φιλίᾳ
ἥντινα μὴ—κτήσεσθε· vi. 68, 3 n.
ἐν ὅτῳ ἔτι φυλάξεται τις αὐτὴν γνω-
ρισθεῖσαν, οὐκ ἐλλείπει. v. 103, 1.
εἰ δὲ ἄπαξ τὸ ἔτερον σφαλήσεται—
οὐδὲ ὅτῳ διαλλαγήσεται τις ἔτι ἔσε-
σθαι. viii. 86, 7 n.

δοτισοῦν· ὅ τι δ' ἀν τούτων παραβαί-
νωσιν ἑκάτεροι καὶ ὅτιοῦν, iv. 16,
2 n.

δοτρακίζω· ἔτυχε γὰρ ὡστρακισμένος
καὶ ἔχων δίαιταν μὲν ἐν Ἀργει, ἐπι-
φοιτῶν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Πελοπόν-
νησον, i. 135, 3 n. ὡστρακισμένον
οὐ διὰ δυνάμεως καὶ ἀξιώματος φόβου
ἄλλὰ διὰ πονηρίαν καὶ αἰσχύνην τῆς
πόλεως, viii. 73, 3.

ὅτε· ὅτε μὲν—ὅτε δὲ—, vii. 27, 4 n.
ὅτι and ὅ, τι· ὅ τι οὐκ ἐπέρχεται ἐπὶ
τὸ κοινόν, i. 90, 6 n. ὅ τι· whether
put for διότι, i. 90, 6 nn; explanations
of Duker, and Schol. on Aristoph. Vesp. 22. καθ' ὅ τι ἀν
πεισθῆτε, i. 35, 4 n. τά τε ἄλλα
ὅτι ἀνέλπιστα αὐτοῖς ἐφαίνετο. vii.
47, 2 n. ὅτι ορ ὡς with a super-
lative with a preposition interposed,
i. 63, 1 n. ὅτι followed by a pre-
position with a neuter superlative,
—ἐν βραχυτάτῳ, iii. 46, 1 n. —ἐπ'
ἔλαχιστον, iii. 46, 5 n; cf. n. i. 63,
1. ὅτι ἐν βραχυτάτῳ, compared
with ὡς ἐς ᔁλάχιστον, i. 63, 1 n. iii.
46, 1 n.

οὐ· καὶ τοῖς ξυντομωτάτην ἥγειτο δια-
πολέμησων vii. 42, 5 n.

οὐ· reflexive pronoun; the plural
number σφεῖς κ. τ. λ., as well as its
derivative σφέτερος, always has re-
ference to a subject, virtually at any
rate, plural. δεῖσας δὲ Ἀγις μὴ σφῶν
κυκλωθῆ τὸ εὐώνυμον, v. 71, 3 n; cf.
διδάσκεται ὑπ' αὐτῆς τὸν παῖδα σφῶν
λαβὼν—, i. 136, 4. αἴφνιδοι δὲ ἦν
προσπέσωσιν,—μάλιστ' ἀν τσφᾶστ

περιγενέσθαι, vi. 49, 2 n. τοὺς—Ἀ-
θηναίους—ἐκέλευον σφᾶς, εἰ βούλον-
ται, αὐτοὺς διαφθείρειν, iv. 48, 1 n.
οἱ πολλοὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διέφθειρον,—
παντὶ τρόπῳ—ἀναλοῦντες σφᾶς αὐ-
τοὺς, § 3 n. νομίσαντες,—οὐκ ἀν
ῥαδίως σφᾶς—ἀποτειχισθῆναι, vi. 96,
1 n. τὴν κύκλωσιν σφῶν, iv. 128,
1 n. σφῶν περιτείχισις. i31, 1 n.
σφῶν ἐπὶ Φύρκον, a conjectural reading,
v. 49, 1 n; cf. σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν
Πειραιᾶ, viii. 96, 3 n, δι' ἐκείνου
νομίζοντες πεισθῆναι τσφᾶστ ξυστρα-
τεύειν. vi. 61, 5 n. ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν
(sc. τῶν Ἀθηναίων) ἥσαν ξύμμαχοι,
vi. 76, 3 n. different subjects re-
ferred to by σφῶν, and σφῶν αὐτῶν.
vii. 48, 3 n. different use of σφίσιν
and αὐτοῖς in the same sentence ap-
plied to the same subject; ὅπερ
πάσχουσιν ἐν τοῖς μεγάλοις ἀγῶσι,
πάντα τε ἔργῳ ἔτι σφίσιν ἐνδεῖ εἶναι
καὶ λόγῳ αὐτοῖς οὕπω ίκανὰ εἰρήσθαι,
vii. 69, 2 n. dative case of relation;
δέκα ναῦς τὰς ἄριστα σφίσι σπλεού-
σας, vii. 31, 5. ἐνόμισαν σφίσιν ἔτι
δυνατὰ εἶναι τὰ πράγματα—περιγε-
νέσθαι. viii. 106, 5 n. but in iii. 86,
5, σφίσι is governed by ὑποχείρια.
σφίσι referring, not to the subject
of the subordinate clause in which
it stands, but to the original subject
of the context, as κατέφυγον—τῶν Τ.
ἐς αὐτοὺς ὅσοι ἥσαν σφίσιν (sc. τοῖς
Ἀθηναίοις) ἐπιτήδειοι. iv. 113, 3.
οἰόρενοι τὴν βουλὴν,—οὐκ ἀλλα ψη-
φιεῖσθαι ή ἀ σφίσι (sc. τοῖς βουλευ-
ταῖς, implied from τὴν βουλὴν,) προ-
διαγνόντες παραινοῦσιν. v. 38, 3 n.
φάσκοντες τσφᾶστ, (if that reading
may stand, referring to Λακεδαιμό-
νιοι,) v. 49, 1 n. τοὺς—πολεμίους εὐ-
θὺς σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον—ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ
πλευσεῖσθαι, viii. 1, 2 n; cf. n. iii.
98, 1. εἰ οἱ πολέμιοι τολμήσουσι
—εὐθὺς σφῶν (=τῆς Ἀττικῆς) ἐπὶ
τὸν Πειραιᾶ—πλεῖν viii. 96, 3 n;
cf. n. v. 49, 1. ὁ Νικίας—πέμπει ἐς

τῶν Σικελῶν τοὺς—τοσφίσιτ̄ ἔνυμάχους, vii. 32, 1 n. *σφίσι* used improperly with reference to the subject of a preceding part of the context, vii. 70, 2 n.

οὐ, or *οὐκ* placed between the article and its substantive;—*τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν—οὐ διάλυσιν*, i. 137, 7 n., *τὴν οὐ περίτεχισιν*, iii. 95, 2 n., *τὴν οὐκ ἀπόδοσιν*, v. 35, 2, *κατὰ τὴν οὐκ ἔξουσιαν τῆς ἀγωνίσεως*, 50, 4. taken together with a substantive to form one notion, *νομίσαντες οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι*. vii. 74, 1 n.; cf. n. i. 137, 7. in *οὐκ ἐπικινδύνως ἡγεισθε*, the position of *οὐκ* produces obscurity, iii. 37, 2 n. confusion arising in the latter part of a sentence from the position of *οὐ* in the former part, iv. 62, 1 n.; cf. i. 71, 1. transposed position of; *οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι*, vi. 68, 3 n. *τῇ πόλει—οὕσῃ οὐ μεγάλῃ*, vii. 29, 3 n. *οὐχ ὅσον οὐκ—ἀλλ’ οὐδ’*, iv. 62, 2 Sch. *οὐ* and *μή*: different effect of, iv. 44, 5 n. 130, 6 n. v. 64, 4 n. 110 n.; see under *μή*. *οὐ γὰρ ἀν “for they would not else,”* introduces proof of what precedes, i. 68, 4 n. *οὐ μήν οὐδέ*: as a mere continuance of a preceding negative, i. 3, 4 n. vi. 55, 3; see n. on ii. 97, 8; as an explanation or modification of the force of some preceding statement, i. 82, 1. ii. 97, 8 n. *οὐκ* requires to be repeated in *οὐκ ἀνεν δλίγων ἐπιθειασμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς*, vii. 75, 4 n. *οὐ* probably omitted by transcribers after *τοῦ*, i. 118, 2 n. dropped by the transcribers, and restored by Krueger and Haack, after *Χίου*, in *ἀπάρουσιν ἐκ τῆς Χίου οὐ πελάγιαι*, viii. 101, 1 n. *καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῷ δμοιῷ στρατευσάμενοι καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῇδε ὑπηκοοῖς ξύμμαχοι*, the latter *οὐκ* spurious, vi. 21, 2 n. *οὐδέ*: *τοὐδὲ* corrected by Dohree to *οὔτε*, i. 37, 2 n. *καὶ αἱ Φοίνισπαι*

νῆσοι οὐδὲ ὁ *Τισσαφέρης τέως που ἥκον*, viii. 99, 1 n.

οὐδεῖς: *ἄλλος μὲν οὐδεὶς ἀν ικανὸς ἐγένετο—*, viii. 86, 5; Duker supports the v. l. *οὐδὲ ἀν εἰς*, by quotation from Th. Magister and Aristophanes, ib. n.

οὐδέπω: *καὶ αἱ νῆσοι αὐτῶν οὐδέπω ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ εἰσίν*, viii. 78 n.

οὐκέτι: *ἐνταῦθα δὴ οὐκέτι*, ellipse of verb after, viii. 56, 4 n.

οὐκοῦν, οὐκ οὐν, ορ οὐκοῦν v. 107 n. Sch.

οὐνεκα: occurs nowhere in Thucyd. n. vi. 56, 3.

οὐρανός τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ξυννέφελα δυτα, viii. 42, 1 n.

οὔτε· οὐτ’ ἐγὼ referring to the verb in the following clause with *οὐδὲ ἀν*, ii. 62, 1 n. *οὔτε—οὔτε*, a correction of Bekker for *οὐδὲ—οὐδὲ*, necessary, ii. 93, 2 n. *οὔτε* followed by *τε*, ii. 29, 5 n. iii. 64, 4 n.

οὗτος with article = *this—of ours, αὐτῇ η φιλίᾳ*, iii. 12, 1 n. *οὗτος* inserted in a sentence where its noun has been previously given; *ἔτυχον δὲ—Λέοντά τε—τοῦτον κεκομισμένοι—*. viii. 61, 2 n. *ταυτί οὐκοῦν τὰ ὅπλα ταυτὶ φαίνεται*, iii. 113, 5 n. *ταῦτα* preferable to *ταῦτά*, i. 124, 1 n.

οὔτως: used as a predicate, ii. 47, 4 n. *ὅσοι μὲν ἐτύχανον οὔτως ἀθρόοι ξυνελθόντες*, iii. 111, 2 n. *οὔτως* introducing a present tense to express what is really future, *οὔτως—παύονται*, iv. 61, 8 n.

όφειλω: *όφειλω* and *όφειλημα*, distinguished from *ὄφλω* and *ὄφλημα*, iii. 70, 6 n. *όφειλων—οἱ ἐναντίοι—ἀνταποδοῦνται ἀρετήν*, iv. 19, 3 nn.

ὄφλω: *ὄφλω* and *ὄφλημα* distinguished from *όφειλω* and *όφειλημα*, accentuation of *ὄφλειν*, iii. 70, 6 n. *μὴ αἰσχύνην ὄφλειν*, v. 101, n.

όφειλω, at a late period, i. 14, 4 n.

ὅψις: *τῇ τε ὅψει τοῦ θαρσείν τὸ πλεῖστον εἰληφότες*, iv. 34, 1 n. *ἀποκε-*

κλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὅψει τοῦ προορᾶν, iv. 34, 3 n. πλήθει ὅψεως δεινοί, iv. 126, 5 nn.

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πρὶν· ἐκ τῆς ἀλλῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐπὶ πολὺ καὶ πρὶν τυραννεύθείσης, i. 18, 1 n. οἱ πρὶν δουλεύοντες, iii. 13, 8 n. πρὶν ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἐλθεῖν, ii. 53, 4 n. πρὶν with the conjunctive mood only when there is a negative or prohibition in the former part of the sentence, as μηδὲν νεώτερον ποιεῖν—πρὶν ἀν—βουλεύσωσι—, ii. 6, 2 n. with subjunctive without ἀν· πρὶν διαγνῶσι, vi. 29, 2. πρὶν—δμεν, vi. 38, 2 n. πρὶν—διεορτάσωσι, viii. 9, 1.

πρό· πρὸ αὐτῶν, reference of this phrase, i. 1, 3 n. ἐλέσθαι — Λακεδαιμονίους πρὸ (at the risk of) τῆς Ἀθηναίων ἔχθρας — Ἀργείους σφίσι φίλους—γενέσθαι. v. 36, 1 n. ὑμῖν μὲν πρὸ τοῦ τὰ δεινότατα παθεῖν ὑπακοῦσαι ἀν γένοιτο, v. 93 Sch. πᾶν πρὸ τοῦ δουλεῦσαι ἐπεξελθεῖν. v. 100 Sch. κατέπλευσεν ἐς Λέρον πρῶτον, τὴν πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσον. viii. 26, 1 n. πρὸ πολλῶν, see τιμάομαι. πρὸ and πρὸς in composition occasionally written the one for the other, n. iv. 47, 3. 108, 1 n. vi. 97, 5 n.

προάγγελσις· τὴν—π. τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως, i. 137, 7 n.

προαγωνίζομαι· μαθεῖν—ἔξ ὁν τε προηγώνισθε τοῖς Μακ. iv. 126, 3 n.

προαιρέω· τὸν σῖτον—ἔξαιρεσθαι καὶ ἐντεῦθεν προαιροῦντας πωλεῖν. viii. 90, 5 n.

προαισθάνομαι· προαισθέσθαι — πρόθυμοι εἶναι, iii. 38, 4 n. τολμῆσαι ἀν — ἀν προαισθέσθαι, ii. 93, 2 n.; this aorist preferable to

Bekker's reading προαισθεσθαι as present of προαισθομαι, ib. n. καταφρονοῦντες καν προαισθέσθαι, iii. 83, 3 n.

προαναλίσκω· τὸ δὲ οὐ βέβαιον μὴ οὐ προαναλώσειν, i. 141, 5. καὶ ἄμα φειδὼ τέ τις ἐγίγνετο ἐπ' εὐπραγίᾳ ἥδη σαφεῖ μὴ προαναλωθῆναι τῷ, vii. 82, 4 n.

προαστειον· ii. 34, 6 n. iv. 69, 2 n. προβούλεύω· οἵ τινες περὶ τῶν παρόντων, ὡς ἀν καιρὸς ἦ, προβούλεύσουσι. viii. 1, 3 n.

πρόβουλος· (at Athens) n. viii. 67, 1; cf. 1, 3 n. see προβούλεύω.

προγιγνώσκω· ἐσ—τὸ μέλλον καλὸν προγνόντες, ii. 64, 8 n. αὐτὸς προέγνω, ii. 65, 14 n.

προδίδωμι· distinguished from ἐνδίδωμι, v. 62, 2 n. οἱ προδίδοντες τῶν M. iv. 67, 2 Sch. "Υβλωνος—προδόντος τὴν χώραν, vi. 4, 1 n.

προειδόμενος—αὐτὸς, a correction of Reiske and Bekker, iv. 64, 1 n.

πρόειμι, —ιέναι· προϊόντας a reading preferable to προσιόντας, iv. 47, 3 n. ὅπότε ὑπροτοιεντ̄, vi. 97, 5 n.

προεξάγω· καὶ τὸν μὲν πεζὸν—τὸν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Γύλιππος προεξαγαγών, vii. 37, 2; cf. n. 70, 1. τῷ σφετέρῳ αὐτῷ κέρα προεξάξαντες, viii. 25, 3 n.

προεξαγάγω· ὑπροεξαγόμενοι· δὲ οἱ Συρακ.—ναυσί—, vii. 70, 1 n.

προεπαινέω· iii. 38, 4 n.

προέχω· τὸ προέχον τῆς ἐμβολῆς, ii. 76, 4 n. προείχοντο to be taken twice over, iii. 68, 2 n; cf. viii. 27, 2 n.

προγέομαι· and ὑφηγέομαι, difference between, i. 78, 4 n.

προθυμέομαι· ἐπισπάσασθαι αὐτὸς ἡγεῖτο προθυμήσεσθαι, iv. 9, 2 n.

προύθυμήθησαν—οἱ Χαλκιδῆς, ἄνδρα —, iv. 81, 1 n. προύθυμήθη τὴν ξύμβασιν. v. 17, 1 n. προθυμουμένων τὰ ἐς Βοιωτούς, 39, 3 n. τὴν ὁμολογίαν προύθυμοῦντο, viii. 90, 1 n;

- cf. *τοῖς ξυμπροθυμηθεῖσι*—*τὸν ἔκπλουν*, viii. 1, 1 n.
- πρόθυρον* καὶ ἐν *ἰδίοις προθύροις* καὶ ἐν *ἱεροῖς*, vi. 27, 1 n.
- προίημι*: preferred by Bekker to *πρόσιντο*, i. 120, 3 n.
- προϊσχω*: ἐμοῦ ταῦτα *προϊσχομένου*, iv. 87, 1 Sch.
- προκάθημας*: ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ *προκαθημένους*, viii. 76, 5 n.
- προκαλέομας*: with acc. c. *ἢ γε οὐ τὸν προῦχοντα καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦ προκαλούμενον λέγειν τι δοκεῖν δεῖ*, i. 39, 1 n. *ἄπερ*—*προύκαλεσάμεθα*, ii. 72, 3. ἀ *προκαλεῖται* (sc. δ 'Αρχίδαμος), 72, 5. 73, 1. ἀ *Λακεδαιμόνιοι προκαλοῦνται*. 74, 1. *προκαλεσάμενοι*—*πολλὰ καὶ εἰκότα*, § 2.
- προκάμινος*: *τοῖς*—*μέλλοντιν ἀλγεινοῖς μὴ προκάμνειν*, ii. 39, 5 n.
- προκαταλαμβάνω*: *τὴν ἐσβολὴν*,—*φθάσαντες προκατέλαβον*, iv. 127, 2; cf. n. 128, 1.
- προκαταλύω*: iii. 84, 3 n.
- προκατάρχομας*: *οὗτε Κορινθίῳ ἀνδρὶ προκαταρχόμενοι τῶν ιερῶν*, i. 25, 4 n.
- προκινδυνεύω*: *Μαραθῶνι τε μόνοι προκινδυνεύσαι τῷ βαρβάρῳ*, i. 73, 4 nn; cf. for construction with the dative, *τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις*—*ἡσύχασαν*, iv. 56, 1 n.
- προκόπτω*: *τῆς ἀρχῆς*—*προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις*, iv. 60, 2 n. Sch. *τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος προκόψαντες*, vii. 56, 3 n.
- προλαμβάνω*: *προλαμβάνοντες ῥᾳδίως τῆς φυγῆς*, iv. 33, 2 n. καὶ *τὸ μὲν Νικίου στράτευμα*—*προῦλαβε πολλῷ*, vii. 80, 3 n.
- προμήθεια*: *προμηθείᾳ μᾶλλον ἐπ' ἀλλήλους ἐρχόμεθα*, iv. 62, 3 Sch. μὴ *ἐκείνην τὴν προμήθειαν δοκεῖν τριψῆμιν μὲν ἵσην εἶναι, ὑμῖν δὲ ἀσφαλῆ, τὸ μηδετέροις δὴ—βοηθεῖν*, vi. 80, 1 n.
- προμηθήσεις*: *τὸ προμηθέσις*, iv. 92, 2 n.
- προνοέω*: *προνοήσαι βραδεῖς*, iii. 38,
- 4 n. *περαιτερω προνοοῦντας*, iii. 43 4 n.
- πρόξενος* and *ἔθελοπρόξενος* distinguished, ii. 29, 1 n. ii. 85, 7 n. iii. 70, 1, 4 n.
- προοίμιον*: *προοίμιον Ἀπόλλωνος*, iii. 104, 7 n.
- προοράω*: *τὴν μὲν ὅψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν*, vii. 44, 3 n. *προορωμένοις* ἐσ οἷα φέρονται, v. 111, 4 n. Sch.
- προπάσχω*: *εἴπερ καὶ μὴ προφυλαξάμενός τις προπείσεται*, vi. 38, 4 Sch.
- προπέμπω*: *προπέμψαντες πρότερον*, iii. 100, 1 n. *προπέμπω* confounded with *προσπέμπω* in the MSS.; how the correct reading is to be ascertained in each passage, vii. 3, 1 n.
- πρός*: I. with gen. c. *towards*, why the preferable reading at *πρὸς Ὁλύνθου*, i. 62, 1; see n. ib. *πρὸς Πλαταιῶν*, iii. 21, 2. *πρὸς τοῦ λιμένος*, iv. 31, 1 n. *τὸ πρὸς Σκιώνης*, 130, 1. *ἀδικον οὐδὲν οὔτε πρὸς θεῶν*—*οὗτε πρὸς ἀνθρώπων τῶν αἰσθανομένων* i. 71, 6. *ξύγγνωμον*—*πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ*. iv. 98, 6 n. II. with dat. c. *πρὸς ταῦτη τῇ Νισαίᾳ*, iv. 72, 4 n. *ἐσ τὸ πρὸς τῇ Μουνυχίᾳ Διονυσιακὸν θέατρον ἐλθόντες*, viii. 93, 1 n. III. with acc. c. οὐ γὰρ *ξυνεστήκεσαν πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας πόλεις ὑπήκοοι*, i. 15, 4 n. *ἐχόντων ἔτι τῶν πάντων αὐτῶν τε ἰσχὺν καὶ πρὸς δ τι χρὴ στῆναι*, iii. 11, 3. *τοῦ ξύμπαντος λόγου τοῦ ἐν τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίων τε πόλιν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων*. vii. 56, 4 n. *πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν ποιεῖται*, v. 9, 3 n. *τοιαῦτα οἱ Συρακ. πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἐπιστήμην τε καὶ δύναμιν ἐπινοήσαντες*, vii. 37, 1 n. *πρὸς (=σκοπῶν πρὸς) τὸ ἐπιεκές*, iv. 19, 2 n. *ὅσα πρὸς τοὺς θεούς*, viii. 70, 1 n. *πρὸς τὰ παράντα*, v. 14, 2 n. with *πράσσειν* *πρὸς Βοιωτούς τι πράσσοντες*, vi. 61, 2 n. implying comparison, *πρὸς τὸ πλείον*

ἡδή εἰκον, iii. II, 1 π. πρὸς τὸν φόβον, iv. 106, 1 π. πρὸς τὰ Θηβαίων διάφορα, *against*—, iii. 54, 1 π. τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἔχθραν, vi. 80, 5 π; see *Condensed expression*. τὸ πρὸς τὸν κρημνόν, vi. 101, 3 π. πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρπιον, vii. 4, 1 π. πρὸς μέρος, see μέρος. compounds of πρὸς often used where compounds of πρὸ would seem more natural, iv. 47, 3 π. force of πρὸς in composition, προσηγάκαζον, vii. 18, 4 π; cf. n. vi. 31, 5.

προσάγω[·] φόρος—ἐκ—τῶν—πόλεων, ὅσον προσῆξαν, ii. 97, 3 π. εἴ τι καὶ ἀκούντες προσήγεσθε ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων, iii. 63, 3. φοβηθεὶς τὴν Ἰππάρχου δύναμιν μὴ βίᾳ προσαγάγηται αὐτόν, vi. 54, 3. τὰ νανάγια προσαγαγόμενοι, viii. 106, 4 π; cf. also 107, 2.

προσαναγκάζω[·] ὡς ἀν τούς τε παρόντας ξυντάξῃ, καὶ τοὺς μὴ θέλοντας προσαναγκάσῃ, vi. 91, 4. αὐτοὶ τε ἐπόριζον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Πελοπ. προσηγάκαζον, vii. 18, 4 π; cf. n. vi. 31, 5.

προσβαίνω[·] iii. 22, 4. κατὰ τὸ ἀεὶ παρεῖκον τοῦ κρημνώδους τῆς νήσου προσβαίνων, iv. 36, 2 π. 129, 4. vii. 43, 3.

προσβάλλω[·] ἐπειδὴ γὰρ προσβάλλοιεν ἀλλήλοις, i. 49, 3 π. τῷ—κατὰ γῆν στρατῷ προσέβαλλον τῷ τειχίσματι, iv. 11, 2. ἐκείνους δὲ ράδίως τὸ στράτευματ[†] προσβαλόντας τῷ στραφώματι[†] αἱρήσειν[·] vi. 64, 3 π.

πρόσβασις[·] διενοοῦντο τὰς προσβάσεις αὐτῶν φυλάσσειν, vi. 96, 1 π.

προσβολή[·] προσβολὴν ἔχον—τῆς Σικελίας, iv. 1, 2 π. αἱ δὲ προσβολαὶ, ὡς τύχοι ναῦς ηῇ προσπεσοῦσα—, vii. 70, 4 π. distinguished from ἐμβολή, ib. n.

προσγίγνομαι[·] ρώμην πόλεώς τε καὶ τῶν προσγεγενημένων, iv. 18, 3 π.

προσδέχομαι[·] προσδέχομένῳ μοὶ τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς ὑμῶν ἐσ ἐμὲ γεγένηται, ii. 60, 1. τῷ μὲν Νικίᾳ προσδέχομένῳ

ἡν τὰ παρὰ τῶν Ἐγεσταίων, vi. 46, 2 π.

πρόσειμι, προσεῖναι[·] ὁ—καὶ ἡμῖν—προσείη, iv. 17, 5 π.

πρόσειμι, —έναι[·] future force of present tense, καὶ οἱ ἐνδοιάζοντες ἀδεέστερον προσίασι. vi. 91, 4 π.

προσείω[·] οὐκ ἄλλον τινὰ προσείοντες φόβον, vi. 86, 1 π.

προσελάνω[·] as expressing the movements of cavalry, iv. 72, 4 π.

προσέρχομαι[·] οὐκ ἀν δύνασθαι προσελθεῖν[·] this reading preferable to προελθεῖν : these two words frequently confounded in the MSS. iv. 108, 1 π. distinction between them, ib.

προσελθόντες—λάθρα, iv. 110, 3 π. ἴδια δὲ ἐταινίουν τε καὶ προσήρχοντο ὥσπερ ἀθλητῆ. iv. 121, 1 π.

προσεταιριστός[·] διακομίσαντες ἐκ τε τῆς Κύμης προσεταιριστοὺς ὄπλίτας—, viii. 100, 3 π.

προσέχω[·] τῇ ἐπιτειχίσει—προσεῖχον ἡδὴ τὸν νοῦν—καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πέμπειν τινὰ τιμωρίαν. vi. 93, 2 π.

προσήκει[·] εἰ δὲ—οὐ προσήκον ὅμως ἀξιοῦτε τοῦτο δρᾶν, iii. 40, 7 π. οὐ προσήκοντα, iii. 64, 6 π. οὐκ ἐκ προσηκόντων ἀμαρτάνοντι, iii. 67, 1 π. προσήκει μοὶ—ἄρχειν, vi. 16, 1 π. τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν ἐκπορίζεσθαι. vi. 83, 2.

πρόσθεν[·] τὰ πρόσθεν, vii. 44, 4 π.

προσκαταλείπω[·] προσκαταλιπεῖν τὰ αὐτῶν, iv. 62, 2 Sch.

προσκατηγορέω[·] ἐπὶ χρήμασι προσκατηγοροῦντες ἐπίδειξίν τινα, iii. 42, 3 π.

πρόσκειμαι[·] ταῖς ναυσὶ μάλιστα προσέκειτο, i. 93, 9 π. καὶ ὁ Ἀλκ. προσκείμενος ἐδίδασκε—, vii. 18, 1. οἱ δὲ Σ. παριπεύοντές τε προσέκειτο, vii. 78, 3. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀλκ.—προθύμως τὸν Τισσαφέρην θεραπεύων προσέκειτο. viii. 52, f. π.

προσλαμβάνω[·] τοὺς κινδύνους προσλαμβάνειν, iv. 61, 1 π. αἰσχύνη αἰσχίω—προσλαβεῖν. v. 111, 4 π.

προσμίγινμι· πάλιν αὖ σφίσι προσ-
μίξαι, v. 72, 1 n.

προσέχυμβάλλομαι· προσέχυνεβάλετο—
τῆς δρμῆς αἱ Πελοπ. νῆες—, iii. 36,
1 n.

προσολοφύρομαι· προσολοφύρασθαι
τινι ἀγανακτήσαντα, viii. 66, 4 n.

προσοφείλω· ἵπολιπόντες ἐς δημηρίαν
τὸν προσοφειλόμενον μισθόν· viii. 45,
2 n. προσπέμπω confounded with
προπέμπω, see προπ.

προσπίπτω· ἀτάκτως καὶ οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ
προσπίπτοντες, iii. 108, 4 n.

προσπληρώω· ὑστερον ἄλλας (sc. ναῦς)
προσπληρώσαντες, viii. 10, 3 n.

προσποιέω· ὅπως αὐτοῖς τὴν Κέρκυραν
—προσποιήσειαν i. 55, 1. iii. 70, 1.
προσεποιοῦντο ἴπηκούς τὰς ἐλάσσους
πόλεις. i. 8, 4. Ἐπίδαμνον—κακού-
μένην μὲν οὐ προσεποιοῦντο, 38, 4.
στρατεύσας πρῶτον καὶ προσποιησά-
μενος, iv. 77, 2 n.

προσποίησις· σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐκ τοῦ
αὐτοῦ προσποίησει, iii. 82, 1 n.

προσπολεμόω· significations of its ac-
tive and middle voice distinguished,
iii. 3, 1 n.

προσταυρόω· τὰς τριήρεις—ἀνασπάσας
—προεσταύρωσε, iv. 9, 1 n.

προσταλαιπωρέω· προσταλαιπωρεῖν
τῷ δόξαντι καλῷ, ii. 53, 4 n.

προστασία· περὶ τῆς τοῦ δήμου προ-
στασίας, ii. 65, 12. ἡ προστασία—
τοῦ πλήθους vi. 89, 4 n. ἐπί ἐπησίῳ
προστασίᾳ, ii. 80, 6 n.

προστάσσω· ξυνέβη δὲ—ἔριν γενέσθαι,
φέτις ἔκαστος προσετάχθη, vi. 31,
4 n. πᾶς τέ τις ἐν φέτις προσετάχθη
αὐτὸς ἔκαστος ἡπείγετο πρῶτος φαί-
νεσθαι. vii. 70, 3.

προστάτης· τοῖς—τῶν δήμων προστά-
ταις, iii. 82, 1 n. n. v. 18, 2. = πα-
τρονος.

προσταυρόω· τὴν θάλασσαν προεσταύ-
ρωσαν πανταχῇ, ἢ ἀποβάσεις ἥσαν,
vi. 75, 1; cf. n. iv. 9, 1.

προστελέω· τῆς μὲν πόλεως, ὅσα τε
ἡδη τπρο[σ]ετελέκειτ, vi. 31, 5 n;

cf. προσαναγκάζω.

προστίθημι· τὸν προσθέντα τῷ νόμῳ
τὸν λόγον τόνδε, ii. 35, 1 n. προστι-
θέναι τιμήν, iii. 42, 7 n. ἡ ἄμαξα—
κώλυμα οὐσα προσθεῖναι· sc. τὰς πύ-
λας, iv. 67, 3 n. προσέθηκε τε, ὡς
ἐλέγετο, ἐπὶ ιδίοις κέρδεσι Τισσαφέρ-
νει ἔαυτόν, viii. 50, 3 n.

προσφέρω· προσφέροντας ὀφελεῖν, ii.
51, 4 n. λόγους προσφέρουσι περὶ
ξυμβάσεως τοῖς στρατηγοῖς τῶν Ἀθ.
ii. 70, 1. προσφέρει λόγον περὶ
σπονδῶν—Δημοσθένει, iii. 109, 1 n.
ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς — εὐξυνετώτερον ἀν
προσφέροιντο, iv. 18, 4 n. ταῖς δὲ
κρείσσοσι καλῶς προσφέρονται, v.
111, 5 Sch.

πρόσφορος· οὐ τὰ πρόσφορα τοῖς οἰχο-
μένοις ἐπιγιγνώσκοντες, ii. 65, 12 n.
ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐνθάδε—πεζομαχίᾳ πρόσφορα
ἔσται. vii. 62, 2 n.

πρόσω· κατέστησαν τὸν στρατὸν πρόσω
ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν, iv. 103, 3 n.
προτείχισμα· τὸ—δεκάπλεθρον προτεί-
χισμα, vi. 102, 2 n. πρὸς τὰ στρα-
τόπεδα—τρία τέν προτείχισμασιν, t
vii. 43, 4 n.

προτεμένισμα· i. 134, 7 n.

πρότερον ἢ. πρότερον ἡ αἰσθέσθαι αὐ-
τούς, vi. 58, 1. μὴ πρότερον ἀξιοῦν
ἀπολύεσθαι ἢ—ἀπαράξητε. vii. 63, 1.
οὐδὲ αὐτὴν τὴν ἀπόστασιν—πρότερον
ἐτόλμησαν ποιήσασθαι ἡ μετὰ πολλῶν
—ἔμελλον κινδυνεύσειν, viii. 24, 5.
ἐς Ἀθηναίους πρότερον ἡ ἀποστῆναι
ἀνάλον, 45, 5 n.

πρότερος· προτέρας restored, iii. 49,
3 n. distinction between πρότερος
and προτεραῖος unfounded; τῇ δὲ
προτέρᾳ (v. 1. προτεραίᾳ) ἡμέρᾳ—τῆς
μάχης ταύτης, v. 75, 4 n.

προτίθημι· αὐθὶς γνώμας προθεῖναι, iii.
36, 4 n. γνώμας προτίθει αὐθὶς Ἀ-
θηναίοις, vi. 14 n. προθεῖναι ἐλπίδα,
iii. 40, 1 n. difference between προ-
θεῖναι and προσθεῖναι, ib. n. ξυμ-
φέρον ἔσεσθαι—θάνατον ζημίαν προ-
θεῖσι (= τὸ προθεῖναι), iii. 44, 5 n.

τὰς τιμωρίας—οὐ μέχρι δικαίου—προτιθέντες, iii. 82, 17 n. τὴν—ἀνδραγαθίαν προτίθεσθαι ii. 42, 3 n. ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀνδραγαθίαν προτίθεσθαι ii. 42, 4. ὡς χρήματά ποτε αἰτήσας αὐτὸν καὶ οὐ τυχῶν τὴν ἔχθραν οἱ προθεῖτο. viii. 85, 3 n.

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προχωρέω· ὅπως στρατιὰ ἔτι περαιωθῇ, τρόπῳ φέντε ἀν ἐν ὀλκάσιν ἢ πλοίοις, ἢ ἄλλως ὅπως ἀν προχωρῇ, vii. 7, 3 nn.

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πρυτανεῖον· ii. 15, 2 n.

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Priority, pleonasm of words denoting; *πρὸ—πρότερον*, 1. 3, 1. *πρὶν—πρῶτον*, v. 84, 3. *πρότερον—προτιμωρήσεσθαι*, vi. 57, 3 n.

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P.

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ῥάδίως· ράον κέκληνται, iii. 82, 15 n. *ῥάδίως* used as predicate, *μὴ *ῥάδίως* αὐτῷ πάλιν οὐσης τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως*, iv. 10, 3 n. *ράον*, vii. 4, 4 n. *οὐ ράδίως διετέθη* vi. 57, 4 Sch. n. *εἰ—ράον αὐτοῖς ὑπακούσεται*. vi. 69, 3 n.

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R.

Reflective pronouns used with middle (or reflective) verbs; compared with prepositions out of composition following verbs compounded with them, iii. 40, 5 n.

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Relatives with *ὅτι* *ὅπως στρατιὰ ἔτι περαιωθῆ τρόπῳ φῶν ἐν δλκάσιν ἦ πλοίοις, ἦ ἄλλως ὅπως ἀν προχωρῆ*, vii. 7, 3 n. relative *ἥν*, remarkable reference of, i. 10, 3 n. relative (*οὗς*) rather remote from its antecedent (*τοιούτους*), vi. 13 n. relative, at the beginning of a sentence, resolved into its English equivalent, iv. 26, 4 n. viii. 76, 6 n. without antecedent, to be resolved in English into the demonstrative and a conjunc-

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Repetition of a verb required; of *δμεν*, vi. 38, 2 n. of *ἄγωνιστασθαι*, viii. 27, 2 n.

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Σ: Dorian and Megarian use of this letter instead of T, vi. 99, 2 n.

σατραπεία: *τὴν τε Δασκυλίτιν σατραπείαν παραλαβεῖν*, i. 129, 1 n.

σαφῆς: *Toīs δὲ Σ.—ἀπὸ τῶν κατασκόπων σαφῆ ἡγγέλλετο ὅτι—*, vi. 45, 1 n.

σαφῶς: *καὶ τὰλλα σαφῶς ἔγγράψας*, viii. 50, 2 n.

σείω: *ἔσεισε*, iv. 52, 1 n.

σελήνη: *ώς ἐν σελήνῃ εἰκὸς τὴν μὲν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν τὴν δὲ γνῶσιν τοῦ οἰκείου ἀπιστεῖσθαι*, vii. 44, 3 n.

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σημαίνω: *τῶν ὄνομάτων ἐσ τὰ προγεγενημένα σημαιώντων*, v. 20, 2 n.

σημεῖον: *ἐπειδὴ τὰ σημεῖα ἔκατέροις ἥρθη, ἐναυμάχουν*, i. 49, 1 n. *ώς ἡ μάχη ἔγιγνετο* (by land) *καὶ τὰ σημεῖα ἥρθη*, 63, 2. *ἀρθέντος αὐτοῖς*

τοῦ σημείου—ἐναυμάχουν, vii. 34, 4. *σημεῖον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐσ τὸν Ὡρωπὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἐρετρίας, ὅποτε χρὴ ἀνάγεσθαι, ἥρθη*. viii. 95, 4; see also in Hist. Index, under *Battle, Preliminaries to Battle*. =*figure-head*, in naval architecture, *τῶν τριηράρχων—σημεῖοις καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελέσι χρησαμένων*, vi. 31, 3 n.

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σκῆπτρον: *ἐν τοῦ σκῆπτρου ἀμα τῇ παραδόσει*, i. 9, 5 n.

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σκοπέω: *σκοποῦντας μὴ λόγῳ μόνῳ τὴν ὡφελίαν* (opp. to *ἔργῳ θεωμένους*), ii. 43, 1 n. *δι' δλίγον σκοπούντων*, iii. 43, 4 n. *σκοπείτω*—*κατὰ τοὺς χρόνους*, v. 20, 2 n; see *Σκέπτομαι*.

σκοτεινός: *ἀνὰ τὸ σκ.* iii. 22, 2 n.

σκότος: dative *σκότῳ*, ii. 4, 2. gen. *σκότους*, iii. 23, 4.

σκυλεύω: *τούς τε (sc. νεκρούς) τῶν πολεμίων σκυλεύσατες*, iv. 97, 1 n.

σοφιστής: *σοφιστῶν θεαταῖς ἑοικότες καθημένοις*, iii. 38, 4 n.

σπάνιος: *τίς εὐπρᾶξια σπανιωτέρα—*; i. 33, 2 n. *κινδύνων οὔτοι σπανιώτατοι*, vii. 68, 3.

σπάρτον: *ἐκ κλινῶν τινῶν—τοῖς σπάρτοις,—ἀπαγχόμενοι*, iv. 48, 3 n. Sch.

σπένδω: *ἐκπόμασι χρυσοῖς τε καὶ ἀργυροῖς οἵ τε ἐπιβάται καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες σπένδοντες*, vi. 32, 1 n.

- σπέρμα** Διὸς υἱοῦ ἡμιθέου τὸ σπέρμα, **v. 16, 2 Sch.**
- σπουδή**· μὴ λύειν δὴ τὰς Ἰσθμιάδας σπουδάς, **viii. 9, 1 n.**
- σπουδή**· ἄκων καὶ κατὰ σπουδήν, **ii. 90, 3 n.** εὐθὺς ὑπὸ σπουδῆς καθίσταντο ἐς κόσμον, **v. 66, 2 n.**
- στασιάζω**· ἐπὶ πλεῖστον δων ἵσμεν χρόνον στασιάσασα, **i. 18, 1 n.** στασιάσαντες — ἐφθάρησαν, **i. 24, 3 n.**
- στάσις**· ίδιᾳ ἀνδρες κατὰ στάσιν, **iii. 2, 3 n.** οὕτως ὡμὴ στάσις προύχωρησε, omission of article scarcely allowable, **iii. 81, 6 n.** κατὰ στάσιν ίδιᾳ ἐπαχθέντων, **iii. 34, 1 n.** ἡ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις στάσις ἐς φύλα εξεπεπτώκει, **vii. 50, 1 n.**
- στασιωτικός**· καὶ τινος — ἀντειπόντος κατὰ τὸ στασιωτικόν, **iv. 130, 4 n.**
- στασιωτικῶν** καιρῶν, **vii. 57, 11 n.**
- στατήρ**· **iii. 70, 5 n.**; see Hist. Index.
- σταυρός**· σταυρὸς παρακαταπηγνύντες, **iv. 90, 2 n.**
- σταύρωμα**· τοὺς ἐν σταυρῷ μεταβατι ἀμελῶς φυλάσσοντας, **v. 100, 4 n.** τὸ στ. τὸ παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα, ib. second n.
- στενοχωρία**· **iv. 26, 2.** στ. τῆς νήσου, **30, 2 n.**
- στερέω** οΓ στερίσκω· ὑμᾶς—στερηθῆναι δων νῦν προκαλούμεθα. **iv. 20, 1 Sch.**
- στήλη**· Ἀθηναῖοι — τῇ μὲν Δακωνικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν ὅτι—, **v. 56, 3 n.**
- στηρίζω**· ὅπότε ἐς τὴν καρδίαν στηρίξαι, **ii. 49, 2 nn.**
- στοά**· ἥπερ γὰρ ἦν στοὰ καταπεπτώκει, **iv. 90, 2 n.** διωκοδόμησαν δὲ καὶ στοάν, **viii. 91, 5 n.**
- στρατεύω**· στρ. ἐσ—, **ii. 102, 1 n.**
- στρατηγός**· στρατηγὸς — τῶν κάτω, **viii. 5, 4 n.** τῶν πέντε στρατηγῶν, **v. 59, 9 n.**
- στρατιωτικός**· τὸ στ. **viii. 83, 3.** στρατιωτικῶτερον παρεσκευασμένοι, **ii. 83, 3 n.**
- στρατόπεδον**· στρ. ποιεῖσθαι, **iii. 33, 5 n.**
- στρογγύλος**· νηὶ στρογγύλῃ, **ii. 97, 1 n.**
- στυράκιον**· τις τὰς πύλας — ἔκλησε στυρακίῳ ἀκοντίου ἀντὶ βαλάνου χρησάμενος ἐς τὸν μοχλόν, **ii. 4, 3 nn.**
- σφαγή**· δῖστούς τε — ἐς τὰς σφαγὰς καθίσταντες, **iv. 48, 3 n.** and Sch.
- σφάξω** and θύω related as ἐντέμνω and ἐναγίζω, **n. v. 11, 1.**
- σφάλλομαι**· αὐτὸν περὶ αὐτῷ σφαλέντα, **i. 69, 9 n.** ἦν τε δὶ' ἀπορίαν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων — σφαλῶσι, **vi. 33, 5 n.** ἐν σφίσι—ἐσφάλησαν, **ii. 65, 13 n.** πρὸς ὁργὴν — σφαλέντες, **iii. 43, 5 n.** ἡ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἦν τι σφάλλωνται κακώσειν. **viii. 32, 3 n.**
- σφέτερος**· ὅπως τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ τὸ σφέτερον ἐπηλυγάζωνται. **vi. 36, 2 n.**
- σφέτερος**, like its cognate σφεῖς, always refers to a plural, **n. v. 71, 3.** τοῖς ἐκ τῶν νεῶν τῶν σφετέρων ναύταις, **vii. 1, 3.** ἀναλαβὼν τῶν σφετέρων ναυτῶν τοὺς ὠπλισμένους, **vii. 1, 5 n.** δ δὲ — ἀπήγαγε τοὺς σφετέρους πάλιν. **4, 3 n.** ο δὲ Νικίας — ὁρῶν — τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν, **8, 1.**
- σφοδρός**· τὸ σφοδρὸν μῖσος, **i. 103, 5 n.**
- σφραγίς**· παραποιησάμενος σφραγίδα, **i. 132, 3 n.**
- σχεδόν**· σχεδὸν δέ τι, **iii. 68, 6 n.** σχεδὸν γάρ τι, **v. 66, 4 n.** **vii. 33, 2.**
- σῶμα**· τοῖς μεν σώμασιν ἀλλοτριωτάτοις ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως χρῶνται, **i. 70, 6 n.** = person, ἐπὶ πλεῖστ' ἀν εἰδῆ — τὸ σῶμα αὐταρκες παρέχεσθαι, **ii. 41, 1 n.** σῶμα opp. to γνώμη, **iii. 65, 3 n.**; cf. i. 70, 6.
- σῶς**· σῶν καὶ ὑγά, **iii. 34, 3 n.**
- σωφρονέω**· ἐκεῖνοι μὲν — ἀλόγως σωφρονοῦσι, **vi. 79, 2 n.** ἄκων σωφρονεῖν, **vi. 87, 4 n.**
- σωφρονίζω**· τι ἐσ εὔτελειαν σωφρονίσαι, **viii. 1, 3 n.**
- σωφρονιστής**· σωφρονιστὰ δῆτες τῆς γνώμης, **iii. 65, 3 n.**; cf. n. viii. 64, 5. μήθ' ὡς σωφρονιστὰ, — ἀποτρέπειν πειρᾶσθε, **vi. 87, 3.**

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σωφροσύνη' political sense of this word and its cognates, σωφροσύνην γὰρ λαβοῦσαι αἱ πόλεις, viii. 64, 5 n.

σώφρων· σώφρονά τε ἀντὶ αἰσχρᾶς κομίσασθαι χάριν, iii. 58, 1 n. ἄλλο τι τῶνδε σωφρονέστερον, v. 111, 3 Sch. ἀριστοκρατίας σώφρονος προτιμήσει. iii. 82, 17; cf. n. viii. 64, 5.

S.

Sense, construction according to, iv. 23, 2 n. v. 70 n; see Construction κατὰ σύνεσιν.

Singular followed by a plural, instead of a correspondent singular, ἄλλο τι—ἡ ἐν οἷς ζῶμεν, iii. 38, 4. ὅτι δὲ ἔκαστος—οἶεται—λαβὼν—ἄλλην γῆν—οἰκήσειν, ταῦτα ἔτοιμάζεται. vi. 17, 3 n.

Spuriousness of iii. 84. proofs of this, nn. to § 1.

Subject (*οἱ γὰρ Μεγαρῆς*) after a long parenthesis stated more accurately (*οἱ τῶν φευγόντων φίλοι Μεγαρῆς*), and then after another short interval followed by its verb (*ἀνοίγουσι*), iv. 73, 4 n.

Subjunctive instead of optative, by mixture of *oratio recta* with *oratio obliqua*, οὐ μή ποτε—ἐσβάλωσιν, iv. 95, 2. οὐ μή ποτέ τις—ἔλθῃ, v. 69, 1 n. subjunctive mood expressing a consequence subjoined to a past tense, iii. 22, 9 n. aorist of subjunctive mood, with εἴτε—εἴτε—after imperfect of βουλεύομαι, ii. 4, 6 n. vii. 1, 1. subjunctive with ἦν, after optative with εἰ, ii. 5, 4 n. ἦν omitted with the subjunctive, τὸν τε πόλεμον κομίσωσι, iv. 18, 4 n. subjunctive, see Conjunctive: subj. after ἵνα, see ἵνα.

Suppositions, in Greek the more likely, in English the least likely, put first; see ἢτοι. vi. 34, 2 n.

Suppression, where it should be repeated, of a verb occurring in the preceding context, οὐδὲν ἐκπρεπέστερον ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὔτε ἐπάθετε, οὔτε ἐμέλλησατε, sc. πάσχειν, iii. 55, 3. οὐ μέντοι εὐθὺς γε ἀπέστη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀλλὰ διενοήθη (sc. ἀποστῆναι αὐτῶν), ὅτι καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους ἴώρα (sc. ἀποστάντας), v. 80, 2. τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἰδέᾳ ἐκεῖνά τε ἔσχον, καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε νῦν πειρῶνται, sc. ἔχειν, vi. 76, 3. ἀντεπλήρουν τὰς ναῦς, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡσθάνοντο, sc. πληροῦντας τὰς ναῦς εὐθὺς, vii. 69, 1 n.

T.

τ· double τ not used by Thuc. in θάλασσα and other words, i. 128, 9 n. double τ, according to the ancient grammarians, never used by Thuc. in such comparatives as ἐλάσσων, iv. 72, 2 n.

τάλαντον· πλοίῳ, ἐς πεντακόσια τάλαντα ἄγοντι μέτρα. iv. 118, 4 n. τάλαντα ἀργυρίου τριακόσια. vi. 94, 4. εἴκοσι καὶ ἕκατὸν τάλαντα ἀργυρίου, vii. 16, 3 n; see also Hist. Index.

ταμίας· οὐ γὰρ οἶόν τε ἀμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς τύχης τὸν αὐτὸν δμοίως ταμίαν γενέσθαι. vi. 78, 2 n. ταμίας above, compared with αὐτοκράτωρ in iv. 64, 1.

ταμείον and ταμεῖον, difference between, i. 96, 4 n.

τάξις· τετρακοσίων γὰρ διπλιτῶν καὶ τετρακισχιλίων οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἀπέθανον ἐκ τῶν τάξεων (= ἐκ καταλόγου), iii. 87, 3 n.

ταράσσω· πρῶτον ἐταράχθησαν, ii. 65, 12 n. ἥδη γὰρ τὰ πρόσθεν ἐτετάρακτο πάντα, vii. 44, 4 n.

ταραχή· ἐν πολλῇ ταραχῇ—ἥν οὐδὲ πνθέσθαι βάδιον ἦν οὐδὲ ἀφ' ἐτέρων, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἔκαστα ξυνηνέχθη. vii. 44, 1 n.

ταρσός· ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου, ii. 76, 1 n.

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- τροπωτήρ* ii. 93, 2 n. and Append. III. to vol. I.
- τροφή* ἐσπάνιζον—*τῆς τροφῆς τοῖς πολλοῖς*, iv. 6, 1. ἡν ἀπορῶσι πολλαῖς ναῦσι *τῆς τροφῆς*, viii. 57, 1 n.
- τυγχάνω* with a dative, the participle ἀν omitted after it, *τετύχηκε δὲ—ἡμῖν ἀλογον*—(sc. δν), i. 32, 3. ἀβουλοτέρων τῶν ἐναντίων τυχόντων, 120, 7 n. *τυχεῖν πρύξαντες*, i. 70, 7 n. *τὸν μὴ τυχόντα γνώμης*, iii. 42, 7 n. with a participle, καν *τυχεῖν—μὴ βουληθέντας*, iv. 73, 3 n.
- τύραννος* ἐπετίθενταν ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ *τύραννοι οὗτοι ἀρετὴν καὶ ξύνεσιν*, vi. 54, 5 n.
- τύχη* ἐς τύχας—*καταστῆναι*, i. 69, 9 n. ἐς τύχας *περιίστασθαι*, i. 78, 1 n.
- τύχης* ἀμα ἀκμῇ, ii. 42, 5 n. *τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης*, ii. 87, 2 n. *τὰ τῆς τύχης*, iv. 55, 2. οὐκ ἀν ἐν τύχῃ γίγνεσθαι σφίσιν, iv. 73, 3 n.
- λος—*ἔπειστε—κατῆγεν—*, viii. 81, 1 n. transition from nominative case to accusative, *οἱ Πλαταιῆς ἔβουλεύσαντο—ἀνέχεσθαι—*, εἰ δει, ὥρωντας, ii. 74, 1 n. from nom. c. to acc. c. *τσφᾶς*, and subsequent return to nom. c. *αἰφνίδιοι—σφᾶς—πλεῖστοι*, vi. 49, 2 n. from genitive to accusative, *ἀναγκασθέντων—προσίσχοντας*, iv. 30, 2. from dative to accusative, *πᾶσι—πάσχοντας*, ii. 11, 8 n. *τούτοις—παραπλέοντας*, iv. 2, 3. *Κρησὶ—ξυγκτίσαντας*, vii. 57, 9 n. from dative to accusative, *ἡμῖν—ἀτολμοτέρους*, ii. 39, 5 n. see also *Dative*. from Subjunctive, indicating an immediate, to Optative indicating a remote consequence of the principal action, *παρανίσχον—φρυκτοὺς—ὅπως ἀσαφῇ τὰ σημεῖα—τοῖς πολεμίοις ἢ καὶ μὴ βοηθοῖεν*, iii. 22, 9 n. from the optative to the infinitive, *καὶ γένοντο, καὶ νῦν—ἀπτεσθαι χρῆναι—*, v. 61, 2 n. transition from infinitive to indicative, *ξυνέβη—ῶστε—ἄψασθαι—εἰχον*, v. 14, 1 n. καὶ πρότερον—*κρατεῖν—καὶ νῦν—καταστήσονται*, viii. 76, 5 n. transition from infinitive to indic.: from infin. to subjunctive: from participle to infin.; see *Varied construction*.
- Transposition of a clause, iii. 11, 1 n.

Y.

- ὑβρίς* iii. 45, 4 n.
- ὑδωρ* ὕδατος ἀνωθεν γενομένου, iv. 75, 2 n. ἀφικόμενος πρὸς τὴν Τεγεάτιν τὸ ὕδωρ ἐξέτρεπεν, v. 65, 4 n.
- ὑλη* ὑλη τριφθείσα ὑπ' ἀνέμων πρὸς αὐτήν, ii. 77, 4 n. *κόπτοντες τὰ δένδρα καὶ ὑλην*, iv. 69, 2 n.
- ύμετερος* on your own side, πλείστοι ναυσὶ ταῖς ύμετέραις ἀγωνίσσοται, i. 36, 3 n. τῷ ύμετέρῳ (=δ ύμεις προφέρετε) εὖνω, iv. 87, 1 n; cf. τὸ Κλέωνος (=δ προφέρει Κλέων), iii. 47, 5 n.

ὑπάγω· ὁ Βρασίδας—ὑπῆγε τὸ στράτευμα, iv. 127, 1 n; cf. κόσμῳ καὶ τάξει αὐθις ὑπαγαγόντες, 126, 6. ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας—ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡιόνος. v. 10, 3 p; cf. ὑπαγωγή. ὅπως ὑπαγάγοιτο τὴν πόλιν, vii. 46 n. ὑπῆγον ἐσ τὸ πέλαγος. viii. 10, 2 n. ὑπαγωγή· καὶ ἦν ἐπὶ πολὺ τοιαύτη ἡ μάχη, διώξεις τε καὶ ὑπαγωγαί, iii. 97, 4; cf. n. iv. 127, 1.

ὑπακούω· εἰ τι ἄλλο ἔνγκαταστρεψαμένοις ῥάον αὐτοῖς ὑπακούστεται· vi. 69, 3 n. Ἰωνες ὄντες Πελοποννησίοις — ἐσκεψάμεθα ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἡκιστα αὐτῶν ὑπακουσόμεθα, vi. 82, 2 n.

ὑπάρχω· ὕσπερ ὑπῆρχε, iii. 109, 3 Sch. ὑπάρχον γε ὑμῶν used elliptically, iii. 63, 3 n. τοῖς—ἐσ ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι, v. 103, 1 n. φιλίαν πολλὴν καὶ οἰκειότητα ἐσ ἀλλήλους ὑπάρχειν, iv. 19, 1 n. τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν σφίσι πατρίδα, vi. 69, 3. τὴν ὑπάρχουσάν που οἰκείαν πόλιν, vii. 61, 1 n. ἐν παντὶ—χωρίῳ, καὶ φῷ μη ὑπάρχομεν, vi. 87, 4 n. ὑπάρχειν distinguished from εἶναι and γίγνεσθαι, ib. n. τῆς ὑπαρχούσης φύσεως μὴ χείροσι γενέσθαι, ii. 45, 4 n. τῆς ὑπαρχούσης δόξης,—ἔλλειπεν, 61, 4 n. δικαιότεροι ἡ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν, i. 76, 3 n. τῆς—ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας—μετριώτεροι, vi. 89, 5 n. γνώμῃ—ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, ii. 62, 5 n. iv. 18, 2 n.

ὑπεκφεύγω· ὑπεκφεύγουσι τὸ κέρας τῶν Πελ. καὶ τὴν ἐπιστροφὴν ἐσ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν· ii. 90, 5 n; cf. ἐκπλέω.

ὑπεξαιρέω· ὑπεξελεῖν τῷ Περδίκκα τὰ δεινά, iv. 83, 3 n. οἱ ἐδόκουν ἐπιτήδειοι εἶναι ὑπεξαιρεθῆναι, viii. 70, 2 n.

ὑπεξέρχομαι· ὑπεξελθόντες τούτους, iii. 34, 2; cf. n. ii. 88, 3.

ὑπέρ· καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων παραπλήσια, difference between ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων and περὶ ἀπάντων, vii. 69, 2 n.

nautical use of ὑπέρ, i. 112, 4 n. 137, 4. viii. 95, 5. its correspondence with μετέωρος and ἀνάγειν, i. 112, 4 n.

ὑπερβάλλω· τῷ—ὑπερβάλλοντι αὐτῶν φθονοῦντες, ii. 35, 5 n. ὑπερβολή· στρατιᾶς, πρὸς οὓς ἐπήσαν, ὑπερβολῆ, vi. 31, 6 n. τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τοῦ καινοῦσθαι τὰς διανοίας, iii. 82, 4 n.

ὑπερφέρω· ὄλκοὺς παρεσκεύαζον τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῷ Ἰσθμῷ ὡς ὑπεροίσουντες ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου ἐσ τὴν πρὸς Ἀθήνας θάλασσαν, iii. 15, 2. ὑπερενεγκόντες τὸν Λευκαδίων ἴσθμὸν τὰς ναῦς, 81, 1. ναῦς—αἱ ὑπερενεγκόνται τὸν Λευκαδίων ἴσθμόν, iv. 8, 2 n. ἀπὸ τῆς ἑτέρας θαλάσσης ὡς τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὴν πρὸς Ἀθήνας ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ἴσθμόν, viii. 7 n.

ὑπέχω· οὐ τοιαύδε δίκην οἰόμενοι ὑφέξειν, iii. 53, 1. τῶν ἵκετῶν ὡς πεντήκοντα ἄνδρας δίκην ὑποσχεῖν ἐπεισαν, 81, 2. καὶ σφᾶς ἀν τὸ αὐτὸ δόμοις τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὑποσχεῖν, vii. 21, 3 n.

ὑπηρεσία· κυβερνήτας ἔχομεν πολίτας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ὑπηρεσίαν, i. 143, 1. καὶ ὑπηρεσίας ταύταις τὰς κρατίστας, vi. 31, 3 pp. ἐπιφοράς τε πρὸς τῷ ἐκ δημοσίου μίσθῳ διδόντων—τὰς ὑπηρεσίας, ib. nn. ὑπηρεσίας τὰς ναυσὶν, viii. 1, 2 n.

ὑπηρέσιον· ii. 93, 2 n; and Append. III. to vol. I.

ὑπνος· περὶ πρῶτον ὕπνον, ii. 2, 1. distinguished from ἀπὸ πρῶτου ὕπνον, vii. 43, 2 n.

ὑπό· ὑπὸ σπουδῆς, v. 66, 2 n. ὑπ' ἐκείνου πάντα ἄρχεται, § 3 n. ὑπὸ αὐλητῶν, v. 70 n. ταύτο μοι ποιῆσαι τίφ' (Dobree's correction ἀφ') ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, iv. 64, 2 n. ἀπὸ formerly wrongly read for ὑπὸ in οὐ γάρ ἔτι ἀποχωρεῖν οἴόν τ' ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν ἰππέων. vii. 78 fin. v. 1. ἡ δ' ἀφεστήκει ἦδη ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους. viii. 35, 1 n. v. 1.

ὑπογράφω· Ἀθηναῖοι—τῇ μὲν Λακωνικῇ στήλῃ ὑπέγραψαν ὅτι—, v. 56, 3 n.
 ὑποδείκνυμι· οἴα καὶ τότε—ὑπεδείξατε, i. 77, 7 n. ὁ μὴ ὑποδείξας ἀρετὴν, iv. 86, 3 n.
 ὑποδέομαι· τὸν ἀριστερὸν πόδα μόνον ὑποδεδέμενοι, iii. 22, 3 n.
 ὑποζύγιον· τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐφόρευον—καὶ προσέτι καὶ ὑποζύγια, vii. 29, 4 n.
 ὑποκαταβάνω· ἐκ—τῶν ἄνω τειχῶν ὑποκατέβησαν, vii. 60, 3 n.
 ὑποκρίνομαι· εἰ δὲ αὐτοὶ μὴ ὑποκρίνοιτο, διεφθείροντο, vii. 44, 5 n.
 ὑπολαμβάνω, *detach*; *secresy of action denoted by the preposition ὑπό*, i. 68, 4 pp. Κέρκυραν—ὑπολαβόντες, ib. ὑπολαβεῖν—τοὺς ξένους αὐτῶν ναυβάτας, 121, 3. ὑπολαβεῖν τοὺς ξένους τῶν ναυτῶν, 143, 1. ὁ δὲ τοῖς ἐπικούροις φράσας τὰ ὄπλα ὑπολαβεῖν, vi. 58, 2. ὑπολαβόντες πεπλανημένας (sc. ναῦς), viii. 105, 3. πρὸς τὸ μὴ δοκοῦν ἐπιτηδείως λέγεσθαι εὐθὺς ὑπολαμβάνοντες κρίνετε, v. 85 n.
 ὑπολείπω· μηδὲ ὑπολείπειν λόγου αὐτοῖς ὡς—, viii. 2, 2 n.
 ὑπόλοιπος· ἔφερον δὲ αὐτοῖς τοῦ ὑπολοίπου χρόνου παντός (sc. μισθόν)· viii. 69, 4 n.
 ὑπολύω· ὅσοις ἐνέτυχον—ξεύγεσιν—βοεικοῖς, ὑπολύοντες κατέκοπτον, iv. 128, 4 n.
 ὑπομίγνυμι· ὑπομίξαντες τῇ Χερσονήσῳ, παρέπλεον ἐπ' Ἐλαιοῦντος, viii. 102, 1 n.
 ὑπονοέω· genitive case with, explained, τῶν λεγόντων—ὑπενοέστε ὡς—, i. 68, 2 n. ὑπονοήσας ἔτι δεινότερος, iii. 82, 9 n.
 ὑπόνοια, opp. to ἀλήθεια, ii. 41, 4 n.
 ὑπονοστέω· ἡ θάλασσα—ὑπενόστησε, iii. 89, 2 n.
 ὑποπτεύω· τὸν δὲ πόνον—οὐκ ὀρθῶς αὐτὸν ὑποπτεύμενον, ii. 62, 1 n.
 ὑπόπτης· ὑπόπτης ἐσ τοὺς περὶ τῶν

μυστικῶν τὴν αἰτίαν λαβόντας, vi. 60, 1 n.

ὑπόπτως· πάντας ὑπόπτως ἀποδεχόμενοι, vi. 53, 2 n. πάντα ὑπόπτως ἐλάμβανε, § 3, and n. § 2.
 ὑποτειχίζω· ὑποτειχίζειν — ὃ ἐκεῖνοι ἔμελλον ἄξειν τὸ τεῖχος, vi. 99, 2 Sch. n.

ὑποτελής· ἔχοντας τὴν ὑμετέραν αὐτῶν ὑποτελεῖς (v. l. ὑποτελῆ), different force of the two readings, v. III, 5 n.

ὑποτίθημι· παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον τὸ ξυμφέρον λέγειν ὑπέθεσθε, v. 90 n.

ὑποφαίνω· ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας — πόδες — ὡς ἐξιόντων ὑποφαίνονται, v. 10, 2 n.

ὑποχωρέω· μηδένα ὅχλον’ Αθηναῖοι ὄντες — ὑποχωρεῖν, ii. 88, 3 n. ὑποχωρήσασι δὲ καίπερ χαλεπὸν δν —, iv. 10, 3 n.

ὑποφία· ἐσ τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους τῶν—ἐπιτηδευμάτων ὑποφίαν, ii. 37, 3 n.

ὑστερέω· τῆς Μυτιλήνης ὑστερήκει, iii. 31, 2. τοὺς—Θράκας τοὺς τῷ Δημοσθένει ὑστερήσαντας, vii. 29, 1 n. προαφιγμένος δὲ αὐτόσε ἦν καὶ ὁ Θρασύβουλος—ώς ἥγγέλθη αὐτοῖς ἡ—διάβασις· ὑστερήσας δὲ—, viii. 100, 4 n.

ὑφηγέομαι and προηγέομαι, difference of, i. 78, 4 n.

ὑφίσταμαι=ὑπισχνοῦμαι· ἤγαγε τοὺς ἄνδρας, ὥσπερ ὑπέστη. iv. 39, 3 n. with dat. c. ξυμφορᾶς—ὑφίστασθαι, ii. 61, 4 n. ὑποστάντες τῷ ναυτικῷ, vii. 66, 2 n. with acc. c. ὑποστάντες Μήδους, i. 144, 5. τοὺς κινδύνους — ὑφίστασθαι, iv. 59, 2. ἐπικειμένους ὑφίστατο, iv. 127, 2. ὑφορμίζομαι· νυκτὸς ὑφορμιστάμενοι, ii. 83, 3 n.

ὕψος· ἀπομάχεσθαι ἐκ τοῦ ἀναγκαιότατου ὕψους, i. 90, 3 n.

V.

Varied Construction, —εἰ μὲν ἐρωτᾶτε—νομίζοντας δὲ φίλους, (=εἰ δὲ

φίλους νομίζετε,) iii. 54, 2 n. τῶν μὲν Λακ.,—οἱ δὲ Ἑλλ. iv. 87, 1 n. from nominative to dative; ἐν—ἔριδι ἡσαν, οἱ μὲν,—τοῖς δὲ, vi. 35 nn. from participle to infinitive, πείθεσθε —ταῦτα τολμήσαντες, εἰ δὲ μὴ—έτοιμάζειν, καὶ παραστῆναι παντὶ,—, vi. 34, 9 n. from infin. to subjunctive, ὑποπτοι—μὴ—πέμψαι—μὴ οὐκέτι βούλωνται,—, 75, 3. from infin. to indic. καὶ πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν—καὶ νῦν ἔσ τὸ τοιοῦτον καταστήσονται, viii. 76, 5 n. varied construction of clauses,—with ἥ—ἥ, in ἥ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν—ἥ στασιάζων, vi. 17, 3 Sch. n. ναῦς νηὶ προσπεσούσα ἥ διὰ τὸ φεύγειν ἥ ἀλλῃ ἐπιπλέοντα, vii. 70, 4 n. —with μὲν—δέ· τοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐθέλοντος· τὸν δ' αὖ—, viii. 78 n. —with τε—καὶ· τῆς τε ὥρας—ταύτης οὐσης,—καὶ τὸ χωρίον—χαλεπὸν ἦν· vii. 47, 2; cf. n. viii. 78. varied construction see *Moods, Change, Transition*.

Verb at a long distance from its subject, οἱ Μεγαρῆς—ἀνοίγουσι, iv. 73, 4 n. verb to the nom. case of a sentence omitted, vi. 31, 3 n. repetition of a verb omitted in a fresh sentence after γάρ, i. 25, 4 n. vii. 28, 3 n. verb (οὐκ ἐμηδίσατε) to be repeated from its participle (οὐ μηδίσαντες) in the preceding clause, iii. 64, 1 n. verb after a participle omitted when easily implied from the preceding part of the sentence, ξυνίστασθαι, i. 1, 1 n. φαίνονται, 2, 1 n. πληροῦνται, vii. 69, 1 n. verb to be taken twice over; (e. gr. προείχοντο) governing the relative, to be supplied also with a corresponding demonstrative, iii. 68, 2 n.; ἀγωνίστασθαι to be taken with ἔξεστιν as well as with ἔσται, viii. 27, 2 n. in both these instances the clause where the verb is omitted precedes the one where it stands. finite verb instead of participle, ἔπεισε for πεί-

σας, viii. 81, 1 n. verb and participle requiring different cases; see *Participle and verb, requiring &c.*

Verbal Substantives sometimes take after them the same case as their cognate verb or adjective; so ἐπιδρομὴν—τῷ τειχίσματι, iv. 23, 1. φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, v. 5, 1 n. κατὰ τὴν τῶν χωρίων ἀλλήλοις οὐκ ἀπόδοσιν, 35, 2. τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἀνήσουσι Βοιωτοῖς, v. 46, 4 n. περὶ δὲ οἱ μὲν σφίσιν ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐκείνῳ καταδουλώσεως,—, vi. 76, 4. ἡ ἐν Σάμῳ ἐπανάστασις τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς μετὰ Ἀθηναίων, viii. 21, 1 n.

Verbal Adj. with ἔστι, has the same construction as its verb with δεῖ as παριτητέα—εἶναι—ἀπολογησομένους, i. 72, 2 n. διακριτέα—βλαπτομένους, i. 86, 3 n. ὡς οὕτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἄλλους. viii. 65, 3.

W.

Whole; an expression properly denoting this, when apparently opposed to a part, means *the mass, the greater part*, i. 53, 4 n. whole with parts subjoined in the same case, περιμένοντας τοὺς μὲν,—, τοὺς δέ,—, i. 124, 1 n. διώκοντες—αἱ μέν—αἱ δὲ, ii. 91, 5 n. whole, followed by its parts in the nominative case, iii. 23, 1 n.

Φ.

φαίνομαι· φανεῖται καὶ ἀ τῶν ὑμετέρων,—, i. 40, 6 n. ἐν καταλήψει ἔφαίνετο; of the subject to ἔφ., see n. iii. 33, 4. οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἔφαίνετο, vi. 60, 2 n.

φανερός· μερῶν τῶν ἔσ τρησιν φανερῶν, ii. 62, 2 n. Ψῆφον φανερὰν διενεγκεῖν, iv. 74, 2 n.

φανερῶς· διδοὺς φανερῶς τι ἀγαθὸν, iii. 43, 3 n. μὴ φανερῶς γε ἀξιῶν ψηφίζεσθαι, vii. 50, 3 n.

φαῦλος· οἱ φαυλότεροι γνώμην, iii. 83, 2 n.

- φείδομαι· φείσασθαι—οὕκτῳ σώφρονι λαβόντας, iii. 59, 1 π.
- φειδώ· φειδὼ τέ τις ἐγίγνετο—μὴ πραγαλωθῆναι τῷ, vii. 82, 4 π.
- φέρω· φέρειν—τά τε δαιμόνια ἀνακαίως τά τε ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀνδρείως, ii. 64, 3 π. δέδιμεν—μὴ ἀλλοις χάριν φέροντες ἐπὶ—κρίσιν καθιστάμεθα, π. το iii. 53, 4, 5. τόν τε πόλεμον διενοοῦντο προθύμως οἴτειν, iv. 121, 1. τά τε ἀλλα θυμῷ ἔφερον, v. 80, 2 π. ἔφερον δὲ αὐτοῖς τοῦ ὑπολοίπου χρόνου παντός (sc. μισθόν) viii. 69, 4 π.
- φεύγω· ξυνέβη μοι φεύγειν τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ ἔτη εἰκοσι, v. 26, 5 π.
- φθάνω· φθῆναι τοὺς Λακ.—ἔξεργασάμενοι, iv. 4, 3 π. εὐθὺς ἐνδόντας καὶ ἔστιν οὖς καὶ καταπαθηέντας τοῦ μὴ φθῆναι τὴν ἐγκατάληψιν, v. 72, 4 π.
- φθίνω· τοῦ—μηνὸς—τετράδι φθίνοντος, v. 54, 3 π.
- φθορά· φθορὰ οὗτως ἀνθρώπων, ii. 47, 4 π. ἀνθρώπων φθορᾶ, vii. 27, 3 π.
- φιλέταιρος· ἀνδρία φ. iii. 82, 6 π.
- φιλία· περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, v. 5, 1 π.
- φίλιος· φίλια βεβαίως, ii. 7, 3 π. καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον, v. 36, 1 π. τὸ "Ἄργος πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν, v. 41, 3. ἡ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις στάσις ἐσ φίλια ἔξεπεπτώκει" vii. 50, 1 π.
- φιλοκαλέω· φιλοκαλοῦμεν μετ' εὐτελείας, ii. 40, 2 π.
- φιλονεικία· φιλονεικίας ἐνεκα τῆς αὐτίκα, i. 41, 3 π.
- φιλόπολις· τό τε φιλόπολι οὐκ ἐν φίλοικοιμαι ἔχω, vi. 92, 3 π. φιλόπολις οὗτος ὄρθως, κ. τ. λ. ib. π.
- φιλοσοφέω· φιλοσοφοῦμεν ἄνευ μαλακίας, ii. 40, 2 π.
- φοβέομαι· ἐφοβοῦντο — τοὺς Λακ., ὅτι—, iv. 27, 2 π.
- φοβερός· timid, ἐν τυκτὶ φοβερώτεροι οὗτες, ii. 3, 4 ππ.
- φόβος· φόβος—τῶν—Εἰδώτων ἀποστάτων, iii. 54, 5 π. ὥπως τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ τὸ σφέτερον ἐπηλιγάζωνται, vi. 36, 2 π.
- φοιτάω· πολλάκις φοιτώντων, iv. 41, 4 π.
- φονεύω· τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐφόνευον, vii. 29, 4 π.
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HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

TO

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Actium, a town in the territory of Anactorium; a Corcyraean herald meets the Corinthian fleet there, i. 29, 2. Corinthian camp there, 30, 3.

Adeimantus, f. of Aristeus, a Cor. i. 60, 2.

Admetus, k. of the Molossians, i. 136, 3. receives Themistocles, § 7. protects and aids him in his flight, 137, 1.

Adramyttium, see Atramyttium.

Adriatic, name unknown to Thuc. S. part of it called by him Ionian Gulf, i. 24, 1 n.

Æantides, son of Hippoclus (Herod. iv. 138, 1.) tyrant of Lampsacus, and son-in-law of Hippias tyrant of Athens, vi. 59, 3, 4.

Ædolian lochus of the Lac. n. to iv. 8, 9.

Ægæan sea, i. 98, 2. iv. 109, 2.

Ægaleōn (in Herod. viii. 90, 6. *Ægaleōs*), a m. of Attica, ii. 19, 2 n.

Ægina, island, and Æginetans; fleet before Median war chiefly of fifty-oared vessels, half-decked; war with Æg. caused the building of the Ath. fleet, i.

14, 4 n. *Æg.* defeated by the Ath. 41, 2 n. defeated in a sea-fight, and besieged by the Ath. 103, 3. aided by the Pelop. § 4. submit to the Ath. 108, 3. complain to the Lac. of subjection to the Ath. 67, 2 n. their independence demanded by the Lac. 139, 1. 140, 6. expelled by the Ath. from *Æg.* which is occupied by Ath. settlers, ii. 27, 1, 2. most of the *Æg.* settled by the Lac. in Thyrea § 3–5 n. Ath. fleet touches at *Æg.* 31, 2. Corcyraean envoys confined there, iii. 72, 1. Thyrea, the new abode of the *Æg.* visited by an Ath. fleet, iv. 56, 2. 57, 1, 2. taken, pillaged and burnt; the survivors sent to Athens, and slain by decree, § 3, 4. shortest route of Ath. succours to Argos, from *Æg.* through Epidaurus, v. 53. Ath. settlers in *Æg.* called *Æginetans*, v. 74, 3 n.; serve at the siege of Syracuse, vii. 57, 2 n.; engaged in the oligarchical conspiracy at Athens, viii. 69, 3. their motive ib. n. Ath. expedition to Sicily tries its speed as far as *Æg.* vi. 32, 3 n. the second expedition proceeds to *Æg.* vii. 20, 2. leaves *Æg.* 26, 1. a Lac. fleet overruns *Æg.* viii. 92, 3. *Æginetan Drachma* and *Obolus*, see *Drachma*, and *Obolus*.

Ægitium, a town of *Ætolia*, defeat and loss of the Ath. there under Demosthenes, iii. 97, 2, 3 n.

Aeimnestus, a Platean f. of Lacon, iii. 52, 7.

Æneas, a Cor. son of Ocytas or Ocytus, signs the one year's Truce, iv. 119, 2.

Ænesias, Ephor of Sparta at commencement of the Pelop. War, ii. 2, 1.

Ænianes, a people inhabiting the N. side of the valley of the r. Spercheius, v. 51, 1.

Ænus, an *Æolic* city on the coast of Thrace E. of the r. Hebrus, (Herod. iv. 90, 4. vii. 58, 5.) Targeteers thence at Athens, iv. 28, 4. the *Æ-*

nians

a colony from Bœotia, tributary allies of Athens; *Ænians* serving against Syracuse, vii. 57, 5.

Æoladas, a Theban, f. of Pagonidas, iv. 91.

Æolis, afterwards called Calydon and Pleuron, iii. 102, 6 n. *Æoliens* possessors of Corinth before the Dorians, iv. 42, 2 n. the *Æolic* or *Æolian* the most ancient of the Hellenian nations or races, notes to iii. 2, 3, and iv. 42, 2. *Æolic* towns on the Asiatic continent as opposed to those in Lesbos, iv. 52, 3 n. Cume or Cyme in *Æolia*, iii. 31, 1. the Bœotians, Lesbians, Tenedians and *Ænians* (of *Ænus*, not *Ænianes*) are *Æoliens*, iii. 2, 3 n. vii. 57, 5. viii. 100, 3 n., and the Antandrians, 108, 4. *Æoliens* serving under the Ath. at Syracuse, vii. 57, 5.

Æolus, islands of, off the Sicel or N. coast of Sicily are arid; Lipara alone inhabited; colonized from Cnidus; in the Syrac. alliance; ravaged by the Ath. iii. 88, 1–6 nn. second Ath. expedition against, 115, 1. superstition respecting Hiero; it is volcanic, 83, 3, 4.

Æsimides, a Corcyraean naval commander, i. 47, 1.

Æson, an Argive ambassador to Lacedæmon, v. 40, 3.

Æthæans, Laconian *Periæci* or provincials, i. 101, 2 and n. their town, accord. to Steph. Byz., *Λιθαία*, *πόλις Λακωνικῆς μία τῶν ἑκατόν*.

Æthiopia, above or inland of Egypt, the plague said to have begun there, ii. 48, 1; see Strabo, ii.

Ætna, a volcanic mountain of Sicily, iii. 116. three eruptions from, § 3.

Ætolia, and *Ætolians*: features of the country indicated, iii. 97, 3. 98, 1, 2. *Ætolian* unwalled towns or villages, 94, 4. Potidania, Crocyleium, Teichium, 96, 2. *Ægitium*, 97, 2. the people described, 94, 4. (comp. i.

5, 3, 4.) principal divisions of, 94, 5. subdivisions or tribes of the Ophionian division, 96, 3. Ath. expedition for conquest of, suggested to Demosthenes by Messenians of Naupactus, 94, 3–5. starts from *Œneōn* in Locris, 95, 3. its progress, 96, 1, 2. the *Æt.* assemble against it, 96, 3. attack it at *Ægitium*, 97, 4. drive it back with carnage to *Œneōn*, 98. *Æt.* embassy to Corinth and Lacedæmon solicits aid to reduce Naupactus, 100, 1, n. expedition with that object from Delphi through Locris, 101, 1–102, 1. *Ætolians* join it in the territory of Naupactus, 102, 2. it fails from Naupactus being reinforced, 102, 3, 6. *Ætolians* in the pay of Athens at Syracuse, vii. 57, 9.

Africa, see Libya.

Agamemnon's fleet, 1, 9, 3–5. power its origin, 9, 1, 2. sceptre, 9, 5 n.

Agatharchidas, a Corinthian commander in the first sea-fight against Phormion, ii. 83, 4.

Agatharchus, commander of a Syracusan squadron sent out to intercept the Athenian convoys, vii. 25, 1. commanded one wing of the Syracusan fleet in the last engagement in the harbour, 70, 1.

Agesander, a Spartan, one of three envoys from Lacedæmon with the ultimate proposal to Athens, i. 139, 3.

Agesander, f. of Pasitelidas, a Lac. iv. 132, 3.

Agesandridas, son of Agesander, a Spartan, commander of the expedition from Las against Eubœa, viii. 91, 2. 94, 1, 2. 95, 3. defeats the Ath. off Eretria, and effects the revolt of Eubœa, 95, 4–7.

Agesippidas or Hegesippidas, Lac. commander of Heracleia in Trachis, v. 52, 1. sent to reinforce the garrison of Epidaurus, 56, 1.

Agis ("Αγις, or with Bekker and Poppo Ἀγις), son of Archidamus, k.

of the Lac.; in the sixth year of the war leads the expedition for the yearly invasion of Attica, prevented by earthquakes, iii. 89, 1. invades and lays it waste, iv. 2, 1. returns, 6, 1. swears to treaties, v. 19, 2. 24, 1 n. stopped on his march at Leuctra by the sacrifices proving unfavourable, 54, 1. begins his campaign against the Argives, 57, 1. meets and eludes the Argives and their allies at Methydrium in Arcadia, 58, 2. his dispositions for invading Argolis, 58, 4. interposing between the Argives and their city, places his allies in their rear, 59, 3. concludes a four months' truce, and leads off his forces, 60, 1. much blamed by them, § 2, 3. the Lacedæmonians deliberate on fining him and razing his house to the ground, 63, 1. appoint a council of ten Spartans to accompany him on expeditions, 63, 4. about to attack the Argives strongly posted, is rebuked, and forbears, 65, 2. turns the water from the Tegean into the Mantinic territory, 65, 4. hastily makes his dispositions for the battle of Mantinea, 66, 2–67, 1. orders a flank movement to extend his left wing, 71, 3 n. orders imperfectly executed, and his left driven back with loss, 72, 1–3. he is victorious in the centre and right, 72, 4–73, 1. marches to the relief of the left, 73, 2. heads the expedition of Lacedæmonians and allies which destroys the Long Walls of Argos, and slaughters all the free inhabitants of Hysiae, 83, 1, 2. lays waste the plain country of Attica and fortifies Deceleia, vii. 19, 1, 2. continues there, making the conduct of the war his main object, 27, 3–5. levies contributions on the allies, takes most of the *Œtæans'* stock, who redeem it; in spite of the Thessalians' remonstrances, exacts from the Phthiot Achæans and their other subjects

money and hostages, whom he deposits at Corinth, endeavouring to make them join the Lacedæmonian confederacy, viii. 3, 1. the Eubœans, 5, 1, and Lesbians seek his aid in revolting from Athens; he prefers aiding the Lesbians, 5, 2. acts without sanction of the Lac. government; extent of his power and obedience of allies to him at Deceleia, 5, 3. falls in with the Lacedæmonians' determination to aid Chios first, 8, 2. unable to overcome the Corinthians' scruples to embark before the expiration of the Isthmian Festival and Truce, 9, 1. sends Thermon, a Spartan, to the squadron blockaded by the Ath. at Peiræum on the Isthmus, 11, 2. at variance with Alcibiades, 12, 2. his enemy, 45, 1. the Four Hundred desire to treat with him, 70, 2. disregards their overtures, and marches to Athens, 71, 1. repulsed, 71, 2. receiving a second embassy from the Four Hundred advises their sending envoys to Sparta, 71, 3.

Agræans, Ἀγραιοι (an Ætolian people), situate on the upper part of r. Achelous, ii. 102, 3. iii. 106, 2. their territory, Ἀγραις, 111, 5. their king Salmuthius, friendly to the Peloponnesians and Ambraciots, to whom they afford refuge, ib. 113, 1. 114, 4. Demosthenes marches against and brings them into alliance with Athens, iv. 77, 2. Agræans take part in his landing on the coast of Sicyon, 101, 3.

Agrianes a Pæonic tribe, ii. 96, 3; see Herod. v. 16, 1.

Agrigentum, see Acragas.

Alceus, archon at Athens at the signing of the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 1, and the fifty years' Alliance, 25, 1; see Diod. Sicul. xii.

Alcamedes, a Lac. son of Sthenelaïdas, destined by Agis, viii. 5, 1, and finally by the Lac. confederacy, to aid the Ath. allies in revolt, 8, 2.

sets sail with a squadron, 10, 2. defeated and slain by the Athenians at Peiræum in the Corinthian territory, 10, 3, 4.

Alcibiades, a Laconian name, viii. 6, 3. Alcibiades, an Ath. son of Cleinias, of illustrious ancestry; slighted by the Lacedæmonians, v. 43, 2. instigates the Argives, Mantineans and Eleians to send an embassy to Athens to seek an alliance, 43, 3. deceives the Laced. envoys, involving them in inconsistency, and charges them with double-dealing, 45, 2-4. envoys of the Argives, Mantineans and Eleians, introduced to the assembly by Alcibiades, conclude a treaty of alliance with Athens, 46, 5. his expedition into Peloponnesus, v. 52, 2. his motives for wishing the Argives to possess Epidaurus, 53. comes to aid them, 55, 4. induces the Ath. to pronounce the Lac. perjured, and to reintroduce the Helots into Pylus, 56, 3. as envoy from Athens persuades the Argives to disown the truce made (59, 5.) with Agis, and recommence hostilities, 61, 2, 3. fails to prevent a peace between Argos and Lacedæmon, 76, 3. seizes 300 Argives as favouring the Lac. interest, v. 84, 1. appointed with Nicias and Lamachus to command the first great Ath. expedition to Sicily, vi. 8, 2. Nicias' insinuations against him, 12, 2. Alcibiades' motives for advocating the expedition, 15, 2. his expensive habits, § 3. suspected of aiming at tyranny, § 4. his speech, 16-18. unequalled magnificence and victories at Olympia, 16, 2. Argive confederacy the result of his diplomacy, § 6. accused of mutilation of images and mock celebration of the Mysteries as connected with a plot against the constitution, 28. desires immediate trial, 29, 1, 2. compelled to sail for Sicily, 29, 3. his plan of operations,

48. assented to by Lamachus, 50, 1. negotiates unsuccessfully with Messana, ib. during his speech to the Catanaeans the soldiers enter the town, 51, 1. he and others recalled to Athens for trial, 53, 1. suspicion against him gains strength, 61, 1-4. why not arrested when recalled, § 5. escapes at Thurii, § 6. passes over into Peloponnesus; condemned for non-appearance at Athens, § 7. had betrayed the Athenians' design upon Messana, 74, 1. meets the Syrac. and Corinthian envoys at Sparta, and incites the Lacedæmonians to aid Syracuse, 88, 9, 10. his speech, 89-92. obviates their prejudices against him, 89. states the ultimate object of Athens in attacking Sicily, 90. urges the necessity of promptly succouring it, 91, 1-4, of carrying on the war in Greece with vigour, § 5, of fortifying and occupying Deceleia in Attica, § 6, 7. they should not think worse of him for his present hostility to Athens, 92, 1-3, but fully avail themselves of his services, § 4. urgently exhorts the Lac. to fortify Deceleia and prosecute the war, vii. 18, 1. exerts his interest with the Lac. to obtain aid for the Chians and Tissaphernes against Athens, viii. 6, 3. hereditary friendship between the families of Alcibiades and of Endius a Lac. Ephor, ib. Alcibiades, by arguments addressed to the Ephors generally, 12, 1, and to Endius specially, § 2. persuades them to dispatch him with Chalcideus and five ships to Chios, § 3. chased by the Ath. under Strombichides, (see 17, 1.) 15, 1. on arrival, 14, 1, they draw Chios, Erythræ, § 2, and Clazomenæ into revolt from Athens, § 3. Alcibiades and Chalcideus reinforced chase Strombichides from Teos, viii. 16, 3, 3. arm their Peloponnesian crews and leave them at Chios for land service, reman their fleet and sail to

Miletus, 17, 1. Alcibiades desires to secure the credit of the Ionian revolt to himself, Chalcideus, and Endius, § 2. effect the revolt of Miletus, § 3. Alcibiades brings news of the battle of Miletus to the Pelop. and Sicilian fleet, urging them to relieve that city, 26, 3. suspected by the Pelop., and his execution ordered by the Lac., takes refuge with Tissaphernes, and prejudices him against them, 45, 1. persuades him to retrench their pay, § 2. and bribe their officers into acquiescence, § 3. endeavours to shame the Chians and other states out of demanding pay, § 4, 5. dissuades Tissaphernes from hastening the war to a conclusion, or giving either Pelop. or Ath. the command by both land and sea, 46, 1, 2. why the Ath. were the more, and the Lac. the less fit, of the two, to share dominion with the king, § 3. practical conclusion, § 4. Tissaphernes confides in and acts on his advice, § 5. views of Alcibiades in giving this advice, 47, 1. effect, on the Ath. armament at Samos, of his influence with Tissaphernes, § 2. he intrigues with the oligarchical party there for his own recall, and the subversion of the democracy, ib. holds out hopes of conciliating Tissaphernes and the king, 48, 1, 2. distrusted by Phrynicus, § 3, 6. the conspirators send a deputation to Athens to negotiate for Alcibiades' recall, 49. why Phrynicus sends information to Astyochus against Alc. 50, 1, 2. Alc. informs the commanders at Samos of Phrynicus' treason, § 4. informed by Astyochus of Phrynicus' proposal to betray Samos, § 5, writes word of it to Samos, 51, 1, through Phrynicus' address, is disbelieved, § 2. endeavours to win Tissaphernes over to the Ath. 52. Peisander, and the oligarchical deputation from Samos, at

Athens, advocate his recall, 53, 1. notwithstanding the protest of the Eumolpidæ and the Ceryces (or heralds), § 2, 3. the Ath. decree negotiations for his return, 54, 2. Phrynicus traduced because adverse to it, § 3. Alcibiades' extravagant demands on behalf of Tissaphernes lead the Ath. deputation to close the conference, 56. the Ath. at Samos resolve to act without him, 63, 4. Androcles, a personal enemy to Alcibiades, assassinated at Athens, 55, 2. Phrynicus, from fear of Alc., most zealous for oligarchy, 68, 3. on Alcibiades' account, the Four Hundred recall no exiles, 70, 1. the armament of Samos expect him to procure the king's alliance for them, 76, 7. recalled to Samos, 81, 1. by boasts and promises encourages the armament, § 2, 3. elected one of their commanders, 82, 1. forbids their sailing against Peiræus, § 2. goes professedly to concert measures with Tissaphernes; awes him and the Ath. each by the other, § 3. his recall increases the Peloponnesians' distrust and dislike of Tissaphernes, 83, 1, 2. returns from Tissaphernes to Samos, 85, 4. again prevents the Ath. at Samos from sailing against their countrymen, 86, 4. answer and advice to the oligarchical deputation from Athens, § 6, 7. answers the Argives' offer of aid to the armament, § 8. professed, and probably real object in following Tissaphernes towards Aspendus, 88. his answer to the deputation from the Four Hundred reported at Athens; and its effects there, 89, 1–3. his strong position at Samos encourages the friends of democracy at Athens, § 4. his recall decreed at Athens, 97, 3. returns from Phaselis and Caunus, professing to have prevented the junction of the Phœnician and Pelop. fleets, and rendered Tissaphernes

more friendly to the Ath., 108, 1. mans a squadron, exacts contributions from Halicarnassus, fortifies Cos, appoints a governor to it, and returns to Samos, § 2.

Alcidas, a Lac. commander of the Pelop. fleet for the relief of Lesbos, iii. 16, 3. sails, 26, 1. rejects the advice of Teutiaplus and the Ionian exiles and the Lesbians, 30. 31, 1. resolves to return, § 2. butchers most of his prisoners, 32, 1. but on remonstrance of the Samian envoys, sets the survivors at liberty, § 2, 3. runs from Ephesus straight for Peloponnesus, 33, 1. Paches chases him, § 4. reinforced at Cyllene, and with Brasidas for his adviser (69, 1.), arrives off Corcyra, 76. defeats the Corcyraeans, 77. 78. afraid to pursue his advantage, 79, 2, 3. on report of the approach of an Ath. fleet, 80, 3, gets clear off, 81, 1. commissioned, with Leōn and Damagōn, to found Heracleia in Trachinia, 92, 1, 8.

Alcinadas, or Alcinidas, a Lac. swears to the Treaty of Peace, v. 19, 2, and the Treaty of Alliance, for fifty years between Athens and Lacedæmon, 24.

Alcinous, his *τέμενος*, or consecrated ground, at Corcyra, iii. 70, 5 n.

Alciphron, an Argive, (*πρόξενος*, or public friend, of the Lac.) unauthorized by the state, prevails upon Agis to conclude a four months' truce with Argos, v. 59, 5.

Alcisthenes, an Ath. f. of Demosthenes, iii. 91, 1. iv. 66, 3. vii. 16, 1.

Alcmæon, son of Amphiaraus, having murdered his mother, in consequence of an oracle, ii. 102, 78, settles near Oeniadæ in Acarnania, § 9, 10.

Alcmæonidæ, an Ath. family, expel the Peisistratidæ from Athens, vi. 59. 4. for their history see Herod. vi. 125–131.

Aleuadæ, a family of Larisa in

Thessaly, according to Herod. kings of Thessaly, n. i. 111, 1.

Alexander, k. of Macedon, f. of Perdiccas, i. 57, 1. 137, 1. descended from Temenus of Argos, ii. 99, 3, and n.

Alexarchus, commander of the Corinthian division of the troops sent to the aid of Syracuse, vii. 19, 4.

Alexicles, an Ath. general of oligarchical sentiments, seized and placed in confinement, viii. 92, 4. let go, 93, 1. withdraws with Peisander to Deceleia, 98, 1.

Alexippidas, Ephor at Lacedæmon, viii. 58, 1.

Alicyæi, a Sicel people, vii. 32, 1.

Allies of Athens and Lacedæmon, ii. 9. of Athens and Syacuse, vii. 57-58.

Almopes, a people expelled by the Macedonians from Almopia, an inland region of Macedonia, ii. 99, 4; see Ptolemy and Pliny.

Alope, a city on the N. coast of Opuntian Locris, ii. 26, 2; see Palmerii Græc. Antiq. p. 584.

Altar, (see also Sanctuary,) of the Eumenides or Furies, i. 126, 11. of Olympian Zeus, v. 50, 1. of Apollo Archegetes, vi. 3, 1. of Pythian Apollo at Athens, 54, 6, 7. of Athene in the acropolis at Athens, i. 126, 10. of the twelve gods in the Agora, vi. 54, 6. altars a refuge in the case of unintentional transgressions, iv. 98, 6 n; from danger in tumults, viii. 84, 3.

Alyzia, a city on the Acarnanian coast, opposite to Leucadia, vii. 31, 2 n.

Ambracia, *Αμπρακία*, a colony of Corinth, ii. 80, 3. Ambracian Gulf, i. 29, 2. 55, 1. Ambraciots sent by the Corinthians to garrison Epidamnus, i. 26, 1. furnish eight ships to the expedition for its relief, 27, 4. furnish to the Corinthian expedition against Corcyra twenty-seven ships, 46, 2. on the right wing in the sea-

fight off Sybota, 48, 3. beaten and chased to their camp, 49, 5. belong to the Lac. Confederacy, ii. 9, 2. furnish ships, § 3. march against Argos Amphilochicum and Amphilochia, 68, 1. origin of their enmity against Argos Amphilochicum 68, 2-8. with Chaonians and other barbarian allies overrun the country; cannot take the city: return home and disband, 68, 9. with the Chaonians, and aid from the Pelop. plan the conquest of Acarnania; their designs against Zacynthus, Cephallenia and Naupactus, 80, 1. on assemblage of their land-forces, 80, 5-10, proceed and take Limnæa, § 11. march against Stratus, § 12. their barbarian allies defeated, ii. 81, 5-8. they hastily retreat and disband, 82, 1, 2. their ships reinforce the Pelop. fleet under Alcidas at Cyllene on its way to Corcyra, iii. 69, 1. concert with Eurylochus an attack upon Argos Amphilochicum and Acarnania, 102, 7, 8. take Olpæ, 105, 1. send home for reinforcements, 105, 3. joined by Eurylochus, 106, 1-3. post themselves at Metropolis, 107, 1. rout the Acarnanians and Amphilochians (see 107, 7.) opposed to them, 108, 3. but, from the defeat of Eurylochus and his troops, retreat with great loss to Olpæ, 108, 4. the whole disposable force of Ambracia marches to join them, 110, 1. of those at Olpæ (abandoned by the Pelop.) about 200 slain in flight into Agræa, 111, 2-5. the forces from Ambracia reach Idomene and occupy its smaller summit, 112, 1, 2. surprised by the Acarnanians under Demosthenes, 112, 4. most of them slain, 112, 5. but few get back to Ambracia, 112, 6-8. the Ambraciots who had fled from Olpæ (111, 5.) send a herald for leave to bury their dead, 113, 1. he learns the destruc-

tion of the troops from Ambracia, 113, 2–10. Ambracia is at the mercy of the Acarnanians and Amphilochians; their reason for sparing it, 113, 11–13. the fugitive Ambraciots are allowed to return home from Geniadæ, 114, 4. the Ambraciots conclude a defensive alliance with the Acarnanians and Amphilochians, 114, 5. Ambracia receives a garrison of Corinthians 114, 7, and iv. 42, 3. three Ambraciot ships sent to aid Syracuse, vi. 104, 1. arrivethere, vii. 7, 1. Ambraciot envoys sent from Syracuse to the Sicilian states to announce the taking of Plemurium, and urge them to send reinforcements, 25, 9, on their way back to Syracuse slain by the Sicels, 32, 2. Ambraciots among the Greeks who came to aid Syracuse, 58, 3. two Ambraciot ships taken by the Ath. in the sea-fight off Cynossema, viii. 106, 3.

Ameiniades, son of Philemon, an Ath. ambassador to Seuthes; concerned in the seizure of the Lac. and other ambassadors on their way to Persia, ii. 67, 2, 3.

Ameinias, a Lac., commissioned to ascertain the state of affairs in Thrace, iv. 132, 3.

Ameinocles, a Corinthian shipwright, builds four ships for the Sarmians, i. 13, 3.

Ainmeas, son of Coræbus, the first Platæan who mounts the besiegers' wall, iii. 22, 4.

Ainorges, illegitimate son of Pisistratus, revolts from the k. of Persia, viii. 5, 5, reported to be approaching Anæa, 19, 1, 2. taken by the Pelop. at Iasus, and delivered up to Tissaphernes, 28, 2, 3. Phrynius charged by Peisander with having betrayed him, 54, 3.

Ampelidas, a Lac. envoy sent to Argos for the renewal of the thirty years' truce, v. 22, 2; cf. 14, 3.

Amphiaraus, of Argos, father of Amphilochus, ii. 68, 3; and of Alcmaeon, 102, 7.

Amphias, son of Eupaïdes, an Epidaurian, signs, on behalf of Epidaurus, the truce for a year between the Lac. and Ath. confederacies, iv. 119, 2.

Amphidorus, father of Menecrates, a Megarean, ibid.

Amphilochia, on the Ambracian Gulf, with Amphilochian Argos, colonized by Amphilochus, son of Amphiaraus, ii. 68, 3. (see Strabo x. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 440.) the river Achelous flows through it, 102, 3. the Amphilochians regarded by the Ambraciots as barbarians, iii. 112, 7 n; compare ii. 68, 5. receive Ambraciots to dwell with them, and learn the Greek language from them, ii. 68, 5. are expelled by them, 68, 6. by aid of Acarnanians and Ath. recover their city and enslave the Ambraciots who had seized it, 68, 8. hence regarded with enmity and invaded by the Ambraciots, 68, 9 (see Ambracia). again invaded by the Ambraciots, iii. 105. are, all but a few, prevented by them from assembling in arms, 107, 3. those who were at the battle of Olpæ darters, 107, 7. beaten and pursued to Argos Amph. 108, 3. they cut off the Ambraciots who had escaped from the carnage at Idomene, 112, 6, 7. would not take Ambracia; their reason for this, 113, 13. make a defensive alliance with the Ambraciots, 114, 5. Amphilochian mountains, 112, 3, 5. Amphilochian territory, and people, called simply Argive, and Argos Amphilochicum simply Argos, 105, 1, 2. 106, 1. 107, 2, 3. 108, 3; see also Argos Amphilochicum and Argos.

Amphipolis, a city (an Ath. colony) on the N. E. bank of the r. Strymon, formerly called Ἐμέα ὄδοι, i. 100, 3. iv. 102, 1. (see Herod. vii. 114.) the

various attempts to found it, ii. 102, 2, 3, and § 1 n. named from its situation in a bend of the r. Strymon (see Arnold's memoir on Amphipolis in vol. ii. p. 450), iv. 102, 4. its approaches, 103, 3, 4, n. its Thracian, or Thrace-ward gates, v. 10, 1 n. and Arnold's memoir on Amphipolis. its gates opening on the palisade, 10, 6. and Arnold's memoir, and § 7. temple of Athene there, v. 10, 2. Brasidas marches from Arnæ against it, iv. 102, 1. 103. the Athenian party there send for aid to Thucydides, to Thasos, 104, 3. moderate terms offered by Brasidas 105, 2. it surrenders, 106. Clearidas appointed governor, 132, 4. Cleon sails from Torone against Amphipolis, v. 3, 6. amount of forces under Brasidas and Clearidas at Amphipolis, 6, 4, 5. Cleon marches from Eion, 7, 2. posts his army on a hill fronting Amph., and views its position, 7, 4. Brasidas enters Amph., 8, 1. his plan of attack, 8, 4. 9, 4. battle of Amphipolis, 10. Brasidas attacks Cleon's centre, 10, 6; Clearidas his right, 10, 7-9. the Ath. totally routed fly to Eion, 10, 10. burial of Brasidas in Amph.; honours paid to him as to a hero and founder of the city; destruction of all memorials of Hagnon, 11, 1. disparity of the loss of men on each side, 11, 2. restoration of Amphipolis to the Ath. stipulated by the fifty years' truce, 18, 5. it is not restored, 21. 35, 3. 5. 46, 2. an Ath. expedition in preparation against it under Nicias frustrated by Perdiccas' failing to cooperate, 83, 4. Euection, an Ath. general, blockades it with triremes, vii. 9.

Amphissians ('Αμφισσῆς), a tribe or state of the Ozolian Locrians, iii. 101, 2. of Amphissa see Herodotus, viii. 32, 3. Strabo. ix. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 546, &c.

Amyclæum, a temple of Apollo at

Amyclæ near Sparta, v. 18, 9 n. 23, 5. see Meursii Miscell. Lacon. iv. 2.

Amyntas, son of Philip the brother of Perdiccas the k. of Macedon, ii. 95, 2, 3. 100, 3. see Herod. and Diod. Siculus.

Amyrtaeus, king in the marshes of Egypt, i. 112, 3. see Herod., ii. 140, 3.

Anaceium ('Ανάκειον), a temple of Castor and Polydeuces, or Pollux, at Athens, viii. 93, 1 n.

Anactorium, on the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf, a joint possession of the Corinthians and Corcyraeans, i. 55, 1. sends one ship to the Cor. expedition against Corcyra, i. 46, 2. belongs to the Pelop. confederacy, ii. 9, 2. aids the Ambraciots and Pelop. expedition, under Cnemus, against Acarnania, ii. 80, 4, 6. Anactorians in the right wing at the battle of Stratus, ii. 81, 3. Anactorium (see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 377.) taken by the Corinthians, i. 55, 1 n. regarded as hostile by the Acarnanians, who stipulate that it shall have no aid from Ambracia, iii. 114, 6. taken again by the Athenians and Acarnanians, and occupied solely by the latter, iv. 49. vii. 31, 2. its not being recovered alienates the Corinthians from Laced., v. 30, 2. Anactorian territory, i. 29, 2.

Anæa, τὰ Ἀναία, (in Paus. vii. 4, 3. Steph. Byz. and Eustath. on Dionys. Perieg. 828. η Ἀναία.) on the Ionian coast opp. to Samos. Samian envoys from Anæa remonstrate with Alcidas on slaughtering his prisoners, iii. 32, 2 n. cf. iv. 75, 1 n. the Samian exiles settle there and aid the Pelop., iv. 75, 1. a Chian squadron sails thither for intelligence on its way to promote the Ionian revolt, viii. 19, 1. Lysicles an Ath., levying contributions from the allies in Asia, slain by the Anæitæ, iii. 19, 2 n. an Anæite ship reinforces the Chiens, viii. 61, 2.

Anapus, a small r. in Arcania,

tributary to the r. Achelous, ii. 82, 1.
see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 385. 421.

Anapus, a r. of Sicily falling into the great harbour of Syracuse. bridge over it broken up by the Ath. on their first landing, vi. 66, 2. Syracusan forces reviewed in the adjacent meadow, 96, 3. country on its banks ravaged, vii. 42, 6. ford of the Anapus, 78, 3. see Cluverii Sic. p. 157.

Anaxander, a Theban, leads Methymnæan exiles against Methymna, and induces Eresus to revolt, viii. 100, 3 n.

Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegium in Italy, founder of Messana, in Sicily, vi. 4, 5. see Herod., vi. 23. vii. 165, 2, 3. Pausan., iv. Strabo, vi. and Diod. Sic., xi.

Andocides (the celebrated orator, son of Leogoras), an Ath. with twenty ships reinforces the Corcyraean fleet after the action off Sybota, i. 51, 4; see Plutarch's Nicias, Nepos' Alcibiades.

Androcles, an Ath., a very prominent popular leader, and procurer of Alcibiades' banishment, assassinated by an oligarchical conspiracy at Athens, viii. 65, 2.

Androbrates, fane of, near Platæa, iii. 24, 1 n.; see Herod., ix. 25, 5.

Andromedes, one of three Lac. commissioned to receive Panactum and Ath. prisoners from the Bœot. and deliver them to the Ath., v. 42, 1.

Androsthenes, an Arcadian, victor at Olympia in the pancratium, when the Lac. were excluded, in Ol. xc. v. 49, 1 n.

Andros, an island due E. of S. Attica, ii. 55, 2; see Strabo, x. Adriatic troops attend the Ath. expedition against the coast of Corinth, iv. 42, 1. the And. subject and tributary to Athens vii. 57, 4. And. employed by the Four Hundred at Athens for the violent dissolution of the Council

of Five Hundred, viii. 69, 3. colonies of Andros, Acanthus, iv. 84, 1 n., Staegeirus, 88, 2, Argilus, 103, 2. v. 18, 5, Sane, iv. 109, 3. Diomilus, an And. exile, commands six hundred Syracusans, vi. 96, 3.

Aneristus, a Lac. envoy to Persia, seized in Thrace and executed at Athens, ii. 67, 1. cf. Herod. vii. 137.

Antandros, one of the Ἀκταῖαι πόλεις, or cities of the coast, opposite to Lesbos, seized by Lesbian exiles for the purpose of fortifying it, iv. 52, 3. (see Strab. xiii.) reduced by the Ath. 75, 1. Antandrians, Æolian by descent, viii. 108, 4. they obtain troops from the Peloponnesians, and expel Arsaces' garrison from their citadel, in dread of his treachery, 108, 4, 5.

Anthemus, ὁ Ἀνθέμοῦς, a city, region, and r. of Macedonia, E. of the head of the Thermaean Gulf, ii. 99, 5. devastated by Sitalkes k. of the Odrysæ, 100, 5; see Strabo, xiv. Herod. v. 94, 1.

Anthene, a town in the Cynurian territory, E. coast of Pelop., v. 41, 2; see Pausanias, ii. 38, 6.

Anthesterion, Ἀνθεστηριών, eighth month of the Attic year, on the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth of which was celebrated the Anthesteria; according to Buttmann, Exc. I. ad Demosth. c. Mid., a festival distinct from the Lenæa, which was celebrated in the month Gamelion, called by the Ionians Lenæon, ii. 15, 5 n.

Anticles, an Ath. naval commander, reinforced Pericles at the siege of Samos, i. 117, 3.

Antigenes, father of Socrates, an Ath. ii. 23, 2.

Antimenidas, one of three Lac. commissioned to execute the fifth and seventh articles of the fifty years' peace, v. 42, 1.

Antimnestus, father of Hierophon, an Ath., iii. 105, 2.

Antiochus, k. of the Orestæ, barbarian allies of the Ambraciots in their expedition under Cnemus against A-carnania, ii. 80, 9.

Antiphemus, a Rhodian joint founder of Gela in Sicily, vi. 4, 3; see Cluver. Sic. i. 75.

Antiphon, the Ath. orator, of high eminence as a politician, viii. 68, 1, 2. contriver of the oligarchical revolution at Athens, ib. made the most able defence when put on trial, ib. one of the Four Hundred most opposed to popular government, 90, 1. on an embassy to Lacedæmon to negotiate a peace, 90, 2.

Antippus, a Lac., swore to the fifty years' truce with Athens, v. 19, 2. and the fifty years' alliance, 24, 1.

Antissa, a city of Lesbos, iii. 18, 1 n. secured and strengthened by the Mytilenæans, ib. repels an attack of the Methymnæans, § 2, (see Strabo, xiii.) iii. 18, 2. taken by the Athenians, 28, 3. an expedition of Lace-dæmonians against it fails, viii. 23, 4.

Antisthenes, a Spartan, his expedition to the Hellespont in aid of Pharnabazus, viii. 39, 1, 2. 61, 2.

Antitanes, see Atintanes.

Aphrodisia, a town of Laconia on the E. side of the Sinus Bœaticus, iv. 56, 1.

Aphytis, a town on the N.E. coast of Pallene, i. 64, 3; see Herod., vii. 123, 1. Pausan., iii. Strabo Epit. in fine, vii.

Apidanus, r. of Thessaly, Brasidas encamps by, iv. 78, 5; Strabo, viii. ix.

Apodoti, Ἀπόδωτοι, a nation of Ætolia, iii. 94, 5; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 437.

Apollo Archegetes, altar of, at Naxos in Sicily, vi. 3, 1 n. Ap. Temenites, statue of at Syracuse, vii. 75, 1 n. Ap. temple of, in Actium, mouth of the Ambracian Gulf, i. 29, 2. in Leucadia, iii. 94, 2. in Tro-

pium, viii. 35, 2. at Naupactus, ii. 91, 2. Ap. Pythian, temple of, at Delphi, iv. 118, 1 n. v. 18, 2. at Athens, ii. 15, 5 n. altar there, dedicated by Peisistratus, vi. 54, 6, 7 n. Ap. Pythæus, temple of, probably at Argos, v. 53 n. temple of Ap. at Amyclæ; copies of the fifty years' peace and fifty years' alliance deposited there, v. 18, 9 n. 23, 5. temple of, on Lac. coast, opposite to Cythera, vii. 26, 1. Ap. Maloëis, feast of, at Mytilene, iii. 3, 3. oracle of Ap. to Alcmæon, son of Amphiaraus, ii. 102, 7. Delium, a temple of Ap. on the Bœotian coast, iv. 90, 1. 97, 2. Rheneia consecrated to Delian Ap., i. 13, 7. iii. 104, 4. Homer's Proœm or Hymn to Ap., ib.

Apollodorus, f. of Charicles, an Ath., vii. 20, 1.

Apollonia, a Cor. colony S. of Epidamnus, near the r. Aous, i. 26, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 149, &c.

Arcadia, never changed its inhabitants, i. 2, 3. Arcadians supplied with ships by Agamemnon for the Trojan war, i. 9, 4. Arcadians in the service of Pisuthnes garrison at Notium, iii. 34, 2, 3. part of Arcadia subdued by the Mantineans during the Pelop. war, v. 29, 1. war between some Arc. and the Lepreatæ, v. 31, 2. Androsthenes, an Arc. victor in the Pancratium, v. 49, 1 n. Arc. allies of Lac. join in invasion of Argolis, 57, 2. at Methydrium in Arc. Agis eludes the Argives, 58, 2 n. Arc. allies march with the Lac. division, 58, 4. 60, 3. follow the Lac. to Tegea, 64, 3. with them invade and devastate the Mantinic territory, § 5. in centre and right wing at Battle of MANTINEIA, 67, 1, 2. Arc. hired by the Cor. serve at Syracuse, vii. 19, 4. 58, 3. Mantineans and other Arc. hired by the Ath. serve at Syracuse, 57, 9. Arc. required conjointly with the Sicyonians and Pellenians to furnish ten ships to

the Lac. confederacy, viii. 3, 2; see also Mantinea, Tegea, Orchomenos, Mænalia, Heraeans, Parrhasians.

Arcesilaus, f. of Lichas, a Lac., v. 50, 4 n. 76, 3. viii. 39, 2.

Archedice, dau. of Hippias, vi. 59, 3.

Archelaus, s. of Perdiccas, k. of Macedonia, general features of his reign, ii. 100, 2 n. b. Perdiccas his father still reigned, (see Thuc. vii. 9.)

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Archers,—at Athens, part Scythians, part citizens, ii. 13, 10 n. barbarian archers, viii. 98, 1. the ordinary attendants on magistrates, 69, 4 n. crews of ships serve on shore as archers, iii. 98, 1 nn. captain of, ib. horse-archers at Athens, ii. 13, 10 n. with archers on expedition against Melos, v. 84, 1. sent to Sicily, vi. 94, 4.

Archestratus, s. of Lycomedes, an Ath. joint-commander of the expedition to prevent the revolt of the Potidaeans, Chalcidians and Bottiaeans, i. 57, 4. f. of Chærebas the commander of the Paralus, viii. 74, 1, 3.

Archetimus, s. of Eurytimus, a Cor. joint commander of the land forces in the expedition to Epidamnus, against the Corcyraeans, i. 29, 1.

Archias, of Camariua, designs to betray it to the Syracusans, iv. 25, 7.

Archias, a Cor. of the Heracleid family, founder of Syracuse, vi. 3, 2.

Archidamus, s. of Zeuxidamus, k. of the Lac., his character for intelligence and moderation, i. 79, 3. speech in favour of delaying the war, 80—85. commands the first expedition against Attica, ii. 10, 3. addresses the commanders of contingents of the confederate states, inculcating caution and discipline, ii. 11. sends an envoy to Athens, 12, 1. on whose return he marches into Attica, 12, 5. attached to Pericles by the ties of hospitality, 13, 1. blamed by his army for delay at the Isthmus and at Oenoë, 18, 4—6.

reason of his delay, § 7. invades Attica, 19, 1. reasons for lingering at Acharnæ, 20. heads a second expedition into Attica, 47, 2. and another against Platæa, 71, 1. answer to the Platæans, &c. 72, sq. third expedition into Attica, iii. 1, 1. succeeded by Agis, his son, 89, 1.

Archippus, f. of Aristeides, an Ath., iv. 50, 1.

Archonides, a k. of part of the Sicel population of Sicily near Gela, friendly to the Ath. died shortly before Gylippus arrived in Sicily, vii. i. 4. mentioned by Diodor. Sic. xiv.

Archons, the nine, at Athens, their power, i. 126, 8 n. Themistocles archon, i. 93, 4. Pelop. war began when two months of Pythodorus' Archonship yet remained, ii. 2, 1. Alcæus Archon at the conclusion of the treaty of the fifty years' peace, v. 19, 1, and of the fifty years' alliance between Athens and Lacedæmon, v. 25, 1. Peisistratus, son of Hippias, and others of that family, archons of Athens, 54, 6.

Arcturus, heliacal rising of, ii. 78, 2n.

Argennusæ, a town on the main land of Asia Minor, opposite to Mytilene, viii. 101, 2 n.; Strabo xiii.

Argilus, a city near Amphipolis, (see Herod. vii. 115, 1.) secured from injury by the fifty years' peace, v. 18, 5. the Argilians, a colony from Andros, iv. 103, 2. revolt from Athens to Brasidas, ib. § 3. Cerdyleum, a height in the Argilian territory, v. 6, 3. an Argilian informs against Pausanias, i. 132, 3.

Arginum, a mountain and headland of Erythræ, opposite to Chios, viii. 34. Argenum in Strabo, xiii.

Arginusæ; see Argennusæ.

Argos, in Peloponnesus (see Pausan. in ii. 19—24). Themistocles when ostracised resided there, i. 135, 3. money sent thence to him into Asia, 137, 5. the kings of Macedon

Temenids, originally from Argos, ii. 99, 3. Juno's temple at Argos (more properly in Argolis, see n.) burnt in the ninth year of the Pelop. war, iv. 133, 2, 3. *Argos*, in the sense of Argolis, vi. 105, 1, 3. Alliance with Argos, is said by the Scholiast to be hinted at by the Cor. at i. 71 5. the Cor. warned from Argos of the Athenians' intended invasion, iv. 42, 3. Argives used by Homer as a name for Greeks generally, i. 3 3. n. the Lac. enemies to the Arg.; the Ath. form an alliance with them, i. 102, 5. Argives aid the Ath. in intercepting the Lac. on their return from succouring the Dorians, i. 107, 7. compute time by the years of the priestesses of Juno, ii. 2, 1. neutral at the beginning of the Pelop. war, ii. 9, 2, the magistracy of Argos, v. 47, 9 n. the thirty years' truce between the Argives and Lac. near its expiration; the Argives require Cynuria as the price of its renewal, v. 14, 3. urged by the Cor. to form a defensive alliance against Athens and Lacedæmon, 27, 2. aim at the supremacy of the Peloponnesus, 28, 2. enter into alliance with the Mantineans, 29, 1, and the Eleians, 31, 1, 5, and the Cor. and Chalcidians, 31, 6. the Lac. seek alliance with them, 36, 1. the Arg. seek alliance with the Boeotians, 37, 2. but fail, 38, 4. in alarm send envoys to Sparta to negotiate a treaty, 40, 3. 41, 1. proposed terms of it, 41, 2, 3. invited by Alcibiades send envoys to conclude an alliance with Athens, 43, 3—44, 2. Argos, Elis and Mantinea conclude an alliance with Athens, 47. their constitution democratic, 29, 1. 44, 1. and the Eleians in excluding the Lac. from the Olympic festival, 50, 3. cooperate with Alcibiades in his political inspection and settlement of the affairs of the Argive confederacy, 52, 2. pretext

and true reason for war against Epidaurus, 53. make war on the Epidaurians, 54, 3. 56, 4, 5. invaded by the combined forces of the Lac. confederacy, 57. 58. communications of the Arg. army with Argos cut off by the Lac. forces, 59, 3. a general and another Argive unauthorized conclude a four months' truce with Agis, 59, 5. 60, 1. the Arg. punish Thrasyllus the general, 60, 5, 6. an Ath. force, with Alcibiades as envoy, persuade the Arg. to disavow the truce, and join in attacking Orchenos in Arcadia, 61, 1—3. they take it, and determine to attack Tegea, 62, 1. the Lac. recommence hostilities against them, marching into the Mantinic territory, 64. the Argives and allies occupy a strong position for battle which Agis declines, 65, 1—3. blame their generals for not pursuing, § 5. descend and encamp in the plain, § 6, the Lac. returning fall in with them ready for battle, 66, 1. order of the Arg. confederacy at the battle of MANTINEIA, 67, 2. chosen and trained Thousand of the Argives, ib. n. and 72, 4 n. their ancient supremacy over and possession of half Peloponnesus, 69, 1. manner of advance to battle, 70. chosen Thousand pass through an opening in the Lac. line and drive them to their baggage, 72, 3. the veterans and the Five Lochi of Argos put to flight, 72, 4 n. organization of the Argive army, 72, 4 n. their Five Generals, 59, 5 n. the Argive chosen Thousand take flight, 73, 3, 4. loss of the Argives, 74, 3. the Lac. offer peace to them, 76, 1. a party among the Arg. favourable to the Lac. desire to subvert the democratic government, § 2. persuade the Arg. to conclude a peace with the Lac. § 3. the treaty of peace, 77. the same party persuade the Arg. to break

off their alliance with Mantinea, Elis and Athens, and become allies of Lacedæmon, 78. the treaty of alliance, 79. decrees and proceedings of the Argives in hostility to Athens, 80. oligarchical revolutions in Sicyon and Argos, 81, 2. Democracy in Argos restored, 82, 2. Alliance with Athens renewed, and long walls to the sea begun with aid from Athens, 82, 5, 6. Argolis invaded by the Lac. and the long walls thrown down, 83, 1, 2. the Arg. invade and devastate the Phliasian territory for harbouring their exiles, 83, 3. three hundred Arg. suspected of favouring the Lac. removed by Alcibiades to islands under the dominion of Athens, 84, 1, afterwards delivered up to Argos by the Ath. for execution, vi. 61, 3. the Arg. lose eighty men by an ambuscade of the Phlians and Arg. exiles, v. 115, 1. an expedition of the Lac. commenced against Argos excites suspicion in the Arg. against some of their fellow-citizens, 116, 1. part of the Arg. territory ravaged, the Arg. exiles settled at Orneæ, and a truce made between them and Argos by the Lac., vi. 7, 1. the Arg. aided by the Ath. take and raze Orneæ, 7, 2. the Arg. joined the Ath. expedition to Sicily through Alcibiades' influence, 29, 3. 61, 5. their other motives, vii. 57, 9. in first battle at Syracuse, the Arg. on the right wing, vi. 67, 1, drive in the Syrac. left, 70, 2. some Arg. fall in the attack on the stockade covering the postern of the quarter of Apollo Temenites, 100, 2 n. Lamachus brings up the Arg. to succour Ath. right wing, 101, 5. Arg. preans, in the night attack on Epipolæ, alarm and confuse the Ath., vii. 44, 7. meantime the Lac. invade Argolis and retire on account of an earthquake, vi. 95, 1. the Arg. invade the Thyreatis, and take much booty, § 2. the greater part of Ar-

golis ("Αργος) laid waste by the Lac. 105, 1. the Arg. ravage part of Phliasia, 105, 3. Arg. troops embark in the squadron of Charicles the Ath. to ravage the Lac. coast, vii. 20, 1, 2. 26, 1. return home, § 2. one thousand five hundred Arg. troops in Ath. landing on the coast of Miletus, beaten with loss by the Milesians, viii. 25, 1, 3, 4. the Arg. send envoys to promise aid to the democratic party of the Ath. armament at Samos, 86, 8, 9. an Arg. accomplice in the assassination of Phrynicus, 92, 2. the Arg. separated from the Laconian territory by Thyrea, ii. 27, 4. iv. 56, 2.

Argos, Amphilochian, ii. 68, 1. (see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 380, &c.) so named by Amphiaraus its founder, from Argos, ii. 68, 3. greatness and power, § 4. Amphilochians expelled by the Ambraciots, § 6. recover their city by aid of the Ath. and Acarnanians, and inhabit it jointly with the Acarnanians, § 7. enmity of the Ambraciots against these Arg. ('Αργείοις), ii. 68, 9. for further details, see Amphilochia.

Arianthides, son of Lysimachidas, a Theban Bœotarch at battle of Delium or Oropus, iv. 91.

Ariphron, f. of Hippocrates, an Ath. iv. 66, 3.

Aristagoras, the Milesian, endeavours to found a city at Ἐρέα ὁδοὶ, afterwards Amphipolis, iv. 102, 2, 3.

Aristarchus, an Ath., an extreme opponent of democracy, viii. 90, 1. 92, sq. on his flight from Athens betrays Ενοë to the Bœotians, viii. 98.

Aristeides, s. of Archippus, an Ath. commander in a squadron for levying contributions, intercepts Artaphernes at Eion on his way to Sparta, iv. 50, 1. recovers Antandrus from the Mytilenæan exiles, 75, 1.

Aristeides, s. of Lysimachus, an

Ath. informs Themistocles at Sparta that the walls of Athens are defensible, i. 91, 3.

Aristeus, s. of Pellichus, a Cor., joint commander of the Cor. naval expedition to Epidamnus against the Corcyraeans, i. 29, 1.

Aristeus, s. of Adeimantus, a Cor., leader of the Cor. succours to Potidæa; his influence in the matter, i. 60, 2. commander of the infantry of the Potidæan confederacy, 62, 1. plan of operations, § 3. beats and pursues the forces opposed to himself and the Cor., § 6. makes good his retreat into Potidæa, 63, 1 n. escaping from Potidæa cooperates with the Chalcidians, occasions loss to the Sermylians, and solicits aid from Peloponnesus, i. 65, 1, 2. on his way to the k. of Persia with other envoys from Pelop. seized in Thrace, conveyed to Athens and executed, ii. 67, 1-4.

Aristeus, a Lac., one of three commissioners sent to look into affairs in Chalcidice, iv. 132, 3.

Aristocleides, f. of Hestiodorus, an Ath., ii. 70, 1.

Aristocles, brother of Pleistoanax, k. of the Lac., charged with tampering with the prophetess at Delphi, v. 16, 2. Aristocles, polemarch in the Laced. army at the battle of MANTINEIA, 71, 3. banished for disobeying orders, 72, 1.

Aristocetes, see Aristocrates.

Aristocrates, an Ath., swore to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2, and to the fifty years' Alliance with the Lac., 24, 1. sent to charge the Chians with their intending to revolt, viii. 9, 2.

Aristocrates, s. of Scellias, takes part in the outbreak for the suppression of the Four Hundred, viii. 89, 2. separates from the extreme oligarchical party, 92, 2, 4.

Aristogiton, an Ath. citizen, assassinates Hipparchus, i. 20, 3. the

history connected with the deed, vi. 54-59. a resident citizen of the middle class, *τῶν ἀστῶν, μέσος πολίτης*, vi. 54, 2 n.

Ariston, son of Pyrrichus, a Cor., the best man in the Syracusan fleet for working a ship, vii. 39.

Aristonous, of Larisa, a commander of Thessalian succours to Athens, ii. 22, 5.

Aristonous, of Gela, co-founder with Pystilus of Acragas, or Agrigentum, vi. 4, 4.

Aristonymus, an Ath. commissioned to announce the one year's Truce in the Thraceward parts, iv. 122, 1. discovers and reports to the Ath. that Scione had revolted after the conclusion of the Truce, § 2-4.

Aristonymus, f. of Euphamidas, a Cor., ii. 33, 1. iv. 119, 2.

Aristophon, an Ath., one of the envoys of the Four Hundred to Lacedæmon, delivered up to the Argives by the crew of the Paralus, viii. 86, 9.

Aristoteles, s. of Timocrates, an Ath. commander of a squadron, invited to aid the Acarnanians, iii. 105, 2.

Arms, why borne constantly in the earlier times of Greece, i. 6, 1. the Ath. first abandon the custom, i. 6, 3. still practised by the Ozolian Locrians, Ætolians, Acarnanians, and their neighbours, i. 5, 3.

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Bisaltia, a region of Macedonia N. W. of Amphipolis, ii. 99, 5. population of the Acte or territory of Athos partly Bisaltic, iv. 109, 3; see Herod. vii. 115, 1.

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Bœotarchs, chief magistrates of the Bœotians, ii. 2, 1 n. to iii. 61, 3. in all eleven (qy? see note), two of the number belonged to Thebes, iv. 91. entertain a proposal of alliance with the Corinthians, Megareans, and the Thraceward cities; which is rejected by the Four Councils of Bœotia, v. 37, 4—38 n.

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§ 4. B. cavalry throw Ath. right into confusion, completing their defeat, § 5. B. and Locrian cavalry pursue till nightfall, § 7. refuse to give up the Ath. slain, till the Ath. evacuate Delium; charge them with profaning it, 97. on the Ath. refusing this and again demanding their dead, the B. virtually refuse, 98. 99. with reinforcements from the Malian Gulf, Corinth and Megara, attack and take Delium, 100. restore the slain, 101, 1. loss on both sides, § 2. effect on the Ath. allies on the coast of Thrace, 108, 5. the Lac. promise to invite the B. to accede to the Truce for one year, 118, 1. Panactum, a border fortress of Attica, betrayed to the B. v. 3, 5. they refuse to accede to the fifty years' Peace, 17, 2. Ten days' Truces between B. and Ath. 26, 2. the B. will not join the Argive Confederacy; their reason, 31, 6. solicited to do so by the Corinthians refuse, 32, 5, 6. endeavour without success to obtain ten days' truces with Athens for the Cor. § 6, 7. the Lac. promise the Ath. to endeavour to bring the B. into The fifty years' Alliance, to recover Panactum and all Ath. prisoners in Bœotia, 35, 5. the Lac. Ephors propose to the B. ambassadors that the B. should join the Argive alliance, and deliver Panactum to the Lac. 36. the same ambassadors sounded by two Argives high in office with reference to the B. joining the Argive Alliance, 37, 2, 3. Bœotarchs pleased with the ambassadors' report, § 4, receive an embassy from Argos, and promise to negotiate an alliance, § 5. the Four Councils of Bœotia, fearful of offending the Lac., reject the Bœotarchs' proposal of a Confederacy with Corinth, Megara, the cities in Thrace and the Argives, 38. the B. refuse to deliver Panactum and the Ath. prisoners to the Lac.

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Bœum, a town of Doris the mother country of the Lac., i. 107, 2.

Bolbe, a lake in Mygdonia in Macedonia, i. 58, 2. iv. 103, 1.

Bolissus, a town on the W. coast of Chios, viii. 24, 3. Herod. in life of Homer, c. 23 sq.

Bolt, see Bars.

Bomienses, Βωμιῆς, a subdivision or tribe of the Ophionians, a division of the Ætolians, near the Malian Gulf, n. iii. 96, 3; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 502.

Boriades, an Eurytanian Ætolian, envoy to Corinth and Lacedæmon, iii. 100, 1.

Bottia, ii. 99, 3, or Bottæa, ii. 100, 5 (in Herod. vii. 123, 4. 127, 1, Bot-

tauís), a maritime province of Macedonia, the former abode of the Bottiæans; whence they were expelled by the Macedonians, i. 65, 3 n. ii. 99, 3. Bottiæa not reached by Sitalkes' invasion, ii. 100, 5. cf. n. i. 65, 3.

Bottica, or Bottice, country inhabited by the Bottiæans E. of the Thermaic gulf, adjoining Chalcidice, i. 65, 3 n. the Bottiæans, solicited by Perdiccas, i. 57, 3. revolt, with the Chalcidians and Potidæa, from Ath., 58, 1. Bottice wasted by Phormio, i. 65, 3 n. Ath. expedition against B., ii. 79, 1, 2, defeated by the Bott., 79, 7, 11. Bottice invaded and ravaged by Sitalkes, ii. 101, 1, 5 n. cf. i. 65, 3 n. the Bott. with Chalcidians expel the Ath. from Eion, iv. 7.

Brasidas, son of Tellis, a Spartan, secures Methone; commended at Sparta, ii. 25, 2, 3. commissioned as adviser to Cnemus, 85, 1. harangues the fleet before action, 86, 6. concerta an attack on Peiræus, 93, 1, 2. plunders Salamis, § 3, 4. with a squadron joins Alcidas as adviser, bound for Corcyra, iii. 69. reaches Sybota, and sails against the Ath. and Corcyraeans, 76. defeats the Corcyraeans, 77, 1, 2. cannot persuade Alcidas to sail against Corcyra, 79, 3. greatly distinguishes himself in attack on Ath. at Pylus, iv. 11, 3, 4. nearly slain, 12, 1. near Corinth assembles a force to secure Megara, 70, 1. asks to be received into Megara, § 2. is refused, 71, 2. moves towards Megara, offers battle to the Ath., and is received into Megara, 73. march into N. Greece, 78. 79. halts at Heracleia in Trachis; obtains at Melitia in Achaia Phthiotis escort through Thessaly, 78, 1, 2. remonstrated with by the party opposed to his friends, § 3, 4. hurries on to Phar-salus, thence to Phacium, thence into Peræbia, § 5, finally to Diom in

Macedonia, § 6. composition of his force, 80, 2-4. cf. 78, 1. his readiness to serve, 80, 5. immediate, subsequent and later effects of his character and conduct, 81. accompanies Perdiccas against Arrhibæus, k. of Lyncus in Macedonia, 83, 1. listening to Arrhibæus' proposals, § 2-4. withdraws from the expedition and offends Perdiccas, § 5, 6. marches to Acanthus, 84. his speech there, 85—87. persuades them to revolt from Ath. 88, 1. with the allies of the Thracian border marches against Amphipolis, 102, 1. route from Arnæ; by Aulon and Bromiscus, Argilus, r. Strymon, 103, 1-3. forces the passage of the bridge, § 4. it is supposed might have taken Amphipolis, 104, 2. apprehending succour from Thasos, offers favourable terms, 105. is received, 106. repulsed on attacking Eion, 107, 1, 2. Myrcinus, Galepsus, and Oesyme come over to him, § 3. by his conduct and statements alarms the Ath. and disposes their allies to revolt, 108, 1-5. sends home for reinforcements, § 6. why these were not sent, § 7. marches against the Acte or peninsula of Athos, 109, 1, 2. all the towns of Athos except Sane and Dium come over to him, § 3. Torone betrayed to him, 110—113, 1. proclamation to Toronæans and Ath. in Lecythus, and truce with them, 114, 1, 2. conciliatory exhortation to Toronæans, 114, 3-5. attacks Lecythus, 115. takes it and puts all within it to the sword, 116, 1. razes Lecythus to the ground and dedicates the site to Athene, § 2, 3. the position into which he had brought affairs leads both Ath. and Lac. to conclude a Truce for one year, 117. Scione revolts to him, 120, 1. he visits and highly commends them, § 2, 3. they pay him the highest honours as the

Liberator of Greece, 121, 1. brings forces over to Scione for an attempt on Mende and Potidæa, § 2. the one year's Truce announced to him, 122, 1, 2. he insists on the Truce being extended to the Scionæans, and the Lacedæmonians support his demand, § 3, 4. openly receives Mende on its revolt, on the plea that the Ath. had transgressed the Truce, 123, 1, 2. removes women and children from Mende and Scione to Olynthus, and garrisons both, § 4. second expedition with Perdiccas against Arrhibæus, 124, 1, 2. after a victory wished to return for the protection of Mende, § 3, 4. Brasidas and his troops deserted by the Macedonians and barbarian allies in consequence of a panic, 125, 1. his dispositions for retreat on the appearance of Arrhibæus and the Illyrians, § 2, 3. speech to his soldiers about to engage with the barbarians, 126. retreats in good order, 127. dislodges the enemy who had occupied the pass, and escapes to Arnissa in Lower Macedonia, 128, 1-3. Brasidas' soldiers destroy or appropriate the cattle and property abandoned by Perdiccas' army; thus alienating Perdiccas from Brasidas and the Pelop. cause, § 4, 5. returns to Torone; finds Mende taken by the Ath. 129, 1. hatred of Brasidas leads Perdiccas to a peace with the Ath. and to stop the passage of reinforcements sent to Brasidas, 132, 1, 2. commissioners sent to Brasidas from Sparta appoint governors in Amphipolis and Torone, § 3. Brasidas attempts to surprise Potidæa, 135, n. in his absence Torone, the suburb of which he had enclosed, attacked by the Ath. under Cleon, v. 2, 3. marching to relieve it hears of its capture, 3, 3. takes post at Cerdylion to protect Amphipolis, 6, 3. amount and distribution of his forces, § 4, 5.

throws himself into Amphipolis, and prepares for a sudden attack on Cleon, 8. encourages his soldiers and explains his plan of attack, 9. orders, and leads the attack, puts the Ath. centre to flight, 10, 5, 6. proceeding against their right falls wounded, § 8. hears of the victory of his troops; dies in Amphipolis, § 11. buried within the city: honours paid to him by the Amphipolitans as to a hero and a founder, 11, 1. his Helot soldiers enfranchised and settled at Lepreum, 34, 1. their position at battle of Mantinea, 67, 1. 71, 3. 72, 3.

Brauro kills Pittacus, k. of the Edones, iv. 107, 3.

Bricinniæ, a fortress in Sicily, in the Leontine territory, v. 4, 4, 6.

Bridge over the Strymon, iv. 103, 3, 4 n. over the Anapus broken down by the Ath. vi. 66, 2.

Brilessus, a m. of Attica N. E. of Athens, ii. 23, 1; see Strabo ix.

Bromerus, f. of Arrhibæus, k. of the Lyncestian Macedonians, iv. 83, 1.

Bromiscus, a town near the outlet of L. Bolbe, iv. 103, 1, and n. § 3.

Brumal or winter Solstice, vii. 16, 2.

Bucolion, a place in Arcadia, whither the Mantineans retreated after the battle of Laodicium, iv. 134, 2. named possibly from Bucolion k. of Arcadia, see Pausan. viii. 5, 7.

Budōrum, a fort on a promontory of Salamis facing Megara, ii. 94, 4. (see 93, 3.) iii. 51, 2.

Buphras, near Pylus or Coryphænum, one of the limits assigned by the one year's truce to the Ath. garrison of Pylus, iv. 118, 3.

Burial, of Carians, mode of, i. 8, 2. of traitors in the Ath. territory prohibited, 138, 9 n. public, at Athens, of citizens fallen in battle, ii. 34 nn. of Brasidas at Amphipolis, within the city, v. 11, 1. ordinary burial-places outside the walls, ib. n. disregard of

the usages of burial during the pestilence at Athens, ii. 52, 4, 5 n. truce for delivery or burial of the slain, i. 63, 3. iv. 99 n. vi. 71, 1.

Burning and gathering the bones of the slain, vi. 71, 1 n.

Byzantium, taken by the Greek fleet under Pausanias, i. 94, 2 n. committed, with Median prisoners of importance, to the charge of Gonylus, 128, 5, 6. treasonable correspondence with Xerxes by Pausanias residing there, 128, 7—129. his subsequent behaviour there, 130. besieged, and Pausanias driven out by the Ath. 131, 1. Byz. joins the Samians in revolt from Ath. 115, 6. submits again to Ath. 117, 5. offers to revolt from Ath. viii. 80, 2. on the arrival of a Pelop. squadron revolts, § 3. engagement of squadrons off Byz., § 4. the Pelop. squadron leaves Byz., viii. 107, 1.

C.

Cacyparis, a r. of Sicily S. of Syracuse, vii. 80, 4; see Cluv. Sic. p. 183.

Cadmeïs, the country afterwards named Boeotia, i. 12, 3.

Caduceus, or herald's staff, *κηρύκειον*, i. 53, 1.

Cæadas or Ceadas, a chasm in Laconia into which malefactors were cast, i. 134, 6 n.

Cæcinus, or Caicinus, a r. of Locris in Italy, iii. 103, 3.

Calex, a r. of Heracleotis on the Pontus, iv. 75, 2 n.

Calliades, an Ath. f. of Callias, i. 61, 1, and n. on ii. 79, 1.

Callias, I. f. of Callicrates a Cor. admiral, i. 29, 1. II. an Ath. f. of Hipponicus, iii. 91, 4 n. III. an Ath. s. of Calliades, commander on the expedition against Potidæa, i. 61, 1. his arrangements for battle, 62, 4. slain, 63, 3. IV. s. of Hyperechides, and father-in-law to Hippias the tyrant, vi. 55, 1.

Callicrates, s. of Callias, a commander of the Cor. expedition against Corcyra, i. 29, 1.

Callienses, Καλλιῆς, a subdivision or tribe of the Ophionian Ætolians, iii. 96, 3; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 502.

Calligeitus, s. of Laophon, a Megarean exile, envoy from Pharnabazus to Lacedæmon, viii. 6, 1. declines joining the Lac. expedition to Chios; entrusted with treasure by Pharnabazus, 8, 1 n. obtains a fleet from Lac. to aid Pharnabazus, 39, 1.

Callimachus, f. of Learchus, an Ath., ii. 67, 2.

Callimachus, f. of Phanomachus, an Ath., ii. 70, 1.

Callirrhoë, ancient name of the fountain at Athens afterwards called

Enneacrunus, and uses of its water, ii. 15, 7 n.

Calydon and Pleuron, the names given to the region anciently Æolis, iii. 102, 6 n.

Camarina, a Dorian state on the S. coast of Sicily, in alliance with the Leontines and the Chalcidian States against Syracuse, iii. 86, 3. bordered upon Syracuse, vii. 58, 1. 78, 4. its form of government indicated as popular—*ξυλλόγου γενομένου*, vi. 75, 4. originally a colony from Syracuse; the Camarinæans twice expelled and twice reinstated, vi. 5, 3. design of Archias to betray C. to the Syrac. iv. 25, 7. truce between the Camarinæans and Geloans, iv. 58, 1. Morgantine ceded to the Cam. on payment to the Syrac. for it, iv. 65, 1 n. the Camarinæans refuse to receive the Ath. on their expedition against Syracuse, vi. 52, 1. send a small force in aid of Syrac. 67, 2. the Athenians after their victory send an embassy to C.; as do the Syrac., doubting their steadfastness as allies, 75, 3, 4. arguments addressed to

them by Hermocrates for Syrac. 76--80. arguments of Euphemus the Ath. envoy, 81—87. The C. resolve to give but scanty aid to the Syrac.; and profess a perfect neutrality, 88 n. on the Syracusans' victory send a large reinforcement, vii. 33, 1. enumerated among the allies of Syracuse, 58, 1. direction of the Ath. flight changed towards Cam. 80, 2.

Cambyses, in the time of, and of Cyrus, his f. k. of Persia, the Ionian fleet had command of the sea on their own coast, i. 13, 6; see Herod.

Camirus, or Cameirus, an unfortified city on the W. coast of Rhodes, where the Pelop. fleet put in and effect the revolt of Rhodes from Athens, viii. 44, 2; see Herod. i. 144, 4. Strabo xiv.

Camps, two or more before besieged cities, i. 116, 2. iii. 6, 1 n. naval encampments, and their defences, i. 117, 1 n. iv. 9, 1 n. vii. 25, 5. 38, 2, 3. 53, 1.

Canastræum, a prom. of Pallene opposite to Torone, iv. 110, 3.

Capaton, f. of Proxenus, an Epi-zephyrian Locrian, iii. 103, 3.

Captains, *ταξιαρχοί*, summoned to council, vii. 60, 1. Demosthenes communicates his views on Pylus to them, iv. 4, 1. nature of their command in the Ath. army, ib. n.

Carcinus, s. of Xenotimus, an Ath. commander of the fleet sent against the coasts of Pelop. ii. 23, 2 n. *Kapκίνος* Arn. and Arcadius de accentu; *Kapκίνος* Bekk. and Poppe, supported by Aristoph. Wasps. The latter is preferable.

Cardamyle, a city on the N. coast of Chios, viii. 24, 3; see Strab. viii.

Caria, the Ath. look out on its coasts for the Phoenician fleet coming to the relief of Samos, i. 116, 1, 3 n. maritime Caria in alliance with Athens, ii. 9, 5. infested by Pelop.

privateers, a squadron sent thither from Athens to protect its Phoenician trade, ii. 69, 1. the Carians anciently occupied the islands and exercised piracy, i. 8, 2. the proof of this, ib. expelled from the islands by Minos, § 3, and i. 4, n. cut off Lysicles, an Ath. commander of a squadron, iii. 19, 2 n; cf. ii. 69, 2. Amorges in Caria revolts from the k. viii. 5, 5. Gaulites, a Carian, speaks two languages, 85, 2 and n. Caric sea, see Sea.

Carneius, a Lac. month, corresponding with the Ath. Metageitnion, v. 54, 2, 3 nn. Carneia, a Lac. festival, v. 75, 2, 5. 76, 1. and nn. to 54.

Carteria, a place in the territory of Phocæa, opposite Smyrna, viii. 101, 2 n.

Carthaginians, defeated in sea-fight by Phœcæan founders of Massilia, i. 13, 8 n. main support of Phœnician settlements in Sicily and Western Europe, n. vi. 2, 5. Carthage, shortest run from, to Motye in Sicily, vi. 2, 5. conquest of, contemplated by Alcibiades, vi. 15, 2. Carthaginians' apprehensions of an Ath. invasion. Hermocrates advises Syracusans to send an embassy to Carthage, 34, 2. Ath. generals in Sicily send an embassy to C., 88, 6. the Ath. according to Alcibiades meditated the conquest of C. and its subject states, 90, 2 n. Neapolis, in Africa, a Carthaginian trading port opposite to Sicily, vii. 50, 2.

Caryæ, a town in the N. of Laco-nia, v. 55, 3 n.

Carystians in Eubœa capitulate to the Ath. i. 98, 3. by origin Dryopes, vii. 57, 4.

Casmenæ, a colony from Syracuse S.W. of it in Sicily; when founded, vi. 5, 2; see Cluv. Sic. p. 358.

Castor and Pollux, called Dioscori at Coreyra, iii. 75, 4 n. temple of, de-

nominated at Athens Anaceum, viii. 93, 1 n.; near Torone Dioscureum, iv. 110, 2.

Catana, one of the Chalcidic states of Sicily, when and by whom founded, vi. 3, 3. (see Cluverii Sic. p. 116, &c.) territory adjacent to M. Ætna, and injured by a stream of lava, iii. 116, 1 n. a sister colony to Leontini from Naxos in Sicily, vi. 3, 3. 20, 3. at first refuse to admit the Ath. vi. 50, 3. on second visit Ath. forces enter; alliance made with Athens, 50, 5. 51, 1, 2. becomes the station of the Ath. armament, 51, 3. 52, 2. 62, 3. Syracusans eager to attack the Ath there, 63. Syrac. army drawn by false intelligence to Catana; the Ath. leave it and land near Syracuse, 64. 65. the Ath. return to C. to winter there, 71, 1. 72, 1. leave C. on expedition against Messana and winter at Naxos, 74. Ath. encampment at C. burnt, and the country wasted by the Syrac. 75, 2. the Ath. return thither, 88, 5. proceed thence on expeditions and return, 94, 1, 3, 4. finally leave C. for Syracuse, 97, 1. the Catanæans furnish horses to the Ath. 98, 1. C. a weak ally, vii. 14, 2. Demosthenes' opinion of the effect of the wintering at C., 42, 3. he advises the Ath. to retreat to C., 49, 2. Catanæans among the allied forces of Ath. against Syracuse, 57, 11. provisions brought by sea from C. for Ath. at siege of Syracuse, 60, 2. the Ath. purpose forcing a passage out of the harbour of Syracuse, and retreating by sea to C. ib. the Ath. retreat in the opposite direction to that of the road to C., 80, 2. C. a refuge for those Ath. who escaped from captivity in Sicily, vii. 85, 4.

Cauloniatis (territory of Caulonia), in Italy, near Locris (see Paus. vi. 3, 12, 13. ed. Dind., colonized by Achæans), furnishing ship-building

timber to the Ath. armament in Sicily, vii. 25, 2.

Caunus, a city and port of maritime Caria, but not, as some others (Thuc. ii. 9, 5.) there appear to have been, a tributary ally of Athens; since it was an ordinary station of the king's Phœnician fleet.—Pericles sails towards it, i. 116, 3. sought for safety by a Pelop. fleet and Lac. commissioners on their way to the Hellespont, viii. 39, 3, 4. Astyochus the Lac. sails for C., 41, 1. Charminus the Ath., cruising between Rhodes and Lycia, hears that the Pelop. fleet is at C., 41, 4. Astyochus' fleet mistaken by the Ath. for the Pelop. fleet from C., 42, 2. the fleet from C. joins Astyochus at Cnidus, 42, 5. Tissaphernes' purpose in going to C., 57, 1. C. mentioned with Phaselis, the natural order of the names inverted, 88, n. and 108, 1. called C. in Asia, 39, 3. Steph. Byzant. mentions another in Crete.

Causes of the Pelop. war; the real cause the Lacedæmonians' jealousy of the power of Athens, i. 23, 7 n. the avowed causes, disputes arising out of the affairs of Epidamnus and Potidæa, 24–66.

Cavalry, which of the Grecian states possessed, in the Lac. confederacy, ii. 9, 3. why, see n. the Corinthians had none, iv. 44, 1; nor the Argives, v. 59, 3. the Lac. first organize cavalry, iv. 55, 1. their cavalry on the wings at Mantinea, v. 67, 1. the 300 Spartan *ἱππῆς* not cavalry, but infantry, the king's body-guard, v. 72, 4 n.—Athenian knights or cavalry, their amount, ii. 13, 10. their description and qualification, iii. 16, 1 n.

Cecalus, f. of Nicasus, a Megar. iv. 119, 2.

Cecropia, in the text †*Cropeia*† (Arn. judges Cecropia to be the true

reading), a district round Athens, ii. 19, 2 n.

Cecrops, k. of Athens: in his time, and till Theseus, the population of Attica formed into communities politically independent, and occasionally at war, ii. 15, 2 n.

Cecryphaleia, an island between Epidaurus and Ægina, sea fight off it, i. 105, 2.

Ceians, natives of the island Ceos, tributary allies of the Ath. vii. 57, 4. Ceos lies S. E. of Attica.

Cenæum, the most westerly promontory of Eubœa, iii. 93, 1; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 578. Soph. Trach. 743.

Cenchreia, sing. ἐν Κεγχρειᾷ, iv. 42, 4. 44, 4. viii. 23, 5. Cenchreia, plur. ἐκ τῶν Κεγχρειῶν, viii. 10, 1. 23, 1. ἐς Κεγχρειάς, 20, 1. a port of the Cor. territory on the Saronic Gulf E. by S. from Corinth.—Half the Cor. forces remain there to protect Crommyon, iv. 42, 4. battle of Solygeia not visible to the Cor. troops at Cenchreia, iv. 44, 4. the Ath. determine to watch the Pelop. fleet at Cenchreia destined for Chios, viii. 10, 1. it puts to sea, § 2. returns to Cenchreia to prepare for sailing to Chios, 20, 1. Astyochus sails thence to Chios, 23, 1.

Centoripa, neut. pl., a town of the Sicels, submits to the Ath. vi. 94, 3. situation, and people (Centoripes), vii. 32, 1 nn; see Cluverii Sic. p. 308.

Cephallenæ, inhabitants of Cephallenia; part (the Paliens) aid the Cor. against Epidamnus and Corcyra, i. 27, 3.

Cephallenia isl. (see Palm. Gr. Ant. p. 519, &c.), orthography of, ii. 80, 1 n. situation S. of Leucas, S. W. of Acarnania; number of cities, ii. 30, 3. Ath. embassy sent thither, ii. 7, 3. compelled to join the Ath. alliance ii. 30, 2. independent allies of A-

thens, vii. 57, 7. Cor. landing are driven off, ii. 33, 3. Ambraciots and Pelop. expedition against Acarnania destined ultimately against C.; its importance to the Ath., ii. 80, 1. Cephallenians go on Demosthenes' expedition in Aetolia, iii. 94, 1. 95, 2. Messenians and fugitive Helots, withdrawn by the Ath. from Pylus, settled at Cranii in C., v. 35, 7. removed thence again, 56, 3. Demosthenes ships Cephallenian heavyarmed troops for expedition against Syracuse, vii. 31, 2.

Cephisus, a r. of Attica, its head or source, vii. 19, 2 n.

Cerameicus, a suburb W. and N.W. of Athens, vi. 57, 1, and ii. 34, 6 n.

Cercine, a m. chain between Sintica and Mygdonia, ii. 98, 2 n.

Cerdylion, a height in the territory of Argilus, W. of Amphipolis, v. 6, 3, 5. 8, 1. 10, 2.

Ceryces, or heralds of Athens, viii. 53, 2 n.

Cestrine, a district of Epeirus between Chaonia and Thesprotia, i. 46, 6 n.; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 273.

Chæreas, son of Archestratus, an Ath., escapes and exaggerates the tyranny of the 400 at Athens to the armament at Samos, viii. 74. his statement denied, 86, 3.

Chæroneia, a city of Boeotia on the Phocian frontier taken and garrisoned by Tolmides an Ath., i. 113, 1, 2. plot for betraying it to Ath.: its position, iv. 76, 3. a dependency of Orchomenus, ib. n. secured from betrayal, iv. 89. (see Strab. ix. and Pausanias in Phocis.)

Chalæi, a tribe of Ozolian Locrans, iii. 101, 2 n.

Chalce, an island W. of Rhodes, viii. 41, 4. 44, 3 n. 55, 1. 60, 3; see Strab. x.

Chalcedon, a colony of Megara, in

Asia at the mouth of the Pontus, iv. 75, 3. its true name Calchedon, ib. n.; see Strab. xii.

Chalcideus supersedes Melancridas, a Lac. admiral (*μαύρης*), in consequence of an earthquake, viii. 6, 5 n. commands the exp. to Chios, 8, 2. Alcibiades, (an exile from Ath.) goes with him, 11, 3. 12, 3. seize all the ships which meet them on the voyage, and by garbled statements induce first the Chians, and then other allies of Ath. to revolt, 14. had been ineffectually chased on the voyage by Strombichides, 15, 1. his course from Chios to Teos, 16, 1 n. chases Strombichides, 16, 2. effects the revolt of Miletus, 17, 1-3, and an alliance with the king, 17, 4. 18. its terms occasion dissatisfaction, 36, 2. 43, 3. slain at Panormus, coast of Miletus, opposing a landing of the Ath. 24, 1. his soldiers, 25, 2. sailors equipped with heavy armour and left by him at Chios, viii. 17, 1. 32, 2 n.

Chalcidians of Eubœa (see Herod. v. 74. 77. 79.) war in ancient times against the Eretrians, i. 15, 5 n. found Naxos in Sicily, and afterwards Leontini and Catana, vi. 3, 1 n., 3. Cumæ a Chalcidian colony in Opicia in Italy; Zancle peopled thence by Cumans and Chalcidians, vi. 4, 5 nn.; and Himera from Zancle, vi. 5, 1. subject and tributary to the Ath. 76, 2. of Ionic race, vii. 57, 4.

Chalcidians on the coast of Thrace tempted by Perdiccas to revolt from the Ath. i. 57, 3 n. through his persuasion revolt; demolish their cities on the coast, and migrate to Olynthus, 58. Chalcidian forces in Olynthus, 62, 3. Chalcidice ravaged by the Ath. 65, 3. the Potidæans having capitulated, disperse themselves in Ch. ii. 70, 4. Ath. expedition against Ch. 79, 1. Chalcidian heavy armed beaten by the Ath. while the Chalc.

horse and light troops beat the Ath. ii. 79, 5. totally defeat the Ath. § 9. Sitalkes marches against them, 95, 1. ravages Chalcidice, 101, 1, 5. Chalc. retake Eion from the Ath. iv. 7. Brasidas arrives, on invitation, in Chalcidice, 79, 81, 1. Chalcidic envoys' advice to Brasidas regarding Perdiccas, 83, 3. agents of the Ch. in Amphipolis, 103, 2. Brasidas claims Lecythus for them, 114, 4. Ch. targeteers in the garrisons of Mende and Scione, 123, 4. Ch. troops accompany Brasidas' second expedition against Arrhibaeus, 124, 1. Ch. taken at Torone sent to Athens, released by exchange, v. 3, 4 n. Ch. targeteers with Brasidas at Amphipolis, 6, 4. with the cavalry complete the rout of the Ath. at Amphipolis, 10, 9, 10. how affected by the Treaty for fifty years' peace, 18, 5, 8. Clearidas to please the Ch. does not surrender Amphipolis to the Ath. 21, 2. the Ch. join the Argive Alliance, 31, 6. alliance with Lacedæmon renewed, 80, 2. the Dians in Athos join the Ch. against the Ath. 82, 1. the Ch. observe ten days' truces with the Ath. vi. 7, 4.

Chalcidic cities of Sicily; for their names and number, see Chalcidians of Eubœa.—in alliance with Leontini, call the Ath. to their aid, iii. 86, 3. iv. 61, 4. of kindred race (i. e. Ionian) with the Ath. iv. 61, 2. Chalcidic dialect and institutions, vi. 5, 1.

Chalcioeca Minerva, temple of, at Lacedæmon, i. 134, 2. compared to Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ, ib. n.

Chalcis in Eubœa, vii. 29, 2. remnant of the Ath. fleet retreat thither after battle of Eretria, viii. 95, 6.

Chalcis, in Aetolia, a dependency of Corinth, taken by the Ath. i. 108, 4. used by the Ath. as a port on the r. Euenus, ii. 83, 3 n.

Chaones, a barbarous people of Epeirus, ii. 68, 9. 81, 3. accompany Cnemus and the Ambraciots against Amphilochian Argos; how commanded; their geographical position, 80, 6 n. their self-reliance and reputation in war, 81, 4. put to flight with great carnage by the Stratians, 81, 5, 6.

Charadrus, a winter torrent near Argos, in the dry bed of which courts martial were held, vi. 60, 6 n.

Charicles, son of Apollodorus, an Ath., calls upon the Argives for heavy armed troops; is destined to act against the Lac. coast, vii. 20, 1. ravages Epidaurus Limera, 26, 1. occupies and fortifies a peninsula on the Lac. coast, § 1, 2.

Charioteer, of the victorious chariot at Olympia, crowned by its owner on the course, v. 50, 4 n.

Charminus, an Ath. naval commander, reinforces the armament at Samos, viii. 30, 1. defeated off Syme with loss, by the Pelop., 41, 3—42, 4. acts with the oligarchical party in Samos, 73, 3.

Charœades, son of Euphiletus, an Ath., commands with Laches the first expedition to Sicily, iii. 86, 1. slain in battle against the Syracusans, iii. 90, 2.

Charybdis, nature and position of, in the straits of Messana, iv. 24, 5; see Cluverii Sic. p. 62, &c.

Cheimerium in Thesprotis, i. 30, 3. a harbour, 46, 3, 4. a point or promontory, § 6 n.; see Palmerii Gr. p. 279, &c.

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Chœrades, islands off Tarentum, inhabited by Messapian Iapygians, allies of the Ath., vii. 33, 3 n.

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Cicadæ, golden, formerly worn by the Athenians in their hair, i. 6, 3 n.

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Citium, a city of Cyprus, besieged by the Ath. under Cimon, i. 112, 3, 4; see Meursii Cyprum.

Claros, a place on the coast of Ionia, near Colophon, famous for a grove sacred to Apollo, iii. 33, 1, 3.

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Clearidas, a Lac. son of Cleonymus, governor of Amphipolis, iv. 132, 3. v. 6, 5. receives from Brasidas the command of the main body previous to battle of Amphipolis, v. 8, 4. Brasidas instructs and exhorts him, 9, 4-7. posted at the Thracian gates (see memoir, p. 452), 10, 1 n. sallies out, and rushes upon the Ath. forces, § 7. repulsed twice or thrice by the Ath. heavy armed, § 9. gains a complete victory, § 10-12. arranges

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Cleobulus, a Lac. Ephor, adverse to the peace with Athens, his intrigues with the Bœot. and Corinthians, v. 36, 1. 37, 1. 38, 3.

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Cleomedes, s. of Lycomedes, an Ath. commands the expedition against Melos, v. 84, 3.

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Cleonæ, a city in the peninsula of Athos on the Singitic Gulf, iv. 109, 3; see Herod. vii. 22, 6.

Cleonæ, a city in the N. of Argolis, in alliance with Argos, v. 67, 2 n. the Cleonæans take flight at Mantinea, 72, 4. their loss, 74, 3. the Lac. invading Argolis turn back at Cleonæ in consequence of an earthquake, vi. 95, 1; see Strabo viii. Pausan. in Corinth.

Cleonymus, f. of Clearidas, a Lac., iv. 132, 3.

Cleopompus, son of Cleinias, an Ath., his expedition against Opuntian Locris, ii. 26. colleague of Hagnon in his disastrous expedition to Potidaea, 58, 1.

Cleruchi, Ath. citizens, to whom the forfeited lands of the Lesbians were allotted, iii. 50, 3.

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Cnidis, a Lac., f. of Xenaes, v. 51, 2 n.

Cnidus, a Doric city and peninsula at the S.W. extremity of Asia Minor, (a colony from Lacedæmon, Herod. i. 174, 2, 3.) Lipara colonized from Cnidus, iii. 88, 2. a Thurian and Pelop. squadron puts in at Cnidus after its revolt from the Ath., viii. 35, 1. Triopium a prom. of the Cnidian peninsula, § 2. Ath. fleet from Samos attack Cnidus and waste its territory, § 3, 4. the Cnidians persuade Astyochus to go against the Ath. squadron under Charminus, viii. 41, 3. the whole Pelop. fleet meet at Cnidus, 42, 5. there they refit; and the eleven Lac. commissioners dissent from the treaties and quarrel with Tissaphernes, 43, 2-4. 52. the fleet leaves Cnidus for Rhodes, 44, 2. Tissaphernes' garrison expelled from Cnidus, viii. 109.

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Colonus, a hill and temple of Poseidon in Attica, where Peisander carries in an assembly the repeal of the democracy, viii. 67, 2 n.

Colophon, the bulk of its population driven thence to Notium, iii. 34, 1 n. Colophonian popular party expelled from Notium, § 2 n. reinstated by Paches, § 3-5.

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Copæans, inhabitants of Copæ, adjoining Lake Copais in Boeotia, iv. 93, 4; see Strabo ix. and Pausan. in Boeot.

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rive at Syracuse, 7, 1. envoys sent from Syracuse to Corinth and Lacedaemon for reinforcements, § 3. the Cor. prepare to send merchant vessels with troops to Syracuse, 17, 3. prepare a squadron to keep in check the Ath. squadron at Naupactus, § 4. their troops sail for Syracuse, 19, 4. their squadron keeps the Ath. squadron at Naupactus in check, vii. 19, 5 n. Cor. envoys sent from Syracuse to the [Sicilian 32, 1] states for aid in finishing the war, vii. 25, 9. a Cor. transport destroyed, the men escape, 31, 1. Cor. squadron checks and threatens the Ath. squadron at Naupactus, § 4. their squadron off Erineum supported by land forces, 34, 1, 2. attacked, fight a drawn battle, § 3-6. peculiar construction of their ships, § 5 n. (adopted by the Syracusans, 36, 2.) the Corinthians' idea of victory different from that of the Ath., § 7. a Cor. master or pilot the best in the Syracusans' fleet, his successful stratagem, 39 n. went to Syracuse with ships and land forces, and hired Arcadian troops, 58, 3. occupy the centre in the last battle in the harbour of Syracuse, 70, 1. the Cor. at Syracuse prevail to have Nicias put to death, vii. 86, 4. hostages from Thessaly deposited at Corinth by Agis, viii. 3, 1. fifteen ships demanded from the Cor. as their contingent to the allied fleet, § 2. orders from the Lac. sent to Corinth to bring their ships across the Isthmus (n.) into the Saronic gulf and sail for Chios, 7. congress of the allies at Corinth, 8, 2. defer sending to the relief of Chios till after the Isthmian Games, 9, 1, 2. their squadron for Chios chased into Peiraeus on the Cor. coast, 10, 3 n. the Cor. come to the defence of their ships, 11, 2 n. their squadron returns from Syracuse, 13. their ships break out of Peiraeus,

defeat the Ath. squadron, and sail to Cenchreia, 20, 1. backward to aid the Lesbians in a second revolt, 32, 1. five Cor. ships under Astyochus, 33, 1 n. Cor., losing men on return from Deceleia by attack from the garrison of Oenoë, besiege it, 98, 2 n. five Cor. vessels taken by the Ath. at Cynossema, 106, 3.

Corœbus, f. of Ammeas, iii. 22, 4.

Coronæans in the centre at battle of Delium, iv. 93, 4.

Coroneia, in Boeotia, battle of, recovers the independence of Boeotia, and detaches Locris and Phocis from Athens, i. 113, 3 n. iii. 62, 6 n. 67, 2. 92, 6. iv. 92, 6; see Strabo ix.

Coronta pl., a town of Acarnania, ii. 102, 2 n.; see Palmerii Gr. Ant., p. 419.

Cortyta; see Cotyrtia.

Corycus, the most southern town and port of Erythræ, viii. 14, 1. 33, 1. 34; see Strabo xiii.

Coryphasium, Pylus so called by the Lacedæmonians, iv. 3, 2 n. 118, 3 n. v. 18, 6; see Pausanias in Messeniacis, iv. 36, 1.

Cos Meropis, ruined by an earthquake and plundered by Astyochus, viii. 41, 2 n. a station of the Ath. in their operations against Rhodes, 44, 3 n. 55, 1 n.; see Herod. i. 144, 4. Strabo x.

Cotyle, a measure both liquid and dry; a quarter of the chœnix. Two cotylæ of wine the daily allowance of the Lac. in Sphaeteria, iv. 16, 1 n. one of water and two of wheat allowed to the Ath. prisoners at Syracuse, vii. 87, 1 n.

Cotyrtia, a town in Laconia on the E. side of the Gulf of Boeæ, iv. 56, 1.

Council-hall, or senate-house, of Athens, ii. 15, 3. viii. 69, 1, 4. 70, 1.

Councillors, *ξύμβονλοι*, appointed by the Lac. to control commanders, ii. 85, 1. iii. 69, 1. 76, 1. v. 63, 4. viii. 39, 2 n.

Courts at Athens, profit arising to the Ath. from proceedings in, vi. 91, 7, n.

Courts-martial, where held at Argos, v. 60, 6 n.

Cranii, one of the four states forming the Tetrapolis Cephallenia, ii. 30, 3 n. the Corinthians' loss in a landing there, 33, 3. Messenians and Helots settled there by the Ath., v. 35, 7. removed to Pylus, 56, 3; see Strabo x. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 530.

Cranonii, the people of Cranon, a city of Pelasgiotis in Thessaly, aid the Ath., ii. 22, 4; see Strabo ix. and Herod. vi. 127, 5.

Crasis—τᾶλλα when preferable to τὰ ἄλλα, or κάγαθοὶ to καὶ ἀγαθοὶ, iii. 90, 5 n.

Crataemenes, of Chalcis in Eubœa, founder of Zancle in Sicily, vi. 4, 5.

Crateria; see Carteria.

Cratesicles, f. of Thrasymelidas, a Lac. admiral, iv. 11, 2.

Crenæ, in Amphilochia, near Argos Amphilochicum, iii. 105, 2 n. and n. to 106, 1. 106. 3.

Crestonic, one of the elements of the mixed population of the towns of the Acte or peninsula of Athos (see Herod. vii. 124, 3. 127, 3), iv. 109, 3. cf. ii. 99, 5 n.; see Grestonia.

Crete, island of, apparently not among the subject allies of Athens, ii. 9, 5. Ath. expedition to, 85, 6–8. Pelop. fleet dispersed by a storm off C., iii. 69, 1. Pelop. fleet for Asia goes round by C., viii. 39, 3. Cretans, jointly with Rhodians, found Gela, vi. 4, 3. vii. 57, 9. serving the Ath. for pay at Syracuse, engaged against their own colonists the Gelians, vii. 57, 9. Cretan archers, vi. 25, 2. in the Ath. armament against Syracuse, vi. 43. Cretan sea, iv. 53, 3 n. v. 110 n.

Crisæan gulf commanded by an Ath. squadron, i. 107, 3. commanded

from Naupactus, ii. 69, 1. 83, 1. its mouth between Rhium Molycricum and Rhium Achaicum, ii. 86, 3 n. Siphæ on the Cr. Gulf, iv. 76, 3 n.; see Palmerii Gr. Ant., p. 608.

Crocylium, a town of Ætolia, iii. 96, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant., pp. 466. 506. 517.

Crœsus, overthrown by Cyrus, i. 16.

Crommyon, in the territory of Corinth, iv. 42, 4. 44, 4. its position, 45, 1. its accentuation, ib. n.; see Strabo viii. and Pausan. in Corinthiacis, ii. 1, 3.

Cropeia, in Attica, ii. 19, 2 n.; see Cecropia.

Cross, Inarus crucified, i. 110, 3.

Crotoniatis, or Crotonian territory, E. coast of Italy, vii. 35, 1. Crotoniatae, or Crotonians, forbid the march of the Ath. armament through their territory, § 2.

Crown of gold presented to Brasidas at Scione, iv. 121, 1.

Cruelties committed by the Ath. people, ii. 67, 4. iii. 50, 1. iv. 57, 4. v. 32, 1. 116, 4. by the Lac., ii. 67, 5. iv. 80, 2, 3. by Alcidas the Lac., iii. 32, 1. by the Corcyraean populace against their oligarchy, 81, 2–6. 84. iv. 46, 4–8. general afterwards between parties in Greece, iii. 82, 1–4, 13, 17, 83.

Crusis, a region of Mygdonia, ii. 79, 6 n. (Crossæa in Herod. vii. 123, 2, 3.)

Cuma, in Æolis, Lesbian exiles advise Alcidas to seize it, iii. 31, 1. Chian forces march towards, viii. 22, 1. visited by Astyochus, 31, 2. Methymnæan exiles obtain aid there, 100, 3 nn. between Carteria and Argennusæ, 101, 2.

Cuma, in Opicia in Italy, a colony from Chalcis in Eubœa, parent city of Zancle, vi. 4, 5 n.

Cyclades, islands occupied by Carians, conquered and colonized by

Minos, i. 4, n. colonized more lately by Athenians, i. 12, 4. all subject allies of Athens except Melos and Thera, ii. 9, 5 n.

Cyclopes, among the earliest inhabitants of Sicily, vi. 2, 1. Cyclopian architecture, iv. 4, 2 n.

Cydonia, a city of Crete, Ath. expedition against, ii. 85, 7, 8 n. (see Meursii Cretam.) Cydoniatæ, ib.

Cyllene, the naval arsenal of Elis, burnt by the Corcyraeans, i. 30, 2. (see Strabo viii. and Pausan. in Eliacis, vi. 26, 4.) the Pelop. fleet after their defeat by Phormio return thither, ii. 84, 5. reinforced leave it, 86, 1. under Alcidas the Pelop. expedition to Lesbos returns thither, iii. 69, 1. sails thence for Coreyra, 76. Alcibiades lands there, vi. 88, 9.

Cylon's attempt to seize the Acropolis of Athens, i. 126, 3–6, fails but he escapes, § 7–10. sacrilege committed in the slaughter of his adherents, § 10–13.

Cynes, s. of Theolytus, an Acarn., ii. 102, 2. reestablished by Phormio in Coronta, ib.

Cynossema, a prom. on the Thracian shore of the Bosphorus, off which the Ath. gained a signal victory over the grand Pelop. fleet, viii. 104, 4, 5. 105, 2; see Strabo xiii.

Cynurian territory, between Argolis and Laconia, iv. 56, 2. (see Pausan. iii. 2, 2. Herod. viii. 73, 4.) its possession disputed by them; an obstacle to a peace, v. 14, 3 nn. 41, 2, 3; see Herod. i. 82.

Cypress, chests, or coffins of, in the public obsequies of the Athenians, ii. 34, 3.

Cyprus, the greatest portion of it conquered by the Greek fleet under Pausanias, i. 94, 2. his departure from it, 128, 5. large armament of the Ath. alliance against it, 104, 2 n. second Ath. armament under Cimon

besieges Citium, i. 112, 2, 3. leaving Citium and Cyprus, gain a victory by land and sea off Salamis, § 4.

Cypsela, the site of a fortress in the Parrhasian territory, constructed by the Mantineans, v. 33, 1. their efforts to save it, § 2. razed to the ground by the Lac., § 3.

Cyrene, a refuge for the survivors of the Ath. armament against Egypt, i. 110, 1. Cyrenæans give two triremes and pilots to the Pelop. expedition to Sicily, vii. 50, 2.

Cyrrhus, a city of Macedonia, ii. 100, 4; see Pliny iv.

Cyrus, k. of Persia, f. of Cambyses, conquers Croesus and reduces Asia Minor to subjection, i. 16.

Cyrus (s. of Dareius Nothus, or Dareius II the k. of Persia), furnishes subsidies to the Pelop. against Athens, ii. 65, 13 n.

Cythera (neut. pl.), island of, Ath. expedition against; its position, its inhabitants, and relations with, and importance to, the Lac., iv. 53 nn. (see Strabo viii. Pausan. in Lacon. and Herod. i. 82, 2.) the Ath. reduce and garrison it, iv. 54, 1, 2 n. the Cytherians not removed from their island; why, § 3 n. tributary to the Ath., 57, 4. retained by the Ath. during the one year's truce, 118, 3 n. Laconia plundered from it, v. 14, 2. to be restored to the Lac. by the fifty years' peace, v. 18, 6. in fact not restored; since the Cytherians serve under the Ath. against Syracuse, vii. 57, 6. a peninsula in Laconia opposite to it is occupied by the Ath., vii. 26, 1.

Cytherodices, the governor of Cythera, annually sent from Sparta, iv. 53, 2 n.

Cytinium, one of the towns of Doris, i. 107, 2 n. on the line of Demosthenes' intended expedition against Phocis and Boeotia, iii. 95, 1. hostages of the Ozolian Locrians lodged

there by Eurylochus, iii. 102, 1; see Strabo ix. x.

Cyzicus, had revolted from Athens; recovered and laid under contribution, viii. 107, 1, 2. a Cyzicene exile (Timagoras) envoy from Pharnabazus to Sparta, 6, 1; see Strabo xii.

D.

Daimachus, f. of Eupompidas, iii. 20, 1.

Daithus, a Laced., v. 19, 2. 24. and Damagetus, a Laced., ib., commissioners for concluding the fifty years' peace and fifty years' alliance.

Damagon, a Laced., one of the Lac. leaders of the colony at Heracleia in Trachinia, iii. 92, 8.

Damotimus, s. of Naucrates, of Sicyon, commissioner for concluding the one years' truce, iv. 119, 2.

Danaans, or Danai, an appellation given to Greeks by Homer, i. 3. 3.

Daphnus, the instigators of the Clazomenian revolt from Athens retire thither, viii. 23, 6. the favourers of Athens at Clazomenæ, commanded by Astyochus to remove thither, refuse, 31. 1 n.; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 569.

Dardanus, a town on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont, viii. 104, 2.

Dareius, k. of Persia after Cambyses, i. 14, 3. by means of the Phœnician fleet reduces the islands to subjection, 16. the flight of Aristagoras from him, iv. 102, 2. the Lampsacene tyrants have much influence with him, vi. 59, 3. Hippias takes refuge with him, § 4.

Dareius II., s. of Artaxerxes, viii. 5, 4. his first treaty with the Lac. confederacy, 18. his second treaty and his sons, 37, n. his third treaty in his thirteenth year, 58 nn.

Daric stater, viii. 28, 4 n.

Dascon, a Syracusan, founder of Camarina, vi. 5, 3.

Dascon, a village near the head of the great harbour of Syracuse, forming part of the Ath. position on their first landing, vi. 66, 2; see Cluverii Sicil. p. 180.

Dascylitis, satrapy of, i. 129, 1. and n. to viii. 5, 4.

Dates indicated by the Archon at Athens, the Ephor at Sparta, the priestess of Here at Argos, ii. 2, 1 n.

Daulia, in Phocis, regarded by some commentators as a city. Pausanias however names the city (x. 4, 7) Daulis, and the region (x., 4, 10) Daulia, ii. 29, 3; see Strabo ix., Pausan. in Phocis, x. 4, 7-10., and Palmerii Gr. Ant., vi. 12. Daulian bird, the nightingale, ib.

Deceleia in Attica, Alcibiades advises the Lac. to occupy and fortify it, vi. 91, 6, 7. the Lac. determine to do so, 93, 1, 2. again urged prepare for it, vii. 18, 1 n. 4. fortify it, 19, 1. midway between Athens and Boeotia, § 2 n. consequent losses and distress of the Ath., vii. 27, 3—28 nn. Agis there acts independently of the Lac. government, viii. 5, 3 n. during its occupation the whole force of Athens on duty, 69, 1 n. the 400 sent to Deceleia to negotiate with Agis, 70, 2. Agis marches thence up to the walls of Athens, 71, 1 n. returns thither, § 2, 3. the 400 send an embassy thither again, § 3.

Decemvirs, or ten commissioners appointed at Athens for framing a constitution, viii. 67, 1 n. their organic propositions carried, § 2, 3 nn.

Decree of the Ath. excluding the Megarians from harbours and market, i. 67, 4 n. 139, 1, 2 nn. 140, 6, 7 n. iv. 66, 1 n.

Deiniadas, a Lac. *perioecus*, commands a Chian squadron, viii. 22, 1.

Deinias, f. of Cleippides, an Ath., iii. 3, 2.

Deities, see Gods.

Delium, a temple of Apollo, in the territory of Tanagra, Athenians design to fortify it, iv. 76, 4. (see Herod. vi. 118., Pausan. in Boeot. and Strabo ix.) fortified by them, iv. 90. 300 Ath. horse left near Delium as a corps of observation, 93, 2. battle of Delium or Oropus, 96, 1-7. an Ath. garrison left there, 96, 8. the Ath. charged with profanation in occupying it, 97, 2, 3. the Boeot. attack and take it, 100. the loss in the battle of both parties, 101, 2 nn. the defeat inclines the Ath. to seek a peace, v. 14, 1. 15, 2.

Delos, purification of by the Ath., i. 8, 2. iii. 104, 1-3 nn. former purification by Peisistratus, iii. 104, 1 n. was the treasury of the confederacy under Athens against Persia, i. 96, 2-4 n. visited by an earthquake before the Pelop. War., ii. 8, 3. Pelop. ships make Delos on their way to Asia, iii. 29, 1. viii. 80, 3. quinquennial festival instituted there by the Ath., iii. 104, 5 n. festival anciently celebrated and assemblage of the Ionians there, 104, 6-9 nn. the Delians expelled by the Ath., v. 1, 1. settle at Atramyttium, § 2 n. treacherously massacred by Pharnaces, viii. 108, 4. reinstated at Delos by the Ath., v. 32, 1. envoys of the 400 at Athens stop at Delos on their way to Samos, viii. 77, 86, 1 n.

Delphi, the temple there, in the Sacred War, committed by the Lac. to the Delphians; by the Ath. to the Phocians, i. 112, 5. the Pelop. advised to obtain a loan from the treasures there, i. 121, 3. spoils sent to Delphi, iv. 134, 1. its prophetess suspected of being bribed, v. 16, 2 n. its temple one of the common temples of Greece, 18, 1 n. by the fifty years' peace the Delphians to be a sovereign and independent state, 18, 2, n. Delphian oracles, see Oracles.

Delphinium, a promontory in the island, on the E. coast, N. of the city of Chios, fortified by the Ath., viii. 38, 2. 40, 3; see Strabo ix.

Demaratus, one of the Ath. commanders who, by landings on the coasts of Laconia, occasion the renewal of the war, vi. 105, 2.

Demarchus, a Syrac. sent with others to supersede Hermocrates, viii. 85, 3.

Demeas, f. of Philocrates, an Ath., v. 116, 3.

Demiurgi, a magistracy of Mantinea and Elis, v. 47, 9 n.; see i. 56, 2 n.

Democracy, character of at Athens, ii. 37–40 nn. subversion of suggested by Alcibiades to the leaders of the Ath. armament at Samos, viii. 47. its overthrow, 63, 3–70. at Argos, v. 81, 2. overthrown at Megara, iv. 74. restored at Argos, v. 82, 2. its restoration at Athens, viii. 86. 89–93. 97. attempt to subvert, at Samos, 73, 1–3. it is maintained, § 4–6.

Demodocus, a commander of the Ath. squadrons for levying contributions, recovers Antandros from the Lesbian exiles, iv. 75, 1 n.

Demosthenes, s. of Alcisthenes, an Ath. sent round the Pelop. with thirty ships, iii. 91, 1. with western allies of Athens devastates Leucadia and is urged to reduce the city, 94, 1, 2. induced by the Messenians of Naupactus to attempt the conquest of Ætolia, § 3–5. hopes to penetrate into Bœotia and Phocis, 95, 1. left by the Acarnanians and Corcyraeans, § 2. marches from Cœneon in Ozolian Locris, § 3, 4. progress of his invasion, 96, 1, 2. presses on to Ægitium, 97, 1–3. attacked by the Ætolians, § 4. pursued with great slaughter to Cœneon, 98, 1–5. remains near Naupactus in fear of the Ath., § 6. by a reinforcement from the Acarnanians

saves Naupactus, iii. 102, 2–6. invited to command the Acarnanians against the Pelop. and Ambraciots, 105, 2. joins them with a small Ath. and Messenian force, and is chosen commander, 107, 2, 3. preparations for battle of Olpæ, 107, 4–7. his victory, 108. with his Acarnanian colleagues permits the Pelop. to return home in safety, 109, 2. prepares to cut off a strong force marching from Ambracia, 110. meets and destroys it at Idomene, 112. returns to Athens with his spoils, 114, 1, 2. empowered to employ on the coasts of Pelop. an Ath. fleet on its way to Sicily, iv. 2, 4. urges the policy of occupying and fortifying PYLUS, 3, 1, 2. ridiculed, § 3; but his object effected, 4. is left with five ships in charge of it, 5. sends for succour to Ath. fleet at Zaconthus, 8, 3. prepares for defence, 9. exhorts his men on the sea shore, 10. resists the Lac. forces for two days, 11–13, 1. Ath. fleet from Zaconthus reinforced relieves him, 13, 2. secured from attack by an armistice, 16, 1. associated with Cleon in command for an attack on SPHACTERIA, 29, 1. had previously meditated that enterprise, 29, 2–30, 3. with Cleon invites the Lac. to order the garrison of Sphaerteria to surrender, 30, 4. dispositions for attack, 32, 3–5. success, 33–36. summons the garrison to surrender, 37. conference with the commander, 38, 1, 2. democratic party at MEGARA plan with him and Ariphron the delivery of their Long Walls and city to the Ath., 66, 3, 4. takes the Long Walls, 67, 1–68, 4. takes Nisæa by capitulation, 69. goes to Naupactus preparatory to an attempt to revolutionize Boeotia, 76, 1. 77, 1. compels Cœniadæ and Salynthius, k. of the Agræans, to join the Ath. alliance, 77, 2 n. attempt on Boeotia frustrated, 89 n. lands in the

territory of Sicyon and is beaten off, iv. 101, 3 n., 4. one of the Ath. commissioners for concluding the fifty years' peace, v. 19, 2, and the treaty of alliance with Lac., 24. sent to withdraw the Ath. part of the garrison of Heraeum (75, 6 n.). near Epidaurus, gains complete possession of it, 80, 3 n. appointed colleague to Nicias, vii. 16, 1. prepares for second expedition against Syracuse, 17, 1. sails as far as Aegina with the second expedition for Sicily, 20. sailing from Aegina cooperates with the squadron acting against the Pelop. and makes for Corcyra, 26. destroys a transport at Pheia in Elis, 31, 1. ships heavy-armed men from Zacynthus, Cephallenia, Naupactus, and Acarnania, 31, 2. reinforces Conon at Naupactus with ten ships, and collects slingers and darters from Acarnania, § 5. crosses with the expedition to the Iapygian promontory, takes on board darters and arrives at Metapontium, 33, 3. arrives at Thuria, § 4, 5. obtains a large reinforcement there, 35, 1. reaches Petra on the coast of Rhegium, § 2. arrives at Syracuse, 42, 1. resolves to attack without delay the Syracusans' counter-work, 42, 3 n. in attempts on the counter-work his machines burnt and troops repulsed, 43, 1. concerts and executes a grand night-attack on Epolæ, 43, 1 n.; at first with success, § 2–6 nn.; followed by total rout, 43, 7–44, 8. urges immediate retreat from Sicily, 47, 3, 4. or removal to Thapsus or Catana, 49, 2, 3. most of the Acarnanian troops joined the expedition from attachment to him, 57, 10. with Menander and Euthydemus commands the fleet in the last action in Syracuse harbour, 69, 4. proposal to attempt retreat by sea rejected by the seamen, 72, 3, 4. his division on the retreat in the rear, 78, 2. it falls behind and is in dis-

order, vii. 80, 3. overtaken and surrounded, 81, 2, 3. attacked all day at length surrenders, 81, 4–82, 3. Demosthenes with Nicias judicially murdered by the Syracusans, 86, 2. their preservation desired by Glyippus and the Lac., § 2, 3.

Demoteles, a commander of the garrison of Messana, iv. 25, 12.

Depth of order of Battle, iv. 93, 4. 94, 1. reasons for, ib. n. vi. 67, 1 n, 2.

Dercylidas, a Spartan, sent to effect the revolt of Abydus and Lampsacus, viii. 61, 1. succeeds, 62, 1.

Derdas, (according to Schol. on i. 57, 2, son of Aridæus,) joins Philip against Perdiccas II., king of Macedonia, Philip's brother, and obtains an alliance with the Ath. i. 57, 1, 2. aided by thirty Ath. ships, 59. gen. case of, ib. n. Therme taken by them, 61, 1.

Dersæi, a Thracian people N. of the Strymon, ii. 101, 3 n.; see Herod. vii. 110, 1.

Derus, var. lect. of Lerus, viii. 27, 1; see Lerus.

Deucalion, f. of Hellen, i. 3, 2.

Diacritus, f. of Melesippus, a Spart. ii. 12, 1.

Diac race of Thracians, see Dian.

Diagoras, f. of Dorieus, commander of a Thurian squadron, viii. 35, 1.

Dian ($\Deltaῖοι$) Thracians, ($\muαχαιροφόροι$) inhabit the highlands of Rhodope, follow Sitalkes, ii. 96, 2. Diac race ($\Thetaράκες μαχαιροφόροι$, probably identical with the preceding), a body of them hired by the Ath. vii. 27, 1. plunder Mycalessus and massacre its inhabitants, 29.

Diana, Ephesian, Tissaphernes sacrifices to, viii. 109. her festival, iii. 104, 6.

Dians ($\Deltaιῆς$, with v. l. $\Deltaικτιδιῆς$), inhabitants of Diuum in m. Athos (v.

82, 1), take Thyssus, 35, 1 nn. revolt from Athens and join the Chalcidians, 82, 1.

Diasia, the greatest festival of Zeus Meilichius at Athens; mode of its celebration, i. 126, 6 nn.

Didyme, one of the islands of Aeolus, or Liparaean islands, cultivated but not inhabited, iii. 88, 3; see Strabo vi. and Cluverii Sic., pp. 396. 414.

Diemporus, s. of Onetoridas, a Theban Bœotarch, leads in the attempt to surprise Platæa, ii. 2, 1.

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Dionysia, the more ancient, a festi-

tival of Bacchus at Athens, celebrated on the twelfth of Anthesterion at the Temple in the Marshes, ii. 15, 5 nn. the D. Astica (or great D., celebrated about the twelfth of Elaphebolion), the fifty years' peace concluded shortly after (cf. v. 19, 1), v. 20, 1 n. the Lac. to visit Athens yearly at the Dionysia to renew the fifty years' alliance, 23, 5. Dionysiac theatre in the Peiræus of Athens, adjoining Munychia, viii. 93, 1.

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Disfranchise*ment*, or Disability, civil and political (*ἀρμία*), inflicted at Lacedæmon upon the prisoners from Sphacteria after their release, v. 34, 2. explained, ib. n.

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Divers, convey supplies into Sphacteria, iv. 26, 8 n. used by the Ath. to saw through the stockade which fenced the Syrac. fleet, vii. 25, 6, 7.

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Dolphins, acc. to Hesych, heavy masses suspended from the yard arms, to be let fall into an enemy's ship, see vii. 42, 1 n.

Dorcis, a Laced., sent out to succeed Pausanias, in command of the Confederacy against Persia; the allies refuse this; he returnst to Sparta, i. 95, 6.

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Dorus, a Thessalian, aids the passage of Brasidas through Thessaly, iv. 78, 1.

Drabescus, a place in the Edonian territory in Thrace; the first Ath. colonists of Amphipolis there cut off by the Thracians, i. 100, 2 n. iv. 102, 2.

Drachma, Corinthian, value of, i. 27, 1 n. equal to the Æginetan, ib. drachma of Ægina, = the daily pay of a horse-soldier; value of, v. 47, 6 n. Attic drachma, = a seaman's daily pay, viii. 29, 1.

Droï, a Thracian tribe not mentioned by any other author, ii. 101, 3 n.

Droughts, in the course of the Pelop. War, i. 23, 4.

Drymussa, a small island off Erythræ and Clazomenæ, viii. 31, 2; see Livy xxxviii. 39.

Dryopes, Carystus in Eubœa settled by, vii. 57, 4; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 313.

Dryoscephalæ, the Oak Heads, a point on the road over Cithæron from Thebes to Athens, iii. 24, 1 n.; see Herod. ix. 39, 1. and Gell's Map of the Passes between Attica and Bœotia, and the accompanying note subjoined to Arnold's ed. vol. i. p. 539.

Dyme, a town of Achaia, where the Pelop. fleet take refuge after defeat by the Ath., ii. 84, 3, 5; see Strabo viii. and Pausan. in Achaicis.

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Echecratidas, k. or Tagus (see n.) of Thessaly, f. of Orestes, i. 111, 1.

Echetimides, f. of Taurus, a Lac., iv. 119, 2.

Echinades islands, formed by the alluvium of the r. Achelous, off Æniadæ, ii. 102, 4, and n. on § 3.

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Egypt, and Egyptians, Egyptian body-guards of Pausanias, i. 130, 1. Egypt revolts from Artaxerxes, 104, 1 nn., aided by the Ath. fleet, § 2 nn.; at first successfully, 109, 1, 2. Eg. defeated and Ath. force destroyed, § 3. 110, 1 n. Egypt, all but the fen-country, reconquered by the Persians, 110, 1-3 nn. a second fleet from the Ath. confederacy destroyed there, § 4, 5 nn. a third Ath. fleet sails thither and returns, i. 112, 3 n, 4. Egyptians of the fen-country most warlike, 110, 2. Egypt visited by the Plague, ii. 48, 1. merchant ships from Eg. put in at Cythera, iv. 53, 3; —at Triopium, viii. 35, 2 n.

Eidomene, in the valley of the r. Axius in Macedonia; taken by Sitalces, ii. 100, 3.

Eighty, The, council of, at Argos, v. 47, 9 n.

Eion, on the Strymon, taken from the Persians, by Cimon, i. 98, 1 n. Artaphernes, a Persian, envoy to the Lac., seized there by the Ath., iv. 50, 1. the Ath. proceed thence to the conquest of Nine Ways, afterwards Amphipolis, 102, 3, 4. secured by Thucydides (the historian) against Brasidas, 104, 4. 106, 3. 107, 1. repels Brasidas, § 2. important as a station for triremes, 108, 1. Cleon proceeds thence against Stageirus and Galepsus, and waits there for reinforcements, v. 6, 1, 2. goes thence towards Amphipolis, v. 7, 1. the remnant of his troops fly thither, v. 10, 10.

Eion (another of that name), on the Thracian coast, a colony from Mende, betrayed to the Ath., retaken by the Chalcidians and Bottæans, iv. 7 n.

Elæatis in Thesprotia, i. 46, 4 n.

Elæus, in the S. extremity of the Thracian Chersonesus; the Ath. squadron flies thither, four overtaken off Elæus, viii. 102, and n. § 3. resists the grand Pelop. fleet, 103, 1. the Ath. fleet assembles there, § 2. the Pelop. ships captured by the Ath. at Cynossema left there, viii. 107, 3 n.; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 225. 475.

Elaphebolion, the fourteenth of that month, the commencement of the year's Truce between Athens and Lacedæmon, iv. 118, 7 n. the twenty-fifth day the commencement of the fifty years' peace, v. 19, 1.

Eleans or Eleians, see Elis.

Eleus, see Lerus, viii. 26, 1. 27, 1.

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Eleusinum, a temple at Athens, ii. 17, 1.

Elimeiotæ, a people of Macedonia, ii. 99, 2; see Livy xlii. 53.

Elis, ii. 25, 4. 66, 1. (see Strabo viii. and Pausan. in fine Eliacorum.) the Eleians contribute seven ships without men, and money to the Corinthian armament for Epidamnus, i. 27, 5. their naval arsenal at Cylleene burnt by the Corcyraeans, 30, 2. sail with the Corinthian fleet against Corcyra, 46, 2. their contingent furnished in ships to the Lac. Confederacy, ii. 9, 3. operations of the Ath. fleet against their territory, 25. the Pelop. fleet, defeated by Phormio, re-assembles there at Cyllene, 84, 5. leaves it, 86, 1. refuse to be parties to the fifty years' peace, v. 17, 2. join the Corinthian and Argive Alliance, 31, 1. their reasons, § 2. n.-5; see also Lepreum. the Eleians at variance with the Lac. v. 34, 1. by invitation from Alcibiades seek alliance with Athens, 43, 3. 44, 2. alliance between Athens and Elis with Argos and Mantinea, 47. the El. exclude the Lac. from sacrifice or competition at the Olympic festival, 49, 1—50, 2. the Eleians' precautions, 50, 3. aid Argos, 58, 1. displeased with their allies return home, 62, 2. aid the Mantineians, and march against Epidaurus, 75, 5. the Argives break off the alliance with them, 78. Teutiaplus an Eleian, his speech, iii. 30.

Ellomenon in Leucadia, iii. 94, 1.

Elymi, a remnant of the Trojans, founded Eryx and Egesta, in the N.W. of Sicily, vi. 2, 3; see Cluverii Sicil. p. 34.

Embatum, in Asia Minor, in the territory of Erythræ, iii. 29, 2. 32, 1.

Empedias, a Laced. commissioner for concluding the fifty years' peace, v. 19, 2, and the fifty years' alliance between Athens and Lac. v. 24.

Endius, a Spartan envoy to Athens, friendly to the Ath. v. 44, 3. a hereditary friend of Alcibiades, viii. 6, 3 n. with the other Ephors prevailed upon by Alcibiades to send him with aid to Chios to effect the Ionian revolt, 12. 17, 2. variance with Agis, 12.

Engines, battering, used against Platæa by the Pelop.: methods of defeating their effect, ii. 76, 4 nn. for setting fire to a wooden wall, used by the Bœotians against the Ath. in Delium, iv. 100, 1—4 nn.; by Brasidas against Lecythus, 115, 2.

Enipeus, a r. of Thessaly, iv. 78, 3; see Herod. vii. 129, 3. Strabo viii.

Enneacrunos, a fountain at Athens formerly called Callirrhoë, S. of the Acropolis, near the r. Ilissus, ii. 15, 7.

Enneahodi, see Nine Ways, and Amphipolis.

Entimus, a Cretan, founder of Gela, vi. 4, 3.

Envoy assails the living, ii. 45, 2.

Enyalius, or Enyalium, the god Ares, or his temple? iv. 67, 1 n.

Eordia, a region of Macedonia, ii. 99, 4. Eordi, the, expelled thence by the Macedonians, inhabit Physca, ibid.; see Strabo vii.

Epeirus, nations or tribes of, notes on ii. 80, 6—9. Epeirotae, or inhabitants of the Continent, in the vicinity of Chaonia, 81, 4. Epeirotic (*ἡπειρωτικόν*), application of the term in Thucydides' time, iii. 94, 3 n. Epeirote, or rather continental, allies, 95, 1. πᾶν τὸ ἡπειρωτικόν, all the continental people, 102, 7.

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Ephesus, Themistocles lands there in his flight from Greece, i. 137, 4.

Alcidas there rebuked for killing the Ath. allies his prisoners, iii. 32, 2. he leaves Eph. 33, 1. the Ath. envoys sent to Artaxerxes return thence, iv. 50, 3. a Chian ship takes refuge there, viii. 19, 3. Tissaphernes sacrifices there to Artemis, 109.

Ephors, a Spartan magistracy. For character and history of the office, see vol. i. Append. II. p. 527. Sthene-laias, an Ephor, urges the Lac. to declare war against the Ath., i. 85, 6—87, 3. the Ephors recall and imprison Pausanias, i. 131, 1, 3. convict him of treason, 133. prepare to arrest him, 134, 1. one bewrays their intention to him, § 2. they starve him to death in sanctuary, § 4, 5. Ænesias Ephor in Sparta (marking a year), ii. 2, 1. Pleistolas, v. 19, 1 n. Cleobulus and Xenares, new Ephors, adverse to peace with Athens; time of entering on that office, v. 36, 1 n. Ephors distinct from *οἱ ἐν τέλει*, vi. 88. Endius, friend of Alcibiades, viii. 6, 3. Endius and the rest of the Ephors, viii. 12, 1, authorize a squadron to sail with Alcibiades for Chios and Ionia, § 3. Alexippides Ephor, 58, 1.

Ephyra, a city of Thesprotis, inland of Cheimerium, i. 46, 4; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 284. 432.

Epibatæ, or naval soldiery, number of, to each trireme, iii. 95, 2 n. commonly, but not always, taken from the class of Thetes, 98, 3 n. vi. 43 n. viii. 24, 2.

Epicles, f. of Proteas, an Ath. i. 45, 1. ii. 23, 2.

Epicles, a Pelop. viii. 107, 3.

Epicurus, f. of Paches, an Ath. iii. 18, 3.

Epicydidas, a Laced. with Rhamphias and Autocharidas, leading a reinforcement for Brasidas, sets in order the affairs of Heracleia in Trachis, v. 12, 1.

Epidamnus, a city situate on the

Ionian Gulf (see n.), i. 24, 1. (see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 118, &c.) by whom founded, § 2. weakened by dissensions arising from war with neighbours, § 3 n. the nobles, banished by the commons, in concert with the barbarians harass the city, § 4. the Epidamnians apply for aid to Corcyra, their parent state, in vain, § 5—7. in obedience to an oracle commit themselves to the Corinthians, as the parent state of Corcyra, 25. resist the Corcyraeans' demand, that they should recall their exiles, and send away the Corinthian garrison and settlers, 26, 3. are besieged, § 4—6. the Corinthians prepare to raise the siege, 27. ineffectual attempts by the Corcyraeans and Corinthians to settle the affair by negotiation, 28. the Corinthian armament for relief of Epidamnus defeated, i. 29, 1, 3. Epidamnus capitulates, § 4. the dispute arising out of these events one of the avowed causes of the Pelop. War, 23, 7. 146. Corcyraean prisoners taken by the Corinthians in the war about Epidamnus, revolutionize Corcyra, iii. 70.

Epidaurus, a city of Peloponnesus, in Argolis. The Epidaurians aid the Corinthians with five ships for the relief of Epidamnus, i. 27, 4. the Epid. with the Corinthians defeat the Ath. in Halieis (see n.) in Argolis, 105, 1. with Corinthians and Sicyonians aid Megara in revolting from Athens, 114, 2. the Ath. fleet ravages their territory and attacks their city, ii. 56, 4. landing there by the Ath. its territory plundered by their garrison in Methone, iv. 45, 2. Epidaurian War, v. 26, 2, between Epid. and Argos; the Argives' professed, and their real reason for it, v. 53 nn. territory of Epid. invaded and ravaged by the Argives, 54, 3, 4. allies of the Epid. backward to aid

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Epidaurus Limera, a town on the E. coast of Laconia; its territory wasted by the Ath., iv. 56, 2. vi. 105, 2. vii. 18, 3. 26, 1; see Pausan. in Lacon.

Epidemiurgi, magistrates sent yearly to Potidæa by the Corinthians. The Ath. demand that they be sent away, i. 56, 2 n.

Epipolæ, a table land adjacent to the city of Syracuse, described in vol. iii. part i. Memoir on Map of Syracuse, II. II. p. 268. and at vi. 96, 1 n, 2. The Syrac. build a new wall fronting Epipolæ, vi. 75, 1 n. they determine to guard the approaches to, 96, 1. why so named,

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Eræ, a city in the territory of Teos, revolts from the Ath., viii. 19, 4. attacked by the Ath. but not taken, 20, 2. (see Strabo xiii.)

Erasinides, a Cor. commands Corinthian succours to Syracuse, vii. 7, 1.

Erasistratus, f. of Phæax, an Ath., v. 4, 1.

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Erechtheus, k. of Athens, his war with Eleusis, ii. 15, 2 n.

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Lacedæmonius, s. of Cimon, an Ath. commander of the first aid sent to Corcyra, i. 45, 1.

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Lacon, s. of Aeimnestus, a Plat. speaks in defence of the Platæans, iii. 52, 7.

Lade, an island off Miletus, an Ath. squadron lies there observing Miletus, viii. 17, 3 n. 24, 1; see Herod. vi. 7, 3. and Pausan. i. 35, 6.

Lææans, a tribe of the Pæonians, on the r. Strymon, ii. 96, 3 n. 97, 2.

Læspodias, commander of an Ath. fleet, violates the treaty between Ath. and Lac. vi. 105, 2. sent as envoy from the 400, seized and delivered to the Argives, viii. 86, 9 n.

Læstrygones, according to legends the most ancient inhabitants of part of Sicily, vi. 2, 1; see Cluv. Sic. p. 15.

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Lamachus, s. of Xenophanes, an Ath. sails into the Pontus, iv. 75, 1. his ships swept away by a torrent in the r. Calex, § 2 nn. marches overland to Chalcedon, § 3. swore to the fifty years' peace, v. 19, 2. to the fifty years' alliance, 24, 1. one of the three commanders of the Ath. expedition to Sicily, vi. 8, 2. his plan of operations, 49, nn. gives way to Alcibiades, 50, 1. cut off and slain by the Syrac. 101, 5, 6. his body recovered by the Ath. 103, 1.

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Lampon, an Ath. swore to the fifty years' peace, v. 19, 2, to the fifty years' alliance, 24, 1.

Lampsacus, given by Artaxerxes to Themistocles to furnish him with wine; very productive of it, i. 138, 8 n. the refuge of Hippias on his banishment, vi. 59, 4. its tyrant Hippoclus (Herod. iv. 138), 59, 3. drawn into revolt from the Ath. by Dercylidas and Pharnabazus, viii. 62, 1. recovered by the Ath. under Strombichides, § 2. for its site see Strabo xiii.

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Arcadia, scene of a battle between the Tegeans and Mantineans, iv. 134, 1 n.

Laophon, f. of Calligeitus, a Megarean, viii. 6, 1.

Laphilus, a Lac. swore to the fifty years' peace, v. 19, 2, and the fifty years' alliance, 24, 1.

Larisa, on the coast of Asia, between Lectum and Sigeium, viii. 101, 2 n.; see Strabo xiii.

Larisa, in Thessaly, aid sent thence to Athens, ii. 22, 4. the factions at Larisa, § 5 n. Niconidas of L. aids the passage of Brasidas through Thessaly, iv. 78, 2. orthography of Larisa, ib. n.

Las, a sea-port town of Laconia; expedition against Eubœa fitted out there, viii. 91, 2 n. 92, 3.

Latmos, a corrupt reading at iii. 33, 4; see Patmos.

Latomiæ, or Lithotomiæ, of Syracuse, vii. 86, 2; see Syracuse and Quarries.

Laurium, a m. ridge in Attica, between Sunium and Thoricus, rich in silver, ii. 55, 1. revenues from the mines in, vi. 91, 7; see Pausan. in Atticis, i. 1, 1. and Meursius de Pop. Att. p. 69.

Laws, unwritten, at Athens, ii. 37, 4 n. iii. 37, 3 n. permanent laws preferable to mutable, iii. 37, 3 n.

Lead used with iron cramps in fortification, i. 93, 6 n.

Leæi, see Leæi.

Leager, f. of Glaucon, an Ath. i. 51, 4.

Learchus, s. of Callimachus, an Ath. envoy to Sitalkes, instrumental to the seizure in Thrace of Lac. ambassadors to Persia, ii. 67, 2, 3.

Lebedus, a city on the coast of Ionia, between Teos and Colophon (see Herod. i. Strab. xiv.), led into revolt from the Ath. by the Chians, viii. 19, 4.

Lectum, a cape forming the SW. point of the Troad, viii. 101, 3.

Lecythus, a peninsular part of Torone occupied as a port by the Ath. iv. 113, 2 n. Brasidas summons it to surrender, 114, 1. attacked, 115. taken, 116, 1. dismantled, cleared and consecrated, § 2 n.

Left foot alone shod, for firm footing, iii. 22, 3 n.

Legend of Alcmæon, ii. 102, 7—10 nn.

Legislative committee, or council, at Athens; (*ξυγγραφεῖς*) appointed by the aristocratic party, viii. 67, 1 n., 2; (*νομοθέται*) by the moderate and mixed government, 97, 2 n.

Lemnos, an island between Athos and the Hellespont. Samian hostages placed there by the Ath. and recovered by the Samian exiles, i. 115, 4, 5 n. the pestilence appears there prior to its outbreak in Athens, ii. 47, 4. the Lemnians aid the Ath. against Lesbos, iii. 5, 1. Lemnian troops at Athens selected to go against Sphacteria, iv. 28, 4. Tyrrheno-Pelasgians the former possessors of Lemnos, 109, 3 n. the flower of the Lemnian troops under Cleon at the battle of Amphipolis, v. 8, 2. the Lemnians a colony from Athens; among the allied troops at Syracuse, vii. 57, 2 n. dialect and institutions identical with those of the Ath. ib. the Ath. squadron at Sestos takes flight thither, viii. 102, 2.

Leocorium, temple of daughters of Leos, in the inner Cerameicus, at Athens; Hipparchus slain near it, i. 20, 3 n. vi. 57, 3 nn.

Leocrates, s. of Strœbus, an Ath. defeats the fleet and besieges the city of Ægina, i. 105, 3.

Leogoras, f. of Andocides, an Ath. i. 51, 4.

Leon, a Lac. one of the founders of Heracleia in Trachis, iii. 92, 8. Leon, a Lac. ambassador to Athens, v. 44, 3. Leon, f. of Pedaritus, a Lac. viii. 28, 5. Leon, a Spartan, succeeds

Pedaritus, as Spartan governor of Chios, 61, 2.

Leon, an Ath. who swore to the fifty years' peace, v. 19, 2. and the fifty years' alliance, 24, 1. an Ath. commander sent against Lesbos, viii. 23, 1. proceeds to attack Chios, 24, 2, 3. sent with Diomedon to supersede Phrynicus and Scironides, 54, 3. sails against Rhodes, lands and defeats the Rhodians, 55, 1. at Samos submits unwillingly to the oligarchy, 73, 4.

Leon, a place in the Syracusan territory opposite to which the Ath. landed, vi. 97, 1; see Cluverii Sic. pp. 147. 171.

Leonidas, f. of Pleistarchus k. of Sparta, i. 132, 1.

Leontiades, f. of Eurymachus, a Theban, ii. 2, 3.

Leontini, or the Leontines, name both of a city and people (see n. vi. 4, 3.) in Sicily; founded by Eubœan Chalcidians, vi. 3, 3. its territory between Syracuse and Catana, 65, 1. at war with Syracuse, iii. 86, 2. their allies, § 3 n. persuade the Ath. to aid them, § 4. allies of Naxos in Sicily, iv. 25, 9. attack Messana, defeated with loss, § 11, 12. revolution caused by proposal to redivide land; democracy expelled; other party migrates to Syracuse, v. 4, 2 n. 3. portions of both parties return to Phœcæ (or Phocææ,) in Leontini, and Bricinniæ, and war against Syracuse, § 4. embassy from Ath. of Phœax on their behalf, § 5, 6. reestablishment of the L. a professed object of the Ath. expedition to Sicily, vi. 8, 2 n. 19, 1. 33, 2. 47. 48. 63, 3. 76, 2. 77, 1. 84, 2. the L. as Chalcidians, akin to the Rhegians, who refuse aid, vi. 44, 3. 46, 2. 79, 2. L. in Syracuse, called on by the Ath. to join them, vi. 50, 4 n.

Leotychides, k. of the Lac. com-

manded at battle of Mycale; returns home after it, i. 89, 2.

Lepas Acræum, a strong position in the valley of the r. Anapus, where the Ath. were repulsed by the Syrac. vii. 78, 5 n.

Lepreum, a city in the southern part of Triphylia, a cause of variance between the Eleians and Lac. v. 31, 2. subject to payment of rent to the Eleians, ib. n. refuse payment and refer the matter to the Lac. § 3. the Lac. declare the Lepreatæ independent of Elis, § 4. emancipated Helots and Neodamodes settled there by the Lac. v. 34, 1. the Lac. by introducing troops into Lepreum violate the *Olympic Truce*, 49, 1 n. Lepreum demanded by the Eleians, § 5. the Lepreatæ absent from the Olympic festival, 50, 2. the Eleians displeased at their allies not marching against Lepreum, v. 62.

Lerus (with v.l. Derus, and Eleus), an island off Miletus. The combined Sicilian and Pelop. fleet arrive there, viii. 26, 1 n. 27, 1.

Lesbos, an island off the coast of Æolis. The Lesbians, a colony from Bœotia, n. to iii. 2, 3. of Æolic race, ib. and vii. 57, 5. viii. 103, 3 n. the Lesbians, with the Chians, the only allies of Athens who retained a fleet, i. 19, 1. summoned to aid the Ath. expedition against Samos, 116, 1. send ships, § 2. 117, 3. in Ath. confederacy furnish ships, ii. 9, 5, 6. on an Ath. expedition against the coasts of Pelop. 56, 2. vi. 31, 2. Lesbos, all but Methymna, revolts from Athens imperfectly prepared, iii. 2, 1, 2. information given against them to Athens, § 3 nn. scheme for collecting the population into Mytilene, ib. n. revolt of Lesbos disbelieved by the Ath. 3, 1; see Mytilene. The Lesbians admitted into the Lac. confederacy, 15, 2. the affairs of Lesbos set

in order by Paches the Ath. commander, iii. 35, 2. the whole soil of Lesbos, excepting Methymna, forfeited and appropriated, one-tenth to the gods, the rest to the Ath. citizens, 50, 3 n. the Lesbians become mere tenants, ib. n. Lesbian exiles take Rhæteium and give it up for a ransom, iv. 52, 2. they take Antandrus; their designs upon Lesbos and the Æolic continental cities, § 3. the Lesbians, supported by the Bœotians, apply to Agis for aid to revolt from Athens, and are favourably received, viii. 5, 2, 4. 7. the Pelop. determine to aid Lesbos, 8, 2. a Chian squadron sails to Lesbos and induces Methymna and Mytilene to revolt, viii. 22. the Ath. sail against Lesbos, 23, 1. Astyochus sails too late to succour it, § 2. the Ath. had taken Mytilene, § 4. Astyochus finds the Lesbians disengaged to persevere in revolt, § 5. order restored in Lesbos by the Ath. § 6. the Ath. squadron carries on the war against Chios from Lesbos, 24, 2. Lesbian emissaries apply to Astyochus for aid to revolt again, 32, 1. Pedaritus and the Chians refuse to employ the Chian force on that service, § 3. the Ath. armament from Samos against Chios provide at Lesbos the requisites for fortification, 34. leave Lesbos for Chios, 38, 2. the Ath. fleet at Lesbos watching for the Pelop. fleet on its way to the Hellespont, 100, 2. the Ath. preparations against Eresus in Lesbos, § 3-5. Lesbos passed by the Pelop. fleet sailing for the Hellespont, 101.

Letter, see Epistle.

Letters, or Characters, see Assyrian.

Leucas, a peninsula (in later times an island) on the coast of Acarnania N. of Cephallenia, ii. 30, 3. iii. 81, 1. 94, 2 n. a Corinthian colony, i. 30, 2. the Leuc. invited to colonize Epidamnus, 26, 2. the Leucadians

send ten ships with the Cor. armament for the relief of Epidamnus, i. 27, 4. Leucas ravaged by the Corcyraeans, 30, 2. a Corinthian encampment at Cheimerium for its protection, § 4. ten Leuc. ships in the Corinthian fleet against Corcyra, which touches at Leucas, 46, 2, 3. allies of the Lac. confederacy, ii. 9, 2. L. the rendezvous for the Pelop. expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 2, 4. Leuc. troops in the march against Stratus, 81, 3. the ships at Leucas sail to Cyllene, 84, 5 n. a Leuc. ship in pursuit of an Ath. sunk at Naupactus, 91, 2, 3. 92, 4. the Leucadian ships separate from the Pelop. fleet, 92, 7. the Leucadians kill Asopius, an Ath. commander, in his attack on Nericus, iii. 7, 4, 5. with Brasidas at Cyllene reinforce the Pelop. fleet under Alcidas, 69, 2. fire signals from Leucas to the Pelop. fleet at Corcyra, 80, 3. Pelop. fleet dragged across the Isthmus of Leucas, 81, 1. descent of the Ath. and Acarnanians upon the territory of Leucas, 94, 1, 2. attack upon Leucas abandoned, the Acarnanians displeased, 95, 1, 2. 102, 3. Corinthian garrison-troops in Leucadia, iv. 42, 3. Gylippus at Leucas on his voyage to Sicily: two Leucadian ships furnished, vi. 104, 1. the Corinthian ships sail thence, vii. 2, 1. the Leuc. ships arrive at Syracuse, 7, 1. the Leuc. aid Syracuse as of kindred (Corinthian) origin, 58, 3. the Pelop. ships returning from Syracuse attacked off Leucas by an Ath. squadron, viii. 13. one Leuc. ship taken by the Ath. at Cynossema, 106, 3.

Leucimme, a promontory on S.E. coast of Corcyra; a trophy erected there by the Corc. i. 30, 1 n. a station for the Corc. land and sea-forces, § 4. their land-forces there during battle of Sybota, 47, 2. the Ath. second reinforcement arrives

there, 51, 4. the Pelop. land there and devastate the Corc. territory, iii. 79, 3; see Strabo vii.

Leuconium, in Chios, the Chians defeated there by the Ath. viii. 24, 3.

Leucon Teichos, or White Castle, in Memphis, holds out against Inaros and the Ath. i. 104, 2.

Leuctra, on the borders of Laconia, the march of Agis arrested there by unpropitious sacrifices, v. 54, 1 n., 2 n; see Strabo ix.

Libations poured at the sailing of an expedition, vi. 32, 1 n, 2.

Light troops, see Soldiers.

Libya and Libyans. Inaros, k. of the Libyans, bordering on Egypt, i. 104, 1. 110, 3. the Ath. escape from Egypt across Libya to Cyrene, 110, 1. the pestilence visits L. ii. 48, 1. ships from L. to Laconia, iv. 53, 3. Phocians returning from Troy driven to Libya, vi. 2, 3. Pelop. aids for Syracuse driven to the coast of Libya, vii. 50, 1, 2. the Libyans besiege the Euesperitæ, ib. n. coast of Sicily facing Libya, 58, 2.

Lichas, son of Arcesilaus, a Lac. victorious at Olympia, scourged by the Eleian lictors, v. 50, 4. refuses to renew the truce with Argos, 22, 2. (see 14, 3.) offers the Argives peace; is proxenus to the Argives, 76, 3. on the commission to examine the conduct of Astyochus, viii. 39, 2. dissatisfied with the two first treaties with the k. of Persia, 43, 3. rejects them and demands a fresh one, § 4. verifies Alcibiades' insinuation against the Lac. 52 n. displeased at the Milesians' ejecting Tissaphernes' garrison, incurs their enmity; they will not allow him when dead to be buried in the place desired by the Lac. 84, 5. invited by Tissaphernes to go with him to Aspendus, 87, 1.

Ligyes, or Ligurians, the Sicanians driven by them out of Iberia, vi. 2, 2 n.

Limera, Epidaurus, see Epidaurus.

Limnæ, or the Marshes, the site of a temple of Dionysus at Athens, ii. 15, 5; see Meursii Athen. Att. iii. 4.

Limnæa, a village in the territory of Argos Amphilochicum, ii. 80, 11 n. iii. 106, 2.

Lindii, earliest name of Gela in Sicily, founded chiefly by Lindians, vi. 4, 3 n.

Lindus, one of the three states of Rhodes, viii. 44, 2 n.

Line, see Battle and Circumvallation.

Linen, tunics of, formerly worn by the Ath. i. 6, 3 n.

Linseed, sent in as food for the garrison of Sphacteria, iv. 26, 8.

Lipara, one of the islands of Aeolus, N. of Sicily, iii. 88, 3. (see Cluverii Sic. p. 401.) the Liparæans a colony from Cnidus, § 2.

Lists, κατάλογοι, at Athens, of persons liable to military service, vi. 31, 3 n. cf. v. 8, 2 n.

Lithotomiæ, or Quarries of Syracuse used as a prison for the Ath. vii. 86, 2. 87, 1.

Loans, consecrated treasures available as, i. 121, 3. 143, 1. ii. 13, 3–5 nn.

Lochus, a military division. The Lochi of the Lac. iv. 8, 9. five, ib. n. organization and amount of men in, v. 68, 3 n. no lochus named Pitantes, i. 20, 4 n.—Lochi, the five of the Argives, regarded by Arnold as different from, but by Poppo as identical with, “the older troops” “τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις καὶ πέντε λόχοις.” v. 72, 4, n. Lochi of the Corinthians at battle of Solygeia, iv. 43, 1, 4.

Locrians; without specification = Opuntian, at battle of Coroneia, i. 113, 3 n. furnish cavalry to the Lac. Confederacy, ii. 9, 2, 3 n. descent on their coast by the Ath. ii. 26, 2. = Epizephyrian, allies of Syracuse, iii. 86, 3. = Ozolian, allies of the Ath. iii. 97, 2. = Opuntian and Epicnemidian, pursue the Ath. after the

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Ozolian, L. constantly carried weapons, i. 5, 3, 4. Naupactus taken from them by the Ath. i. 103, 3. on the route from Naupactus to Doris, iii. 95, 1. Cœneon in their territory the starting point and refuge of Demosthenes, 95, 3. 98, 2. allies of the Ath. neighbours to the Ætolians, and similarly armed, 95, 4. Eupantium in Locris, 96, 2. the Oz. L. light-armed darters, 97, 2. give hostages to the Pelop. expedition against Naupactus, iii. 101. their several tribes, iii. 101, 2–4 n. Cœneon and Eupantium resisting are taken by the Pelop. 102, 1 n.

Epizephyrian L. The Ath. land, defeat them, and take a guard fort, iii. 99 n. defeated again by the Ath. 103, 3. repulse the Ath. 115, 7. aid the Syrac. in seizing Messana, iv. 1, 2. invade and devastate the Rhegian territory, § 3, 4. iv. 24, 2. with the Syrac. defeated by the Ath. 25, 2 n. retreat from the Rhegian territory, § 3. Locran settlers expelled from Messana, v. 5, 1. the last to make peace with the Ath. § 3. give no reception or succour to the Ath. armament, vi. 44, 2. Gylippus touches on their coast, vii. 1, 1, 2. an Ath. squadron on their coast, vii. 4, 7. a Syrac. squadron there, 25, 3. Demosthenes' expedition for Syracuse does not put in at their ports, 35, 2. their ships on the Lac. expedition against Eubœa, viii. 91, 2.

Locris, Opuntian, ii. 32, 1. its coast ravaged by the Ath. iii. 91, 7. Ozolian, iii. 95, 3. 96, 2. 101, 2.

Long Walls, of Athens, built through the supineness of the Lac. i. 69, 1. began to be built, i. 107, 1. completed, 108, 2. extent of, ii. 13, 8, 9 n. afford quarters to the country people who sought refuge in Athens, ii. 17, 3. of Megara, built and garrisoned by Ath. i. 103, 4. extended from Megara to Nisæa, their length, ib. iv. 66, 4. taken by the Ath. 68, 4. the Megareans raze them to the ground, iv. 109, 1 n. at Argos, built by the popular party, v. 82, 5, 6. taken and destroyed by Agis, v. 83, 2. construction of, at Patræ and Achaic Rhium, suggested by Alcibiades, 52, 2.

Loryma, on the coast of Caria, opposite Syme and Rhodes; attacked by the Ath. viii. 43, 1; see Strabo xiv. and Livy xlv. 10.

Lot, priority in the execution of a treaty decided by, v. 21, 1. commands assigned by, viii. 30, 1, 2.

Lycæum, a m. in Arcadia near the frontier of Laconia, opposite Leuctra, v. 16, 3 n. 54, 1; see Pausan. in Arcadicis.

Lycia, an Ath. squadron cruises off the coast of Lycia; Melesander, its commander, slain there, ii. 69. Charminus cruises there to meet a Pelop. fleet, viii. 41, 4.

Lycomedes, f. of Archestratus, an Ath. i. 57, 4. f. of Cleomedes, v. 84, 3.

Lycophron, a Lac. one of the three Lac. councillors sent to Cnemus, ii. 85, 1.

Lycophron, one of the two Corinth. generals at the battle of Solygeia, iv. 43, 1, 5. slain by the Ath. iv. 44, 2.

Lycus, f. of Thrasybulus, an Ath. viii. 75, 2.

Lyncestian Macedonians, occupying the northernmost part of Upper Macedonia, ii. 99, 2. Lynceus (or Lyncestis) the kingdom of Arrhibaeus; Perdiccas marches against it; the pass into it, iv. 83, 1 n, 2 n. invaded by Perdiccas and Brasidas, 124, 1, 2. Lyncestian M. beaten by Perdiccas and Brasidas, § 3. flight of Perdiccas out of Lynceus, 125, 1. retreat of Brasidas through it, 125, 2—128. events contemporaneous with this invasion and flight, 129, 2.

Lysicles, f. of Habronichus, an Ath. with four colleagues sent from Athens to levy contributions on the allies, iii. 19, 1. slain in Caria, § 2 n.

Lysimachidas, a Theban, f. of Arianthidas, iv. 91.

Lysimachus, f. of Aristeides, an Ath. i. 91, 3.

Lysimachus, f. of Heracleides, a Syrac. vi. 73.

Lysimeleia, lake or marsh of, at Syracuse, Syracusans driven into it by the Etrurians, vii. 53, 2 n; see Cluverii Sic. p. 173.

Lysistratus, an Olynthian, heads a party of seven for the surprise of Torone, iv. 110, 3.

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Macarius, a Spartan, accompanies Eurylochus' expedition against Naupactus, iii. 100, 3 n. slain at battle of Olpæ, 109, 1.

Macedonia and Macedonians. Perdiccas k. of, i. 57, 1. kings of M. of Greek descent, the people barbarian, ib. n. Ath. armament against, i. 57, 4. 58, 1. aids Philip and Derdas, 59, 2 n. Ath. fleet on its coast, 60, 1, reinforced from Athens; Therme taken and Pydna besieged, 61, 1 n. the Ath. make peace with Perdiccas, treacherously attempt Berœa; have with them Macedonian cavalry of Philip and Pausanias, i. 61, 2. Ma-

cedonian troops sent by Perdiccas to the Pelop. and Ambraciot expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 10. Thracian expedition of Sitalkes against Macedonia, to place Philip on the throne, ii. 95. 98, 2. 100, 3. Lower Macedonia the kingdom of Perdiccas, 99, 1. the tribes of Upper Macedonia; Elimeiotæ, Lyncestæ, &c. § 2. rise and formation of the Macedonian kingdom, § 3 nn. geography of, ib. n. its kings descendants of Temenus, § 4 n. the M. retreat from Sitalkes into strong positions and fortresses, 100, 1. Archelaus, son of Perdiccas, improves its military organization, § 2. succession of the kings of M. ib. n. Philip's former dominions first invaded by the Thracians, § 3 n. Brasidas at Dium in Perdiccas' kingdom, iv. 78, 6, invited to aid him against Arrhibaeus k. of the Lyncestian M. § 2; see *Lyncestian M.* Perdiccas' kingdom blockaded by the Ath. v. 83, 4 n? Methone on the borders of Macedonia garrisoned by the Ath. annoys the territory of Perdiccas, vi. 7, 3.

Machærophori, see Sworded Thracians.

Machaon, a Corinth. commander in the action outside the Corinthian gulf, ii. 83, 4.

Machines, see *Engines*.

Mæander, plain of, iii. 19, 2. the third treaty between the Lac. and Tissaphernes made there, viii. 58, 1; see Herodot. i. and ii.

Mædi, a Thracian tribe on the W. side of the r. Strymon, ii. 98, 3; see Polyb. x.

Mænalia, a region of Arcadia on the Laconian border, v. 64, 3 n. Mænalian allies of the Lac. at battle of Mantinea, 67, 1. their hostages to be liberated, 77, 1 n; see Pausan. in Arcadicis.

Magnesia, Asian, given to The-

mistocles by Artaxerxes for bread, i. 138, 8 n. Astyochus visits Alcibiades and Tissaphernes there, viii. 50, 3.

Magnetes, a people occupying the coast E. of Thessaly, ii. 101, 2.

Malea, a S. E. (?) promontory of Lesbos, the station of the Ath. blockading force, iii. 4, 5 n. 6, 2 n.

Malea, a prom. of Laconia, N. E. of Cythera, iv. 53, 2. 54, 1. Pelop. fleet sails thence for Caunus, viii. 39, 3; see Strabo viii. xiii.

Malian Gulf, opposite N.W. point of Eubœa, some Aetolian tribes near it, iii. 96, 3 n. darters and slingers from, in Bœot. service, iv. 100, 1. Agis' incursion thither against the Etæans, viii. 3, 1. Malians, inhabiting its coasts, three divisions of, iii. 92, 2 n. defeat the Heracleots of Trachis, v. 51, 1, 2.

Maloeis, Apollo, so named from Malea in Lesbos; his festival there, iii. 3, 3. the Ath. design to surprise Mytilene during that festival, § 3–6.

Manceuvres, movements, operations and tactics;—of Aristeus against Callias before Potidæa, i. 62, 3. 63, 2 nn. defensive of the Platæans against the Pelop. ii. 75, 4—76, 3. offensive of the Pelop. against the Platæans, 76, 4. 77 nn. of the Stratians against the Chaonians, ii. 81, 3–6. defensive, of the Pelop. fleet, 83, 5. (cf. iii. 78, 2.) of Phormio against them, ii. 84, 1–3 nn. of the Pelop. to intercept Phormio, 90 nn. of the Pelop. to surprise the Peiræus of Athens, 93 nn. of Demosthenes and the Acarnanians against the Pelop. and Ambraciots, iii. 107, 108. of Demosth. to surprise the Ambraciots succours, 112 n. in attack upon the Lac. in Sphacteria, iv. 32 nn. of Brasidas before Megara, iv. 73, 1–3. at Amphipolis against Cleon, v. 6—10. of the Bœotians against Delium, iv. 100.

Mantineia and Mantineans. M. troops kept together at battle of Olpæ, iii. 107, 7. make the most orderly retreat, 108, 4. escape by a secret engagement with Demosthenes, 109, 2. 111. 113, 1. war against the Tegeans, iv. 134, 1. disputed victory, § 2. Mantinic War proves the 50 years' Treaty ineffectual, v. 26, 2 n. the M. with their subject allies join the Argive alliance, v. 29, 1, 2. 37, 2. the Parrhasians their subjects; Cypselus held by them, 33, 1. they abandon the Parrhasian territory, § 2. urged by Alcibiades, 43, 3, send an embassy to conclude an alliance with Athens, 44, 2. Alcibiades' efforts to effect it, 45, 3. with Argos and Elis, conclude an alliance with Athens, 47. Demiurgi, council and magistrates to swear to the treaty; the oaths to be administered by the Theori and Polemarchs, § 9 n. to inscribe the treaty on a stone pillar in the temple of Zeus in the forum, § 11. one thousand M. troops attend the Olympic festival as a guard, v. 50, 3. congress summoned at M. 55, 1. with their subject allies aid Argolis invaded by the Lac. 58, 1. obtain, at Argos, for the Ath. a hearing against the truce with the Lac. 61, 1, 2. take hostages from Orchomenos, 61, 5. direct the allies against Tegea, 62. invaded by the Lac. 64, 4, 5. the water (the cause of war between M. and Tegea) turned upon the M. territory by Agis, v. 65, 4. plain of M. ib. n. Mantineans on the right wing at battle of Mantinea, 67, 2. their supremacy or subjection depended on the issue, 69, 1. outflank Lac. left wing, 71, 2, 3. with the thousand Argives defeat it, 72, 3. 73, 2. on defeat of the rest of their army, themselves take flight, with loss, 73, 3, 4. 74, 3. with the Argive Alliance invade Epidaurus, 75, 5. all hostages

detained at M. to be delivered to the Lac. 77, 1; cf. 61, 5. the Argives renounce alliance with the M. 78. the M. join the Lac. Alliance and resign their sovereignty over their subject allies, 81, 1. the Lac. risked all at the battle of M. vi. 16, 6 n. M. join the Ath. armament against Syracuse through Alcibiades, vi. 29, 3. 43. 61, 5. on the right wing in first battle of Syracuse, 67, 1. honourably noticed by Nicias, 68, 2. Alcibiades, for having brought about the battle of M. fears the Lac. 88, 9. he justifies it, 89, 3. the M. aided by the Ath. 105, 2. like other Arcadians serve for hire against any, vii. 57, 9 n.

Marathon, battle of, tyrants in Greece deposed not long before, i. 18, 1. the Ath. fought unaided there, 73, 4 n. the Ath. who fell there buried on the field, ii. 34, 6. Hippias with the Persians at Marathon, vi. 59, 4.

Marathussa, an island off Clazomenæ, viii. 31, 2.

March, order of, in retreat, see *Square*.

Mareia, a city of Libya, inland of Pharos, i. 104, 1.

Maritime powers, early; the Corinthians, i. 13, 5. the Ionians, § 6. Polycrates of Samos, § 7. Phocæan founders of Massilia, § 8.

Marriage, rites of, regarded as a religious solemnity by Thucyd. ii. 15, 7 n. disputes concerning, occasion of war between Egesta and Selinus, vi. 6, 2. between the popular and aristocratic parties in Samos, forbidden, viii. 21.

Massilia, founded by Phocæans, i. 13, 8 n.

Measures of length: of a day and night's sail, ii. 96, 1 n. of a day's journey, ib. of the circuit of Sicily, vi. 1, 2 n. in stades, of the circuit of

the walls of Athens, with the Long Walls, Peiræus, and Munychia, ii. 13, 8, 9 nn. in plethra, of the Ath. outwork at Syracuse, vi. 102, 2 n. of capacity, chœnix and cotyle, iv. 16, 1 n. vii. 87, 1 n. of ships' burthen reckoned by talents, vii. 25, 6 n.

Mecyberna and the Mecybernæans. the M. secured in their possessions by the fifty years' Peace, v. 18, 5 n. surprised and taken by the Olynthians, v. 39, 1; see Herodot. vii. 122, 2. Pliny iv. Strab. Epit. vii.

Mede, the designation generally used by Thuc. for Mede or Persian indifferently: the Mede, i. 69, 9. 74, 5. 77, 6. 92, 1. 102, 5. iii. 54, 3. vi. 17, 7. 33, 6. 76, 3, 4. 82, 3. 83, 1. the Medes, i. 86, 1. 89, 2 *bis*. 94, 2. 144, 5. vii. 21, 3. Medes against Ath. at Marathon, i. 18, 1. Hippias with them there, vi. 59, 4. retreat of, i. 93, 10. lose Eion on the Strymon, 98, 1 n. double victory over them at r. Eurymedon, i. 100, 1. lose Byzantium, 128, 5. first fruits at Delphi from their spoils, 132, 1. Sestus held by them, viii. 62, 3 n.—*Persians and Medes*, at the White Castle in Memphis, i. 104, 2.—the Median War (*τὰ Μηδικὰ*), i. 14, 3. 18, 7. (*τὸ M. 23, 1.*) 41, 2. 69, 1. 73, 2. 97, 2. 142, 6. vi. 82, 2. viii. 24, 3.—*οἱ M. πόλεμος*, i. 90, 1. 95, 7. 97, 1.—Medism charged upon Pausanias, i. 96, 6. Median apparel worn by him, i. 130, 1. Medes and Egyptians his body-guard, ib.—a Median Lord, vi. 77, 1. Median Dominion, viii. 43, 3; compare the Art. Persian.

Medeon, in Acarnania, passed by the Pelop. expedition against Ampholian Argos, iii. 106, 2; see Livy xxxvi. 11. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 676.

Megabates, a Persian satrap of Dascyleum, superseded by Artabazus, i. 129, 1 n.

Megabazus, a Persian, ambassador to Lac. to bring about a Pelop. invasion of Attica, i. 109, 2, 3.

Megabyzus, a Persian, son of Zopyrus, subdues Egypt after its revolt, i. 109, 3 n. 110, 1.

Megacles, f. of Onasimus, a Sicyonian, iv. 119, 2.

Megara, and the Megareans, I. in Greece, adjoining Attica. Theagenes tyrant of, father-in-law to Cylon the Ath. aids him, i. 126, 3 n. 5. the M. forsake the Lac. alliance for the Ath.: at war for frontier with the Cor. Long Walls built, and with M. and Pegæ garrisoned by Ath. 103, 4. Megarid invaded by the Cor. 105, 4. succoured by the Ath. § 5. the Cor. retire, § 6. Ath. occupying M. and Pegæ command the passes of Geraneia, 107, 3. the Lac. returning from Boeotia destroy the trees of the Megarid, 108, 2. M. revolts from Athens; the Ath. garrison destroyed, 114, 1 nn, 2. aid the Cor. expedition to Epidamnus, i. 27, 3. Ath. conduct towards M. excites the Corinthians' apprehensions (cf. i. 103, 4, 5), 42, 2. the M. aid the Cor. against Corcyra, 46, 2. on right wing of Cor. fleet at Sybota, 48, 3. complain of exclusion from all the Ath. ports, and from commerce with Athens, 67, 4 n. the Lac. demand the repeal of the Ath. decree against M. 139, 1. M. charged by the Ath. with cultivating sacred ground and harbouring fugitive slaves, § 2 nn. some Ath. recommend the decree against Megara to be repealed, § 4. its repeal opposed by Pericles, 140, 6 n, 7. 144, 2. the M. furnish ships as allies to the Lac. ii. 9, 2, 3. the Megarid invaded and laid waste by the whole force of Athens, 31, 1-4. invaded yearly till Nisæa was taken by the Ath. § 5. the M. suggest to the Pelop. an attempt on the Peiræus, 93, 1, 2 nn. the Pelop. embark at M.

and attack an Ath. post of observation against M. on Salamis, § 3 n, 4. they return and land at M. ii. 94, 4, 5. the island Minoa, off M. occupied by the Ath. iii. 51 nn. Megarean refugees occupy Platæa, 68, 4. the Megarid ravaged by the Ath. (in accordance with a second decree, see n) twice a year, and by refugees at Pegæ; the recall of these contemplated, iv. 66, 1 nn, 2. the popular leaders offer to betray M. to the Ath. § 3, 4. plan for seizing the Long Walls, 67, 1, 2. the Long Walls taken by the Ath. § 3, 4 n. 68, 1-3 n. betrayal of Megara prevented, § 4-6 nn. Nisæa invested, 69, 1, 2 n, capitulates, § 3. connection between Long Walls and M. broken off, § 4. Tripodiscus in the Megarid, Brasidas' rendezvous for relief of M. and Nisæa, 70, 1. the M. refuse to admit Brasidas into their city, § 2. 71. Bœotian cavalry the first succour ever given to M. during an Ath. invasion, 72, 2 n. Brasidas offers the Ath. battle; on their declining it the M. admit him into M. 73 nn. those M. who had communicated with the Ath. withdraw from M. the others recall the exiles from Pegæ, 74, 1. these seize and put to death 100 of the opposite party, and establish an oligarchical government, § 2 nn. long duration of this, § 3. aid the Bœot. after the battle of Delium, 100, 1. the M. raze to the ground their Long Walls, 109, 1 n. Megarean commissioners for swearing to the one year's Truce, 119, 2. the Megareans dissent from the terms of the fifty years' Peace, by which the Ath. retain Nisæa, v. 17, 2. the M. with the Bœot. decline the Argive alliance, v. 31, 6 n, and act in concert, 38, 1. invade Argolis with the Lao. Confederacy, 58, 4. 59, 2. menace the Argives from the side of Nemea, 59, 3. their contin-

gent consisted of picked men, v. 60, 3. M. exiles serve as light troops in the Ath. armament against Sicily, vi. 43. there fought against the Selinuntines their colonists, vii. 57, 8. the M. ordered to furnish ships to the navy of the Lac. Confederacy, viii. 3, 2. a M. ship in Astyochus' squadron, 33, 1. Helixus the M. commander with ten Pelop. ships effects the revolt of Byzantium, 80, 3. the Pelop. expedition for Eubcea sails from M. 94, 1.—Megarean Colonies. Chalcedon, iv. 75, 3 n. in Sicily, Trotilus, Thapsus, Hyblæan Megara, vi. 4, 1. Selinus, § 2 n.

II. Megara in Sicily, vi. 4, 1. Lachmus recommends it as the naval station of the Ath. armament, 49, 4 n. fortified by the Syrac. for a garrison, 75, 1 n. the adjacent country ravaged by the Ath. 94, 1, 2. Ath. guard-fort on Labdalum looking towards Megara, 97, 5. the Ath. look out off Megara for a Syrac. squadron, vii. 25, 4.

Meidius, a r. on the Asiatic coast of the Hellespont, a refuge for the Pelop. on their defeat at Cynossema, viii. 106, 1 n.

Meilichius. Zeus M. his festival the greatest of Zeus at Athens; mode of its celebration, i. 126, 6 nn.

Melæi, a people of Italy, colonists, neighbours of, and at war with the Epizephyrian Locrians, v. 5, 3 n.

Melancridas, admiral of the Lac. superseded in consequence of an earthquake, viii. 6, 5 n.

Melanopus, f. of Laches, an Ath. iii. 86, 1.

Melanthus, a Laced. summoned by Agis to assume a governorship in Eubœa, viii. 5, 1.

Meleas, a Lac. sent to encourage the Mytilenæans in their revolt, iii. 5, 2.

Melesander, an Ath. sent to the coast of Lycia and Caria, to levy con-

tributions and protect the Phœnician trade of Athens, defeated and slain, ii. 69.

Melesias, an Ath. envoy from the 400 to Lac. delivered to the Arg. viii. 86, 9.

Melesippus, an envoy from the Lac. with their ultimatum, to Athens, i. 139, 3. son of Diacritus, a Spartan sent by Archidamus on his march to invade Attica, to negotiate with the Ath. ii. 12, 1. sent back without a hearing, § 2-5.

Melians and Melian gulf or bay, see *Malian*.

Melitia (in other authors Meliteia or Melitæa), a town of Achaia Phthiotis, iv. 78, 1, 5; see Strabo ix.

Melos, island of, E. of Laconia, one of the Cyclades, see Strabo x. a Lac. colony, ii. 9, 5 n. v. 84, 2. unsuccessful attempt of the Ath. to reduce it, iii. 91, 1-3. second Ath. expedition against it, v. 84, 1, 2. conference between Ath. negotiators and the Melian authorities, 84, 3—111 nn. the Melians' answer and the Ath. reply, 112. 113. Melos blockaded, 114. its vigorous defence, 115, 4. 116, 2. surrenders at discretion, § 3. adult males slaughtered, women and children enslaved, Melos an Ath. colony, § 4. a Pelop. fleet touching there disperses an Ath. squadron, viii. 39, 3. tidings of this carried to Samos, 41, 4.

Memory, loss of, on recovery from the plague at Athens, ii. 49, 9 n.

Memphis in Egypt, on the Nile, two portions of, commanded by the Ath. i. 104, 2 n. the Greeks driven out of Memphis, 109, 3.

Menander, an Ath. at Syracuse chosen with Euthydemus to share Nicias' command, vii. 16, 1 n. with Demosthenes in the night attack on Epipolæ, 43, 2. shares the command in the last naval engagement in Syrac. harbour, 69, 4.

Menas, a Laced. swore to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2, and to the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Mende, on the W. coast of Pallene, a colony from Eretria, iv. 123, 1. (see Herod. vii. 123, 1, and Strab. Epit. vii.) Brasidas encouraged by Mendæans meditates an attempt on it, iv. 121, 2. Mendæans revolt, Brasidas receives them, 123, 1, 2. in expectation of attack from the Ath. the women and children conveyed to Olynthus, and M. garrisoned by Pelop. and Chalcidians, § 3, 4. solicitude about M. brings Brasidas back from his expedition against Arrhibœus, 124, 4. Mende meanwhile taken by the Ath. 129, 1. account of the Ath. expedition, siege and capture of the city, 129, 2—130, 6. its citadel besieged, § 7. the garrison escapes to Scione, 131, 3. Eion on the coast of Thrace a colony from Mende, iv. 7 n.

Mendesian, branch of the Nile, second Ath. expedition destroyed there, i. 110, 4 n; see Herod. ii. 17, 6. and Strabo xvii.

Menecolus, a Syrac. founder of Camarina, vi. 5, 3.

Menecrates, s. of Amphidorus, a Meg. swears to the one year's Truce, iv. 119, 2.

Menedæus, or Menedatus, a Spartan, accompanies Eurylochus on his expedition against Naupactus, iii. 100, 3 n. in the expedition against Acaania succeeds to the command, and obtains permission from Demosthenes to retreat unmolested, 109, 1, 2.

Menippus, f. of Hippocles, an Ath. viii. 13.

Menon, a Pharsalian leader of Thessalian succours to Athens, ii. 22, 5.

Mercenary troops, Pelop. under the Cor. at Potidaea, i. 60, 1. with Methymnæan exiles, iv. 52, 2. with Orchomenian exiles, iv. 76, 3. Ar-

cadians under the Cor. at Syracuse, vii. 58, 3. mercenaries maintained by the Syrac. vii. 48, 5. mercenaries on the Pelop. expedition against Acaania, iii. 109, 2. at Iasus with Amorges, viii. 28, 4. under Tissaphernes, 25, 2. Σενικὸν and ἐπικουρικὸν, difference of these synomymes, ib. n.

Mercenary troops under the Ath. at Syracuse, Cretan, Arcadian and Ætolian, vii. 57, 9. Iapygian, § 11. Thracian, iv. 129, 2. v. 6, 4. vii. 27, 1. Mercenary seamen of the Ath. i. 121, 3. 143, 1. vii. 13, 2.

Mercury, see Hermæ.

Meropian Cos, see Cos.

Messana, or Messene, a city of Sicily, first named Zancle, a colony from Cumæ in Italy and Chalcis in Eubœa, next seized by Samians, lastly by Anaxilas, and called by him Messene or Messana, vi. 4, 5 nn. its territory faces the Liparæan islands, iii. 88, 5. Mylæ in the M. territory, and M. itself, reduced to join the Ath. confederacy, 90, 2—5. revolt of M. effected by the Syrac. and Epiz. Locrians, iv. 1, 1. Syrac. and Locrian fleet stationed at M. § 4. the war against Rhegium carried on thence, 24, 1. possession of M. and Rhegium gives command of the strait, § 4, 5. the Syrac. defeated in the strait retire to M. 25, 2 n. land and sea forces of the Syrac. alliance at Peloris in the M. territory, § 3. the fleet towed thence into the harbour of M. § 5, 6. the M. invading Chalcidic Naxos, in Sicily, defeated by the Naxians, and most of them cut off by the Sicels, § 7—9. M. attacked by the Ath. and Leontines, § 11, 12 n. in possession of the Locrians for a time, v. 5, 1 n. Alcibiades advises that M. should be gained over to the Ath. interest, vi. 48. his negotiation with M. unsuccessful, 50, 1. Ath. attempt on it

frustrated by information from Alci-biades, 74. Gylippus touches at M. vii. 1, 2; see Cluv. Sic. p. 181, &c.

Messapians, a tribe of the Ozolian Locrians, iii. 101, 2 n. Iapygian darters of the Messapian race, vii. 33, 3.

Messenia, W. part of the Lac. territory. Most of the Helots descendants of the enslaved Messenians; thence all called Messenians, i. 101, 3 n. M. on surrender of Ithome settled by the Ath. in Naupactus, 103, 2. M. in Naupactus allies of the Ath. ii. 9, 5. on board Ath. fleet round Pelop. take Pheia in Elis, 25, 5. land forces near Naupactus, aid Phormio's fleet, 90, 3. recover some ships from the enemy, § 6. join Ath. expedition into Acarnania, 102, 1. four hundred with Nicostratus at Coreyra, iii. 75, 1. brought into the city to strengthen the popular party, 81, 2. M. of Naupactus induce Demosthenes to invade Ætolia, 94, 3. 95, 1. accompany him, § 2. their advice, 97, 1. Chromon the M. guide slain, 98, 1. two hundred with Demosthenes at Olpæ, 107, 2. on the right wing, § 7. distinguish themselves, 108, 2. by their Doric dialect deceive the Ambraciots outposts, 112, 4. Pylus in Messenia, iv. 3, 2. Demosthenes designs to settle M. there, using the same dialect as the Lac. § 3, n. crew of a M. privateer reinforce Demosthenes at Pylus, 9, 1. join in landing on Sphacteria, 32, 2. M. garrison Pylus and distress the Lac. 41, 2. withdrawn by the Ath. at the request of the Lac. v. 35, 6 n, 7. brought back, 56, 2, 3. pressed into the Ath. service against Syracuse, from Naupactus and Pylus, vii. 31, 2. 57, 8 n.

Metagenes, a Lac. swears to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2, and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Metapontium, an Italiot city N. of Thuria, vii. 33, 3, 4. Metapontines

contribute ships and men to the Ath. 33, 4. 57, 11.

Methana, or Methone, a city and peninsula between Epidaurus and Trœzene, fortified by the Ath. iv. 45, 2 n. by the fifty years' Peace to be given up, v. 18, 6 n.

Methone, in the Laconian territory, W. coast, attacked by the Ath. ii. 25, 1. saved by Brasidas, here first mentioned, § 2, 3 n.

Methone, a city on the Macedonian border, in alliance with Athens. Ath. cavalry and Maced. exiles there annoy Perdiccas, vi. 7, 3. Methonæan light troops with Nicias attack the Scionæans, iv. 129, 4.

Methydrium, in Arcadia, Agis excludes the Argives there, v. 58, 2 n.; see Pausan. viii. 12, 2.

Methymna, a city on N. coast of Lesbos, faithful to the Ath. iii. 2, 1. 5, 1. attacked by the Mytilenæans, 18, 1. repulsed with great loss from Antissa, 18, 2. lived under their own laws, and furnished ships to the Ath. vi. 85, 2. of Æolian race, paid no tribute to the Ath. vii. 57, 5. led into revolt from Athens by the Chians, viii. 22, 2. the Chian ships left M. when Mytilene was taken by the Ath. Astyochus sends troops to M. which will not continue in revolt, 23, 4. Thrasylus orders them to furnish provisions for the Ath. fleet, 100, 2 n. M. exiles attack M. are repulsed and effect the revolt of Eresus; the M. of kindred race with the Boeotians, § 3 n. the M. join the Ath. in attacking Eresus, § 5. Methymna opposite to Harmatus on the Asiatic coast, 101, 3.

Metics, or Metœci, at Athens some of them serve among the heavy-armed, ii. 13, 7 n. iv. 90, 1. serve as seamen, i. 143, 1. vii. 63, 3 nn.

Metropolis, in or near Olpæ in the Acarnanian territory. The Pelop. and Ambraciots posted there, iii.

107, 1 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 397.

Miciades, a Coreyr. naval commander at Sybota, i. 47, 1.

Midius, r. see Meidius.

Migrations anciently frequent in Greece, i. 2, 1-4. 12.

Miletus and Milesians. Mil. S. of and opposite to Priene. Its situation peninsular, viii. 25, 5. war against the Samians for Priene; are defeated, i. 115, 2. the Samians prepare to go against M. § 5. the Samians returning from M. defeated by the Ath. 116, 1. M. on Ath. expedition against the Coast of Corinth, iv. 42, 1; against Cythera, 53, 1. 54, 1. Ionians and tributary allies of Athens, vii. 57, 4. Alcibiades with the Pelop. sails against M. viii. 17, 1. authorities at M. friends of Alcibiades, § 2. M. revolts from Athens; Ath. squadron at Lade watches M. § 3, 4. Ath. landing on the M. coast; the M. remove the Ath. trophy, 24, 1. Ath. expedition against M. 25, 1. M. defeated, § 2-4. Ath. prepare to besiege M. § 5. island Lerus opposite M. 26, 1 n. Alcibiades urges Pelop. and Sicilian fleet to relieve M. 26, 3. the Ath. retire from M. 27, 6. grand Pelop. fleet, after taking Iasus, arrives at M. 28, 4. Philippus Lac. governor of M. § 5. Tissaphernes comes to M. 29, 1. M. watched by the Ath. 30. Pedaritus leaves M. 32, 2. Astyochus goes there to command the Pelop. fleet, 33, 1, 4. Pelop. fleet at M. 35, 2. abundant supplies there; zeal of the M. in the service, 36, 1. Spartan commissioners bound for M. send from Caunus for convoy thither, 39, 2-4. the fleet sails from M. 41, 1. since the battle of M. the Pelop. distrust Alcibiades, 45, 1. Astyochus still at M. 50, 2. Tissaphernes invites the Pelop. back to M. 57. they arrive there, 60, 3. expedition from M. effects the revolt of

Abydus, a colony of M. 61, 1. 62, 1. Leon, a Spartan, goes from M. to the command of Chios, 61, 2. success in Chios emboldens the fleet at M. to offer battle to the Ath. at Samos, 63, 1, 2. the Ath. at Samos expect destruction from defeat by the Pelop. fleet at M. 75, 3. discontent in the fleet at M. 78. it sails from M. towards Mycale; M. land forces march thither, 79, 1. encamp there, § 4. return to M. § 5. decline an engagement there with the Ath. § 6. forty ships despatched from M. for the Hellespont, 80, 1. most of them driven back by a storm, § 3. increased discontent there against Tissaphernes and Astyochus, 83. danger to Astyochus in a tumult, 84, 1-3 nn. the M. surprise and expel Tissaphernes' garrison, § 4. vehemently displeased with Lichas for advocating submission to Tissaphernes, § 5. Astyochus, superseded by Mindarus, leaves M. for Lac. 85, 1. complaints to Lac. by Tissaphernes against the M. and by them against him, § 2-4. the Pelop. fleet sails from M. for the Hellespont, 99, 1. its departure learnt by the Ath. at Samos, 100, 1. and by Tissaphernes at Aspendus, 108, 3.

Milichius, see Meilichius.

Military discipline of the Lac. v. 66, 2-4 nn. their military music, 70, nn. military service at Athens, lists of persons liable to, vi. 31, 3 n. cf. v. 8, 2 n.

Mills at Athens, a certain proportion of bakers from, to be impressed for the Syrac. expedition, vi. 22 n.

Miltiades, f. of Cimon, an Ath. i. 100, 1.

Mimas, a m. in the northern part of the peninsula of Erythræ, viii. 34; see Strabo xiv.

Mindarus, supersedes Astyochus as Lac. high-admiral, viii. 85, 1. in con-

sequence of Tissaphernes' duplicity quits Miletus and sails for the Hellespont, viii. 99, 1. reaches Chios, § 2. obtains supplies there and proceeds to Rhœteium, 101 nn. surprises the Ath. squadron at Sestus, 102, 2, 3 nn. on the left wing at battle of Cynossema, 104, 3. endeavours to hem in the Ath. § 4. is beaten by their right wing, and a general defeat follows, 105, 3. n.

Mine, used by besieged against the mound of the besiegers, ii. 76, 2 n.

Mines, see Gold, Silver, Laurium, Thasos.

Minerva or Athene, see Pallas.

Minoa, an island off Megara, occupied by the Ath. iii. 5 nn. and map, sketch, and paper subjoined to vol. I. Ath. landed there, iv. 67, 1, 2. the Ath. in Minoa watch the harbour of Megara, 67, 2. retained by the Ath. during the year's truce, 118, 3 n.

Minos, k. of Crete, the earliest possessor of a navy, commands the sea; colonized and ruled the Cyclades, cleared the sea of pirates, i. 4. the greater security enjoyed by sea and on the coasts due to him, 8, 3.

Minyeian. Boeotian Orchomenus formerly called M. Orchomenus, iv. 76, 3.

Moles of harbours, i. 63, 1 n. iii. 51, 3 n. viii. 90, 4 nn.

Molobrus, f. of Epitadas, a Lac. iv. 8, 9.

Molossians, Admetus, k. of, Themistocles suppliant to him, i. 136, 3-7 n. the M. with Sabylinthus, regent for Tharypas, a minor, join the Pelop. expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 8 n.; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 322.

Molycreum (on coast of Ozolian Locris), a Cor. colony subject to the Ath. ii. 84, 4. iii. 102, 2. taken by the Pelop. ib. Molycrie Rhium, ii. 84, 4. 86, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 484, &c.

Months, lunar, variation between natural and civil at Athens, ii. 28, n. Spartan months compared with Attic, iv. 119, 1 n. cf. v. 19, 1. Spartan months, v. 54, 2, 3. four winter m. vi. 21, 2.

Monuments of illustrious men, what, ii. 43, 3. m. enclosed, v. 11, 1 n.

Moon, new, solar eclipse possible only at, ii. 28. eclipse of moon delays the Ath. retreat from Syracuse, vii. 50, 4. acc. to Schol. on i. 67, 3, the *ordinary* assemblies of the Lac. were on the full moon.

Mora, a division of the Lac. army, n. to v. 68, 3.

Morgantine, ceded to the Camarinæans on payment to the Syracusans; probably not the well known city of that name, iv. 65, 1 n.; see Cluverii Sic. p. 335.

Mother-country or parent-state, see Colony.

Motye, a Phoenician settlement on W. coast of Sicily, vi. 2, 5 n.; see Cluverii Siciliam, p. 249. 254.

Mult, see Fine.

Munychia, a haven and suburb of Athens adjacent to Peiræus; the circuit of the two together, ii. 13, 9. peripoli stationed there, viii. 92, 5. the Dionysiac or Bacchic theatre close to M. 93, 1 n.; see Meursius de Pop. Att.

Music, military, of the Lac. v. 70 nn.

Mycale, a m. on the coast of Ionia, opposite Samos; the Greeks' naval victory there, i. 89, 2. the Pelop. fleet and Milesian land-forces march towards M. and encamp there, viii. 79, 1, 2, 4. of Mycale, see Herod. i. 148, 1. and Strabo xiv.

Mycalessus, a city of Boeotia near the Euripus, surprised, and its inhabitants massacred, by Dian Thracians, vii. 29. 30 nn.; see Pausan. i. 23, 3.

Mycenæ, N. of Argos, its small remains, i. 10, 1 n. (see Strabo viii. and Pausan. ii. 15, 4.) Mycenæ the seat of the government of Eurystheus, of Atreus and Agamemnon, i. 9, 2.

Myconus, an island, one of the Cyclades adjacent to Delos on the E. The fall of Mytilene learnt there by the Pelop. fleet, iii. 29, 1.

Mygdonia, a region of Macedonia, N. of Therme; a part of it granted to Chalcidian refugees for a time by Perdiccas, i. 58, 2. formerly inhabited by Edonian Thracians, ii. 99, 3. devastated in Sitalkes' invasion, 100, 5.

Mylæ, a city and peninsula in the territory of Messana in Sicily, iii. 90, 2, 3. its people defeated by the Ath. surrender, iii. 90, 2-4.

Myletidæ, Syrac. exiles, with Chalcidians from Zancle, joint-founders of Himera, vi. 5, 1.

Myonensians, or Myoneans, a tribe of Ozolian Locrians, their situation, iii. 101, 2 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 542.

Myonnesus, a city and promontory on the S. boundary of the Teian coast. Alcidas butchers all his prisoners there, iii. 32, 1; see Strabo xiv.

Myrcinus, an Edonian city to the N. of the r. Strymon. It comes over to Brasidas, iv. 107, 3. Myrcinian targeteers part of Brasidas' force at Amphipolis, v. 6, 4. Myrcinian cavalry, v. 10, 9. Cleon slain by a Myrcinian targeteer, ib.: see Herod. v. 11, 23.

Myronides, an Ath. general, marches from Athens to repel a Cor. invasion of the Megarid, and fights an indecisive engagement, i. 105, 5, 6. defeats the Bœot. at Cœnophyta, and conquers Bœotia and Phocis, 108, 2. alluded to by Hippocrates before battle of Delium, iv. 95, 3.

Myrrhina, daughter of Callias and wife of Hippias, vi. 55, 1 n.

Mytilus, an Ath. swore to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2. and to the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Myscon, a Syrac. one of three generals sent to take the command of the fleet on the banishment of Hermocrates, viii. 85, 3.

Mysteries at Athens, profanation of, Alcibiades charged with it, vi. 28, nn, and some others in the armament in Sicily, 53, 1. public excitement and ready credence given to informers; political aspect of the offence, 53, n. 60, 1. large number imprisoned on suspicion; one is persuaded to confess and give information; the persons inculpated are executed, or if not seized outlawed, § 2-5 nn. circumstances strengthening the popular suspicion of the treasonable purposes connected with this profanation, 61, 1-3 nn; see also Alcibiades.

Mytilene, on the E. coast of Lesbos, information of its design to revolt, and to make M. the seat of government, carried to Athens, iii. 2, 3 nn; see Strabo xiii. the M. regard not the Ath. remonstrances, 3, 1. the Ath. purpose to surprise the M. at the festival of Apollo Maloeis, § 3. M. naval contingent seized by the Ath. and the crews imprisoned, § 4. the M. are warned, § 5, 6 nn. the M. refuse to comply with the Ath. demands, iii. 3, 3. 4, 1. defeated by sea, obtain an armistice, 4, 2, 3. send an embassy to Athens, § 4, and one secretly to Lac. for aid, § 5, 6. Malea, to the N. of M. ib. n. their embassy to Athens fails; hostilities are renewed, 5, 1. indecisive action; they wait for succour from Lac. § 2. two camps formed against M.; both its harbours blockaded, 6. the M. ambassadors, directed by the Lac. repair to Olympia, 8, and implore aid from the assembled allies, 9-14. received into

alliance with the Lac. 15, 1. go without success against Methymna, and strengthen Antissa, Pyrrha and Ere-sus, 18, 1 nn. the Ath. reinforced surround M. with lines of circum-vallation, § 3-5. Salæthus arrives from Lac. and encourages the M. by tidings of the coming aid, 25, 1-3. Proedri or Presidents of the M. 25, 2. a Pelop. fleet sails for M. 26, 1. the M. commons armed by Salæthus threaten to surrender to the Ath. 27. the M. authorities submit the fate of the M. to the Ath. people, 28, 1. M. suppliants removed from the altars, § 2 n. fall of M. learnt by Pelop. fleet, 29. Teutiaplus, of Elis, advises a sudden attempt to recover M. 30, nn. the most culpable of the M. (suppliants included, cf. 28, 2) sent with Salæthus to Athens, 35, 2. affairs of M. and Lesbos generally settled by Paches, § 2. massacre of the whole adult male population of M. and enslavement of its women and children decreed at Athens, 36, 1. orders to this effect sent off, § 2. the Ath. authorities prevailed upon to allow the subject to be reconsidered, § 3, 4. Cleon speaks against the repeal of the decree, 36, 5-40 nn. Diomedes argues for the repeal of the decree, 41-48 nn, and carries it, 49, 1, 2 n. a second ship despatched to M. just prevents the execution of the first decree, § 3-5. all the M. prisoners (cf. 35, 2) sent to Athens slain, 50, 1. the fortifications of the M. demolished and their fleet appropriated by the Ath. § 2. the towns of the M. on the continent taken possession of by the Ath. § 4. M. exiles surprise Rhœteium and Antandrus; their design, iv. 52, nn. Antandrus retaken by the Ath. 75, 1 n. M. revolts again from Athens, viii. 22, 2. M. taken by surprise by the Ath. 23, 2, 3. Ath. garrison in M. 100, 3.

Myus, an Ionian city in Caria on S. bank of the Maeander, given to Themistocles by the k. of Persia, i. 138, 8 n. Lysicles marches thence inland, iii. 19, 2.

N.

Naked, who were the first to practise gymnastic exercises naked, i. 6, 5 nn.

Names, family names; grandfather's, given to the eldest son, vii. 69, 2 n; cf. vi. 54, 6.

Nauarchs or high-admirals of Sparta, Cnemus, ii. 66, 2. Alcidas, iii. 16, 3. Thrasymelidas, iv. 11, 2. Melaneridas, viii. 6, 5. Astyochus, 20, 1. Mindarus, 85. 1. term during which this command was held, ii. 80, 2 n. it was supreme, viii. 20, 1 n.

Naucleides, a Platæan, opens the gates of Platæa to the Thebans, ii. 2, 2 n.

Naucrates, f. of Damotimus, a Sicyonian, iv. 119, 2.

Naupactus, inside the Cor. gulf; taken from the Ozolian Locrians; the Messenians from Ithome settled there by the Ath. i. 103, 3. in alliance with the Ath. ii. 9, 5 n. occupied by an Ath. squadron for the blockade of Corinth and the Crisæan gulf, 69, 1. the Pelop. design on it, 80, 1. the Ath. after their victory return thither, 84, 4. the Pelop. threaten N. 90, 2. Phormio sails towards N. § 3. takes refuge there and prepares to repulse them, 91, 2. action and victory of the Ath. off N. § 3-92, 5. a reinforcement of twenty ships for Phormio arrives at N. 92, 8. Phormio goes from N. to Astacus, 102, 1. returns, 103, 1. Asopius arrives from Athens at N. iii. 7, 3. Nicostratus goes from N. to Corcyra, 75, 1. the Pelop. in Corcyra harbour dread a repetition of the Ath. manœuvre practised (ii. 84, 1) at N. iii. 78, 3.

the Ætolians hostile to N. 94, 3. Demosthenes intends to return to N. 96, 2. Demosthenes, after defeat in Ætolia, stays at N. 98, 6. the Ætolians urge the Pelop. to an expedition against N. 100, 1 n. the route from Delphi to N. 101, 1. the Pelop. expedition enters the Naupactian territory, 102, 2. Demosthenes prevails on the Acarnanians to reinforce the garrison of N. 102, 3–5. N. is saved, § 6. the Ath. squadron returns to N. 114, 3. Ath. guard-ships from N. at Pylus, iv. 13, 2. Messenians from N. garrison Pylus, 41, 2. the Ath. at N. take Anactorium, 49. Demosthenes with forty ships arrives at N. 76, 1. 77, 1. the Cor. man a squadron against the Ath. squadron at N. vii. 17, 4, stationed opposite to them, 19, 5 n. 34, 1. Messenians summoned thence on the Sicilian expedition, 31, 2. 57, 8 n. Conon at N. with eighteen Ath. ships, 31, 4. usual force on the N. station, ib. n. the N. squadron reinforced, § 5. the Ath. sail thence against the Pelop. fleet, 34, 3. return after an indecisive engagement, § 7.

Nautical life of the Ath. n. i. 143, 1.

Navies,—of Minos the earliest, i. 4 n. 8, 3. of Agamemnon, 9, 3 n–5. of Greece, i. 13, 1. of Corinth, 13, 5. of Ionia, § 6. of Polycrates of Samos, § 7 n. of what description of vessels they consisted, 14, 2. of the Sicilian tyrants and of the Corcyraeans, 14, 3 n. commencement of the Ath. 14, 4 n. 18, 3. Ath. at beginning of Pelop. war, ii. 13, 10 n. greatest amount of, on actual service at once, iii. 17, 1 n, 2, 5. navy of Lac. confederacy, amount prescribed by the Lac. ii. 7, 2 n. prescribed increase of, viii. 3, 2.

Naxus, one of the eastern Cyclades. The Naxians first of the Ath. allies revolt, and are reduced by siege to subjection, i. 98, 4. Themistocles' es-

cape from the Ath. fleet there, 137, 2–4.

Naxus, a Chalcidic settlement, on E. coast of Sicily; the first Greek settlement there, vi. 3, 1. The Naxians invaded by the people of Messana, defeat them with great loss, iv. 25, 7–9. Naxus likely to join the Ath. 20, 3. the Ath. armament arrives and is admitted there, 50, 2, 3. the Ath. winter there, 72, 1. 74, 2. 75, 2. 88, 3. they quit Naxus, § 5. N. cavalry with the Ath. 98, 1. allies of the Ath. vii. 57, 11; see Cluverii Sicil. p. 90, &c.

Neapolis, in Africa, a trading port of the Carthaginians opposite to Sicily, vii. 50, 2.

Neighbouring states enemies, iv. 92, 4. vi. 88, 1 n.

Nemea, and temple of Zeus Nemeius, in Ozolian Locris; Hesiod slain there, iii. 96, 1 n.

Nemea in N. of Argolis, road thither, v. 58, 3. movements from and towards Nemea, by the Argives and the Lac. allies, 59, 1, 2. the Argives hemmed in on the side towards Nemea, § 3. all the Lac. allies assembled at N. 60, 3 n.

Neodamodes, settled with emancipated Helots at Lepreum by the Lac. v. 34, 1 n. N. stand next to emancipated Helots at battle of Mantinea, 67, 1 n. the Lac. aid to Syracuse consisted of Helots and N. vii. 19, 3. 58, 3.

Neptune, see Poseidon.

Nericus, in Leucas; Asopius, s. of Phormio slain in a landing there, iii. 7, 4; see Strabo x.

Nessa, see Inessa.

Nestus, a r. of Thrace falling into the Ægæan, W. of Abdera, rising in the same mountain chain as the rivers Oscius and Hebrus, ii. 96, 5 n; see Herodot. vii. 109, 3. 126. and Strabo Epit. vii.

Neutral states admit only single ships of war of belligerents into their harbours, ii. 7, 2 n. iii. 71, 1 n. vi. 52, 1 n.

New-moon, see Moon.

Nicanor, one of the two yearly chieftains of the Chaonians, in Cne-mus' expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 6 nn.

Nicasus, s. of Cecalus, a Megarean, signs the year's Truce, iv. 119, 2.

Niceratus, f. of Nicias, an Ath. iii. 51, 1. 91, 1. iv. 27, 5. 42, 1. 53, 1. 119, 2. 129, 2. v. 16, 1. 83, 4. vi. 8, 2.

Niciades, an Ath. president (*επι-οράτης*) when the year's Truce was ratified, iv. 118, 7 nn.

Nicias, an Ath. f. of Hagnon, ii. 58, 1. iv. 102, 3.

Nicias, s. of Niceratus, an Ath. takes Minoa, iii. 51. on expedition against Melos, Tanagra, and Opuntian Locris, 91. Cleon makes insinuations against him, iv. 27, 5 n. N. offers the command against Sphacteria to Cleon, 28, 1. again presses Cleon and renounces the command, § 2. on the expedition to the coast of Corinth victorious, iv. 42–44. ravages the coast near Crommyon, lands on that of Epidaurus, fortifies and garrisons Methone (see n.) and returns, 45. expedition against Cythera; takes it; ravages the coast of Laconia, 53. 54. swears to the year's Truce, 119, 2. sails from Potidæa to recover Mende and Scione, and takes Mende, 129—131. surrounds Scione with lines, and returns, 131, 3. 133, 4. his wishes for peace, v. 16, 1. swears to the fifty years' Peace, 19, 2, and to the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1. the above treaties negotiated by him and Laches, 43, 2. Alcibiades wishes to detach the Lac. ambassadors at Athens from Nicias, 45, 3. N. recommends alliance with the Lac. rather than the Argives, 46, 1. persuades

the Ath. to send him on an embassy to Lac. with their demands, § 2, 3. obtains only the renewal of their oaths from the Lac.; is blamed by the Ath. § 4. his intended expedition against the Chalcidians of the Thracian Border frustrated by Perdiccas, v. 83, 4. appointed against his inclination on the intended expedition to Sicily; thinks it injudicious, vi. 8, 2, 4. speaks against it, 9–14. finding his arguments ineffectual, represents the magnitude of the force required, 19–23. his object, 24, 1. on the demand of the Ath. he gives details, 25, 1, 2. he had expected the representations of the Egestæans would prove unfounded, 46, 2. his plan of operations, 47. N. coasts along from Hyccara to Egesta, obtains thirty talents, returns to the army, 62, 4. exhorts his forces before the first battle at Syracuse, 67, 3–68. leads his men on, 69, 1. N. prevents the Syrac. from taking the Ath. lines, 102, 2 n. the Syrac. with a view to a peace hold communications with N. now by the death of Lamachus sole commander, 103, 3. N. contemns the small force of Gyllippus, and neglects to intercept it, 104, 3. sends four ships to look out for it, vii. 1, 2 n. does not advance against the Syrac. 3, 3. resolves to fortify Plemurium, 4, 4. sends twenty ships to intercept the remainder of the Cor. aids to Syracuse, 4, 7 n. the progress of the Syrac. counter-work compels him to fight, 6, 1. is defeated and the circumvallation of Syracuse rendered impossible, § 3, 4. perceives his need of a considerable reinforcement, 8, 1. writes to Athens, confines himself to precautionary measures, § 2, 3. his despatch arrives at Athens and is read, 10—15. the Ath. appoint Menander and Euthydemus to share his command, 16, 1 nn. sends to his

Sicel allies to obstruct the march of aids to Syracuse, 32, 1 nn. after an indecisive naval action, provides for its renewal, and for increased protection to his fleet, 38, 2, 3. had not availed himself of the impression produced on his first arrival in Sicily, 42, 3. consents to Demosthenes' night attack on Epipolæ, 43, 1, left to defend the camp, § 2. after defeat opposes Demosthenes' proposal for an immediate retreat, urging the displeasure of the Ath. and the distressed condition of the Syrac. 48, 49, 1 nn, 4. in prospect of immediate attack from the Syrac. consents to retreat by sea, 50. on a lunar eclipse resolves to defer retreat for twenty-seven days, § 4 nn. his speech to the armament on their resolving to force their way out to sea, 60, 5—64 nn. orders their embarkation, 65, 1. after defeat agrees to Demosthenes' proposal to renew the attempt; on the seamen's refusal agrees to retreat by land, 72, 3, 4. Hermocrates sends false intelligence to him and delays the Ath. retreat, 73, 3—74, 1. considers preparation for retreat complete, 75, 1. his particular and general exhortations, 76, 77. looks to and keeps good order on the march, 78. his division precedes that of Demosthenes, § 2. with Demosthenes decides on altering the direction of their retreat towards Camarina, 80, 1, 2. his division keeps together and makes progress, § 3. 81, 3. fights no more than he is compelled, ib. crosses the r. Erineus and halts in a strong position, 82, 3. overtaken by the Syrac. learns the surrender of Demosthenes' division; offers to capitulate, 83, 1, 2. is attacked and harassed all day; disappointed of effecting escape by night, § 3—5. continues his retreat next day for the r. Assinarus, 84, 1, 2. on the destruction of his army surrenders to

Gylippus and the Lac. 85, 1. with Demosthenes butchered by decree of the Syrac. in spite of Gylippus' wish to save them, 86, 1, 2. his merits towards the Lac. induced him to surrender to Gylippus, § 3. motives of Syracusans and Cor. for wishing his death, § 4. his high character, § 5. his superstitious disposition, vii. 50, 4.

Nicolaus, one of three Lac. ambassadors to the k. of Persia, ii. 67, 1. delivered up by Sadocus to the Ath. and put to death, § 2—4.

Nicomachus, a Phocian, of Phanoteus, informs the Lac. of the Ath. design upon Bœotia, iv. 89, 1.

Nicon, a Theban commander of the Bœotian aid for Syracuse, vii. 19, 3.

Niconidas, a Thess. of Larisa, a friend of Perdiccas, aids the passage of Brasidas through Thessaly, iv. 78, 2.

Nicostratus, s. of Diitrephe, an Ath. commander, arrives from Nau-pactus at Corcyra, and mediates between the factions, iii. 75, 1. consents to leave five Ath. ships at Corcyra and take five manned by the aristocratic party, § 2, 3. cannot prevail on these to comply, prevents their murder by the popular party, § 4—6. commander in the expedition against Cythera and landings on the Lac. coast, iv. 53. 54. signed the year's Truce, 119, 2. recovers Mende, 129. 130. besieges Scione, 131. with Laches commands the Ath. succour to Argos, v. 61, 1. slain at Mantinea, 74, 3.

Night, attempt on Platea by, ii. 2, 1. betrayal and surprise of Torone by, iv. 110, 2. grand night attack by the Ath. and their defeat on Epipolæ, vii. 43, 3—44. panic and flight by night of Perdiccas' army, iv. 125, 1 n; of Ath. on retreat from Syracuse, vii. 80, 3.

Nightingale, called the Daulian bird, ii. 29, 3.

Nile, r. Ath. fleet obtains command of, i. 104, 2. their second expedition puts in at the Mendesian branch of, 110, 4 n.

Nine Ways (*'Εννέα ὁδοί*), older name of Amphipolis, i. 100, 3. iv. 102, 3.

Nine Springs (*ἐννεάκρουνος*), the later name of the fountain Callirrhoë, at Athens, ii. 15, 7 n.

Nisæa, Long Walls from Megara to, i. 103, 4. Ath. garrison escape into, 114, 1. given up by the Ath. at the thirty years' Peace, 115, 1. inroads of the Ath. till the taking of, ii. 31, 5. ships launched at Nisæa, the Megarean naval arsenal, for intended attack on the Ath. Peiræus, ii. 93, 2, 3. their return to N. 94, 4. two towers on the side of, iii. 51, 3 n. Cleon persuades the Ath. to demand it from the Lac. iv. 21, 3. the port of the Megareans, eight stades from Megara, garrisoned by Pelop. alone, 66, 4. the Pelop. garrison of the Long Walls escape thither, 68, 3. it is surrounded by the Ath. with a wall, 69, 1, 2. its garrison capitulates, § 3. occupied by the Ath. § 4. anxiety for its garrison felt by Brasidas, in ignorance of its capture, 70, 1. Ath. heavy-armed posted near it, 72, 2. Boeotian general of cavalry slain there; the Ath. return thither, § 4 n, 73, 4. action near N. untrue report of by Brasidas, 85, 5. 108, 5. the late garrison of N. joins the Boeotians in attacking Delium, 100, 1. bounds set by the year's Truce to its Ath. garrison, 118, 3 n. retained by the Ath. at the fifty year's Peace, v. 17, 2.

Nisus, temple or statue of (?) near Megara, iv. 118, 3 n.

Nomothetæ, a legislative committee at Athens, viii. 97, 2 n.

Notium, a town on the coast of

Ionia, near Colophon, occupied by Colophonians on the loss of Colophon, iii. 34, 1 nn. exiles from Notium obtain aid from the Ath. under Paches, § 2. N. won by a dishonourable artifice of Paches, § 3. N. delivered to the Colophonians, § 4. afterwards settled by the Ath. § 5.

Nuptial rites, the water of Callirrhoë used by the Ath. in, ii. 15, 7 n; see also Marriage.

Nymphodorus, s. of Pythes, an Abderite, brother-in-law of Sitalkes, made proxenus and invited to Athens, ii. 29, 1 n. concludes an alliance between the Ath. and Sitalkes, and obtains the Ath. franchise for Sadocus, Sitalkes' son, ii. 29, 7 n.

O.

Oak Heads, see Dryoscephaiae.

Oar, accompaniments of, ii. 93, 2 n. and Append. iii. vol. I.

Oath, the most binding, in each country, v. 18, 9 nn. form and renewal of, ib. nn. another form, v. 47, 8 n. by whom sworn, § 9 n. renewal of, § 10 n. sworn over or upon victims, v. 47, 8 n.

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Ocytus, f. of Æneas, a Cor. v. 119, 2.

Odomanti, a Thracian tribe occupying a plain country N. of the r. Strymon, ii. 101, 3 n. Polles, k. of, engages to furnish troops to Cleon, v. 6, 2; see Herod. v. 16, 1. vii. 112, 2.

Odrysæ, a Thracian nation. Teres, f. of Sitalkes, first established the great kingdom of the Odrysæ, ii. 29, 2 n, 5, 6. Sitalkes their k. ally of the Ath. § 9. he marches against Perdiccas, 95, 1. 96, 1. the tribes subject to the Odrysian kingdom, 96 nn. its

boundaries, 97, 1, 2 nn. its revenue, § 3 n. their custom with regard to gifts, § 4 n. greater than any other kingdom between the Ionian Gulf and the Euxine; inferior in military strength to the Scythians, § 5, 6 n.

CEANTHEANS, a tribe of Ozolian Locrians, iii. 101, 2 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 539, &c.

CENEON, a city of Ozolian Locris, whence Demosthenes marched to invade Aetolia, iii. 95, 3. return of the survivors thither, 98, 2. taken by the Pelop. under Eurylochus, 102, 1 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 504.

ENIADAe, a city in Acarnania besieged but not taken by Pericles, i. 111, 4. Cnemus and the Pelop. are aided in their retreat to that city by its people, ii. 82, 1. always hostile to the Ath. its site precludes attack during winter, 102, 3 n. Echinades islands, opposite to it at the mouth of the r. Achelous, § 4. Alcmaeon settled near, § 9. attempt upon by Asopius, iii. 7, 3, 4 n. alone of all Acarnania not on the Ath. expedition against Leucas, 94, 1. Ambraciots and Pelop. take refuge there after battle of Olpae, 114, 4 n. compelled by the Acarnanians, join the Ath. alliance, iv. 77, 2 n. (see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 398, &c.)

ENOË, a fortress on the confines of Attica and Boeotia, the first object of attack on the Pelop. invasion, ii. 18 nn. (see Herod. v. 74, 2.) distinguished from another near Marathon, 18, 1 n. resists all the attacks of the Pelop. ii. 19, 1. occasions loss of men to the Cor.: is besieged by them and the Boeot. viii. 98, 2. surrendered by its garrison, deceived by the treasonable conduct of Aristarchus, 98.

ENOPHYTA, in Boeotia, E. of Tanagra, battle fought there effects the Ath. conquest of Boeotia and

Phocis, i. 108, 2. alluded to by Hippocrates before battle of Delium, iv. 95, 3.

ENUSSAE, islands between the N. part of Chios and m. Mimas; an Ath. station in their attacks upon Chios, viii. 24, 2; see Herod. i. 165, 1, 6.

ESYME, a Thasian colony on the coast of Thrace W. of Thasos, iv. 107, 3.

ETRAEANS, a Thessalian people, inflict loss upon the inhabitants of Trachinia and Doris, iii. 92, 2, 3. obliged by Agis to ransom their cattle, viii. 3, 1 n; see Strabo ix.

OFFENCES, not prevented by severe punishments, iii. 45 nn.

OFFICERS, I. by sea. Generals *στρατηγοί*, ii. 69, 1. among the Lac. the Nauarch or high-admiral (see those articles), if present, was supreme, viii. 20, 1 n. trierarchs, vi. 31, 3 n. sailing-masters or pilots *κυβερνῆται*, petty officers *ὑπηρεσίαι*, ib. n. *κελευσταί*, ii. 84, 3 n.

II. by land; among the Lac. one of the kings, if in the field, was supreme, v. 66, 2 n. polemarchs, lochagi penteconteres, enomotarchs, ib. § 3. the bodies commanded by them, v. 68, 3 n. among the Ath. Generals and Taxiarchs, see those articles.

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4 n. oligarchical party at Syracuse, charged by Athenagoras with inventing the report of the Ath. plan of invasion, vi. 38, 1. their presumed object, and former effects of their conduct, § 2, 3. its illegality and injustice, § 5. oligarchy exclusive, 39, 1. selfish, § 2. cruel, viii. 48, 5.

Olophyxus, on N.E. coast of the Acte of Athos, iv. 109; see Herod. vii. 22, 6.

Olorus, an Ath. f. of Thucydides the historian, iv. 104, 3.

Olpæ, in Acarnania, occupied by the Ambraciots, iii. 105, 1 n. they send home for aid, § 3. news of their being at Olpæ reaches Eurylochus, 106, 1 n. his forces join them there, § 3. blockaded by an Ath. squadron, 107, 3. Demosthenes and the Acarnanians encamp near Olpæ, § 4. Ambraciots and Pelop. defeated, retreat into Olpæ, 108, 4. Ambraciots, ignorant of the defeat, on their march for Olpæ, 110, 1. the Pelop. by secret treaty escape from Olpæ, 111, 1. the Ambraciots who escaped from Olpæ learn the destruction of those who had marched to join them, 113, 1. *Olpe sing.* iii. 107, 4. 111, 1. 113, 1. *Olpæ plur.* 105, 1, 3. 106, 1, 3. 107, 3. 108, 4. 110, 1 *bis.* probable reason of the variation, 107, 1 n.

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Olympieum, a temple of Zeus, near Syracuse. The Ath. army takes up a strong position close to it, vi. 64, 1. 65, 2 n. the Syrac. send a guard to protect the treasure there, 70, 4 n. not visited by the Ath. 71, 1. the Syrac. fortify it for a garrison, 75, 1. a third part of the Syrac. cavalry there, to keep in check the Ath. foragers, vii. 4, 6. the Syrac. troops there move up to threaten the Ath. lines, vii. 37, 2, 3. thence they check the devastation of the country by the Ath. 42, 6; see Cluverii Sicil. p. 178, &c.

Olympus, m. on the confines of Macedonia and Thessaly, iv. 78, 6; see Herod. vii. 128, 1. 129, 2. and Pausan. vi. 5, 5.

Olynthus, a city of Chalcidice, iv. 123, 4. sixty stades from Potidæa, i. 63, 2. the population of the cities of the sea-coast migrate thither by Perdiccas' advice, i. 58, 2. plan for falling from Ol. on the Ath. rear provided against and frustrated, 62, 3, 4. 63, 2. reinforcements from Ol. enable the Chalcidic forces to defeat the Ath. ii. 79, 4, 6, 7. women and children from Scione and Mende conveyed thither, iv. 123, 4. Pelop. prisoners taken at Torone exchanged with Ath. prisoners by the Olynthians, v. 3, 4 n. Ol. by fifty years'

Peace to be unmolested by the Ath. and independent, on payment of Ariosteides' assessment of the Tribute, v. 18, 5 n. the Ol. surprise Mecyberna. v. 39, 1; see Herod. viii. 127. Strab. Epit. vii.

Onasimus, son of Megacles, a Sicyonian, swears to the one year's Truce, iv. 119, 2.

Onchestus, a sovereign state of Bœotia, n. iv. 76, 3.

Oneium, a mount in the Cor. territory, intercepts the view of Solygeia from Cenchreia, iv. 44, 4.

Onetoridas, f. of Diemporus, a Theb. ii. 2, 1.

Onomacles, an Ath. commands an expedition against Miletus, viii. 25, 1. sails against Chios, 30, 2.

Ophioneans, Ὀφιονῆς, a nation of Aetolians, iii. 94, 5. 96, 2. in the sing. n. Ὀφιονεύς, iii. 100, 1; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 434.

Opicans, drive the Sicels out of Italy, vi. 2, 4. Opicans, another name for the Osci, or Ausones, n. vi. 4, 5. Opicia the coast of the Tyrrhene sea from the Tiber to Cenotria, ib. Cumæ in Opicia, vi. 4, 5; see Strabo v.

Opuntian, see Locrians.

Opus, in Locris, ii. 32, 1; see Strabo ix.

Oracle, Delphic, to the Epidamnians, i. 25, 1, 2. the Corcyraeans offer to submit to the Or. their claims to Epidamus, 28, 3. Or. to the Lac. on Zeus Ithometes, 103, 2. victory and aid promised to the Lac. by, 118, 4. 123. ii. 54, 5, 6. Or. to Cylon the Ath. i. 126, 4. to the Lac. on removal of Pausanias' corpse, i. 134, 7 n. on the Pelasgicum at Athens, ii. 17, 1, 2 n. to Alcmæon, ii. 102, 7. to Hesiod the Poet, iii. 96, 1 n. free access to it secured by the one year's Truce, iv. 118, 1 n. directs the restoration of Delos to the Delians, v. 32, 1. oracle-mongers

in the cities of Greece before the War, ii. 8, 2. in Athens, 21, 3.

Oration, see Speech.

Orchomenus, Bœotian, in possession of Bœotian exiles, i. 113, 1, 3, who defeat the Ath. and liberate Bœotia, § 3, 4. frequent earthquakes there, iii. 87, 4 n. formerly called Minyeian; Chæroneia subject to it; Orchomenian exiles plan with the Ath. a popular revolution in Bœotia, iv. 76, 3 n. (see Strabo ix. and Pausan. in Bœot. ix. 34, 6—38.)

Orchomenus, Arcadic, besieged by the Argive alliance surrenders, v. 61, 3—5 n. (see Pausan. in Arcadicis.)

Order of Battle, see Battle.

Orestæ, a people of Epeirus, accompany Cneamus' expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 9. their situation, § 8 n; see Strabo vii. and Steph. Byzant.

Orestes, son of Echecratidas, last k. or Tagus of Thessaly; ineffectual attempt of the Ath. to restore him, i. 111, 1 n.

Orestheium in Mænalia, v. 64, 3 n.

Oresthis, a district in Arcadia; indecisive battle there between Tegeans and Mantineans, iv. 134, 1 n.

Oreus (Ὀρεός), another name of Hestiae in Eubœa, occupied by Ath. cleruchi or settlers; alone faithful to Athens, viii. 95, 7; see Strabo ix. and Livy xxviii. and xxxi.

Orneæ, a town in the N. of Argolis, its situation and population, v. 67, 2 n. the Orneatæ allies of Argos at battle of Mantinea, v. 67, 2, 72, 4. their loss there, 74, 3. Argive exiles established in it by the Lac. vi. 7, 1. besieged for one day by the Arg. and Ath., evacuated in the night: razed by the Arg. § 2; see Pausan. in Corinthiacis.

Orobæ, in Eubœa, opposite to Opus in Locris; overflow of the sea there, iii. 89, 2 n; see Strabo ix.

Orœdus, k. of the Parauæans, joins Cnemus' expedition against A-carnania, ii. 80, 8 n.

Oropia, or territory of Oropus, iv. 91. subject to the Ath. 99.

Oropus, passed by the Pelop. retiring from Attica, ii. 23, 3. landing there from the Ath. fleet for invasion of Bœotia, iii. 91, 3 n. Ath. troops take refuge there after the battle of Delium, iv. 96, 6. return thence by sea to Athens, § 8. overland conveyance of provisions to Athens from, vii. 28, 1 n. betrayed to the Bœotians; opposite Eretria, viii. 60, 1 n. the Pelop. expedition against Eubœa puts in there, 95, 1. stands out from Oropus; distance of Or. from Eretria, § 3. signal made from Eretria to Oropus, § 4.

Orphans of the slain in battle brought up by the state at Athens, ii. 46, 1.

Oscius, a r. of Thrace, falling into the Danube, ii. 96, 4 n.

Ostracism at Athens, i. 135, 3 n. of Themistocles, ib. of Hyperbolus, viii. 73, 3.

Overflow of the sea accompanying an earthquake, at Orobæ and Atalanta, iii. 89, 2, 3 nn.

Ozolian Locrians, see *Locrians*.

P.

Paches, son of Epicurus, an Ath. general, sent against Mytilene, iii. 18, 3. Mytilene surrenders to him, 28, 1. removes suppliants from the altars, § 2. takes Antissa, § 3. hears of Alcidas and the Pelop. fleet, from Erythræa, 33, 1, 2, 3 n. he chases them, § 4, 5. his perfidious and bloody conduct at the taking of Notium, 34, 2, 3 n. commits Notium to the Colophonians, § 4. reduces Pyrrha and Eresus, sends Salæthus and the Mytilenæans most concerned in the revolt to Athens, 35, 1. settles

Lesbos, § 2. a trireme despatched from Athens with orders to him to put to death all the adult males of Mytilene, 36, 1, 2. he had read the decree, when a second vessel brings a reversal of the first decree, 49, 5. full one thousand Mytilenæan prisoners, sent by him to Athens, executed, 50, 1.

Pæan, a war-song or hymn, (see Schol. on i. 50, 6.) sung for the onset, i. 50, 6 n. iv. 43, 3. 96, 1. vii. 44, 6. on the victory, ii. 91, 3. the Ath. alarmed by the Doric Pæans of their allies, vii. 44, 6. with prayers and libations precedes the sailing of the Ath. expedition to Syrac. vi. 32, 1, 2 n.

Pædaritus, see Pedaritus.

Pæonians and Pæonic nations, some included in the Odrysian Empire, some independent, ii. 96, 3 n. of the same race as the Teucrians, ib. n. their situation, 98, 2 n, 3. Pæonic Doberus, § 4; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 72.

Pagæ, see Pegæ.

Pagondas, son of Æoladas, a Bœotarch of Thebes, iv. 91. his exhortation to the Bœot. before battle of Delium, 92. pursues the Ath. and forms his army in order of battle, 93, 1. exhorts his troops again, 96, 1. by a stratagem stops the advance of the Ath. right, § 5.

Palæreans, in Acarnania, Solium with its territory given to them by the Ath. ii. 30, 1; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 415.

Palensians (people of Pale in Cephallenia), join the Corinthian fleet to relieve Epidamnus, i. 27, 3. are one of the four confederate states of Cephallenia, 30, 3 n.

Palisade used in fortifying Delium, iv. 90, 2 n. as a fence for the Ath. fleet at Syracuse, vi. 66, 2. 97, 2. for their camp at Naxus in Sicily, vi. 74, 2; see also Stockade.

Pallas, or Athene=Minerva, called Chalcioecus at Lac. her temple, i. 134, 2. its structure, ib. nn. Pausanias starved to death there, § 2-5 n. the curse incurred, 128, 3. 134, 7. the atonement made, § 7, 8. temple and statue of Athene in the acropolis at Athens, ii. 13, 4 nn. temple of, in Lecythus at Torone, iv. 116, 2, 3 nn. in Amphipolis Brasidas sacrifices at, v. 10, 2.

Pallene, the western peninsula of Chalcidice; Potidaea occupies its isthmus, i. 56, 2. its ancient name Phlegra; its towns, ib. n. side of Potidaea towards Pallene not blockaded by the Ath. 64, 2. Ath. land in and devastate Pallene and invest Potidaea on the side of Pallene, § 3. Ath. garrison of Lecythus in Torone escapes to Pallene, iv. 116, 2. Scione in Pallene, 120, 1. Mende in Pallene, 123, 1. Brasidas unable to cross over into Pallene from Torone 129, 1. (see Herod. vii. 123, 1, 2.)

Pamillus, a Megarean, founder of Selinus in Sicily, vi, 4, 2 n.

Pamphylia, a region on the S. coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia; the r. Eurymedon in it, i. 100, 1.

Panactum, a fortress on the borders of Attica, betrayed to the Boeot. v. 3, 5. to be restored to the Ath. by the Treaty of Peace for fifty years, 18, 5. the Lac. promise their endeavours to recover Panactum for the Ath. 35, 5. the Lac. entreat the Boeot. to deliver Panactum to them, that they might exchange it for Pylus, 36, 2 n. 39, 2. demolished by the Boeot. 39, 3. their pretext for this; demolition announced, 42, 1. consequent indignation of the Ath. § 2. Lac. embassy to Ath. to ask for Pylus in return for Panactum, 44, 3. Ath. demand of the Lac. to restore P. perfect, 46, 2.

Panæi, an independent Thracian people N. of the r. Strymon alarmed by Sitalkes' invasion of Macedonia, ii. 101, 3.

Panærus, (a Thess.?) cooperates in aiding Brasidas' march through Thessaly, iv. 78, 1.

Panathenæa the greater (a festival of Athene, celebrated every fourth year at Athens), oaths to the Alliance, to be renewed ten days before this festival at Athens by the Argives, Eleians and Mantineans, v. 47, 10 n. Ath. citizens attended the procession at it in arms, vi. 56, 2 n. outbreak of Harmodius and Aristogeiton fixed for that season, ib. Hipparchus slain while marshalling the Panathenæic procession, i. 20, 3; see Meursius' Panathenæa and Dict. Ant.

Pancratium, an Olympiad marked by the name of the conqueror in the P. v. 49, 1 n.

Pandion, k. of Athens, f. of Procne, ii. 29, 3, 4 nn.

Pangæum, a m. of Thrace N. of the Strymon, ii. 99, 3; see Herod. v. 16, 1. vii. 112, 2.

Panormus, Achaic, adjoining Achaic Rhium, at the mouth of the Corinthian gulf; land forces of the Pelop. there to support their fleet, ii. 86, 1 n. 4. it retires thither on its defeat, 92, 2; see Straboix. and Polyb. iv.

Panormus, on the N. coast of Sicily, one of the three chief settlements there of the Phœnicians of Tyre, n. vi. 2, 5; see Cluverii Sic. p. 273, &c.

Panormus, in the Milesian territory, landing of the Ath. there, viii. 24, 1.

Pantacyas or Pantacyes, a r. near Hyblæan Megara, E. coast of Sicily, vi. 4, 1.

Paralii, one of the three divisions of the Malians or Maliensians, iii. 92, 2 n.

Paralian region of Attica (*ἡ Πάραλος γῆ*), ii. 55, 1 n. *ἡ παραλία γῆ*, 56, 1.

Paralus, (one of the two sacred or state ships, of Athens,) informs Paches of Alcidas being on the coast of Asia, iii. 33, 1 nn, 3. with the Salaminia, in the Ath. squadron at Corcyra, 77, 3 nn. Parali, the crew of the Paralus, viii. 73, 5, 6. their pay, 73, 5 n. steady opponents of oligarchy, ib. shifted by the 400 into a troop ship, and ordered to the coast of Eubœa, viii. 74, 2. deliver up to the Argives the envoys from the 400 on their way to Sparta, and proceed with envoys from Argos to the Ath. armament at Samos, 86, 9.

Παρανόμων γραφή, this criminal process forbidden by the oligarchical commission of ten (*ξυγγραφῆς*), viii. 67, 2. description of it, ib. n.

Parasii, a people of Thessaly, unknown; among the Thess. aid to Athens, ii. 22, 4 n.

Parauæans, a people of Epeirus situated on the r. Auos, join Cnemus' expedition against Acarnania, ii. 80, 8; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 334, &c.

Parent State, duties of towards Colonies; see Colonies.

Parians, Thasos a colony of, iv. 104, 3.

Parnassus, a m. of Phocis, on the right of Demosthenes' intended route into Bœotia, iii. 95, 1.

Parnes, a m. of Attica N. of Athens, ii. 23, 1. Ath. fly thither on defeat at Oropus, iv. 96, 6.

Parrhasians, a people on the S. frontier of Arcadia, subject to Mantinea, invaded by the Lac. and restored by them to independence, v. 33.

Parties, opposite, at Megara, await the turn of events, iv. 71, 1 n; see Seditions.

Parturition, on approach of, re-

moval of women from Delos to Rheenia decreed by the Ath. iii. 104, 3.

Pasitelidas, s. of Hegesander, a Laced. commander of Torone, iv. 132, 3. defending it, v. 3, 1. is taken, § 2.

Patmos, an island between Icaria and Leros, iii. 33, 4.

Patræ, on the coast of Achaia, S.W. of Dyme (its history and site, distinguished from Patræ in Thessaly, see n.), the Pelop. fleet endeavours to cross from it to Acarnania, flies thither on defeat, 84, 3, sails thence to Cyllene, § 5. the Patreans or Patrenians, persuaded by Alciabiades to carry down their walls to the sea, prevented by the Cor. and Sicyonians, v. 52, 2.

Patrocles, f. of Tantalus, a Lac. iv. 57, 3.

Pausanias, a Lac. son of Cleombrotus, leader of the Greek Confederacy against Persia, i. 94, 1. cousin to Pleistarchus and regent for him, 132, 1. f. of Pleistoanax k. of Lac. i. 107, 2. 114, 4. ii. 21, 1. after victory at Platæa admitted Platæa as a free and independent member of the Greek Confederacy, ii. 71, 4 n. aid given to him by the Platæans, iii. 54, 4. buried his slain in their territory, 58, 6. his covenant with them, 68, 2 n. sent with a Lac. squadron, and the Confederate fleet, reduces Cyprus and Byzantium, i. 94. laid Xerxes under an obligation, after the taking of Byzantium, i. 128, 5. made Gongylus governor of Byzantium, § 6. opens by his means a correspondence with Xerxes, § 7-9. which Xerxes carries on through Artabazus, 129, 1. Xerxes' letter to him, § 2, 3. his consequent elation and arrogance drive the Asiatic Greeks to place themselves under Ath. supremacy, 130. 95, 1 n, 2, 4. is recalled, heavy charges brought against him, § 3. is

acquitted of the most serious; but called to account for private wrongs, § 5. goes to the Hellespont professedly to serve as a volunteer, really for correspondence with the k. with a view to the sovereignty of Greece, 128, 4. besieged by the Ath. quits Byzantium for Colonæ in the Troad: on information of his treason recalled by the Ephors, 131, 1, 2 n. imprisoned, set at liberty, presents himself for trial, § 3. no sufficiently direct evidence to warrant his punishment; but strong grounds of suspicion against him, 132, 1 n. his tampering with the Helots, § 2. Helot evidence against him rejected; an Argilian brings forward letters from P. to the k. § 3. the Ephors in concealment overhear P. admitting all the facts, and entreating the man to set out at once on his errand, 133 nn. on their preparing to arrest him, takes sanctuary in the temple of Minerva of the Brazen House, 134, 1–3 nn. starved, on removal he dies, § 5. the Lac. commanded by the Delphic oracle to change his place of burial, and instructed how to expiate their offence, § 6–8. place of his burial, § 7 n.

Pausanias, k. of Lacedæmon, a minor, son of Pleistoanax (who was then in exile, cf. ii. 21, 1. v. 16.) and nephew of Cleomenes, iii. 26, 2 n.

Pausanias, a Maced. (supposed to be either son or brother of Perdiccas, see Schol.), acts with the Ath. against Perdiccas, i. 61, 2.

Pay (by the treaty of Alliance between Athens and the Argive Confederacy), of cavalry double that of the infantry; of which heavy-armed, light, and archers receive alike, v. 47, 6 n. at siege of Potidæa, Ath. heavy-armed, their servants, and the ships' crews receive equal pay, iii. 17, 4 n. the same amount (a drachma per day,

double of the usual rate) paid to the Ath. crews by the Egestæans, vi. 8, 1 n. and by the Ath. to their crews on the Sicilian expedition; and addition made to this by the trierarchs, vi. 31, 3 nn. the same pay given to their Thracian auxiliaries, vii. 27, 2. rates at which Tissaphernes paid the Pelop. fleet, viii. 29, 1, 2 n. Alcibiades instigates Tissaphernes to reduce their pay and issue it irregularly, viii. 45, 2. pay for civil service abolished at Athens by the oligarchical party, 65, 3 nn. 67, 3. its abolition confirmed on the counter-revolution, 97, 1. the senate or council of 500 received pay, 69, 4 n; see also drachma, obolus, talent.

Peace, its advantages, iv. 62, 1; see Diplomatic Transactions.

Pedaritus, son of Leon, a Lac. appointed governor of Chios, goes from Miletus to Erythræ by land, viii. 28, 5. crosses with his troops over to Chios, 32, 2. refuses to aid in effecting the revolt of Lesbos, § 3. gives unconsciously false intelligence to Astyochus of a plot to betray Erythræ, 33, 3. discovers it to have been feigned in order to the escape of Erythræan prisoners from the Ath. at Samos, § 4. puts to death some Chians for being in the interest of Athens, 38, 3 n. complains to Lac. of Astyochus neglecting to aid Chios, § 4. excites suspicion against him at Lac. 39, 2. again asks aid of Astyochus, 40, 1. sends word to the Pelop. fleet at Rhodes, of the desperate situation of Chios, 55, 2. slain in a sally, § 3.

Pegæ, in the Megarean territory, on the Cor. gulf, held by the Ath. i. 103, 4. gives the command of the passes of Geraneia, 107, 3. Ath. expedition thence, against Sicyon and Oeniadae, 111, 3, 4. given up by the Ath. at the thirty years' Peace, 115, 1.

Cleon persuades the Ath. to demand it, iv. 21, 3. Megarean exiles there distress and annoy Megara, 66, 1. the M. exiles recalled from Pegæ, 74, 1.

Peiræus (*Πειραιεύς*, gen. *Πειραιῶς*), the port of Athens, and maritime town adjoining; contained three natural harbours. Fortification of begun in the archonship of Themistocles, i. 93, 4—8 nn. recommended by him to the Ath. as their final refuge, § 9. Long Wall from Athens to, begun, 107, 1. its length, ii. 13, 9 n. circuit of P. with Munychia, ib. influx of people in the Pelop. invasion partly accommodated there, ii. 17, 1. pestilence broke out there first, ii. 48, 2. tanks then existing there, but no fountains, ib. n. Pelop. design against; its unguarded and insecure state, 93, 1, 2. the Pelop. design relinquished, § 3. the Ath. in the city and in P. alarmed, 94, 1, 2. march thither, launch their fleet, and guard P. § 3. it is henceforth better secured, § 6 n. the Ath. expect the enemy's fleet from Sicily there, viii. 1, 2 n. its freedom from blockade owing to the Ath. armament at Samos, viii. 76, 5 n. the armament at Samos eager to sail against P. 82, 1, 2. 86, 4. Eetonia constructed to command it, 90, 3, 4 n. a Portico adjacent to Eetonia in P. § 5. Alexicles seized in P. 92, 4. Theramenes hastens thither, § 6. great tumult and alarm there, § 7. Theramenes arrives; Eetonia demolished, § 9–11 nn. heavy-armed troops in P. march to the city, 93. 1 n. on appearance of a Pelop. fleet off Salamis, the Ath. all hasten down to P. and man its defences and their fleet, 94. after defeat at Eretria and revolt of Eubœa, an attack upon P. dreaded, 96, 1–3. capture at a later period by the Pelop. v. 26, 1.

Peiræus (*Πειραιός*), a port on the Cor. coast, near the Epidaurian border; the Ath. drive on shore, disable and blockade a Pelop. fleet there, viii. 10, 3, 4 n. 11, 1. this concealed from the Chians, 14, 4. eight ships of the blockading fleet first sent off against Chios, then twelve more, and seven Chian ships withdrawn by the Ath. 15. the twenty Pelop. ships at P. break the blockade, defeat the Ath. and go to Cenchreia, 20, 1.

Peiraïce, part of the coast opposite to Eubœa occupied by the Oropians, ii. 23, 3 n. = ἡ πέραν γῆ, iii. 85, 1. 91, 3.

Peisander, an Ath. sent with others from Samos to Athens, to effect Alcibiades' recall and an oligarchical revolution, viii. 49. convinces his opposers there of the hopeless condition of Athens, and its need of the king's help, 53, 1, 2, and declares the establishment of oligarchy to be the only means of obtaining it, § 3. it is conceded to him, 54, 1. with colleagues empowered to negotiate with Tissaphernes and recall Alcibiades, § 2. on his false charges Phrynicus is deprived of command, § 3. urges oligarchical clubs to union and promptitude; sails to negotiate with Tissaphernes, § 4 n. foiled by extravagant demands of Alcibiades on Tissaphernes' part, returns to Samos, 56. he and his colleagues strengthen their cause in the army, and urge the Samians to adopt oligarchy, 63, 3. sent to Athens, on their voyage to establish oligarchy in the subject states, 64, 1. arrive with auxiliaries obtained on the voyage (cf. 69, 3), 65, 1. find most of their objects effected by the clubs, § 2, 3. effect appointment of ten commissioners, *ξυγγραφῆς*, to frame a constitution, 67, 1 n. he proposes prohibition of the *γραφαὶ παρανόμων*, § 2 n. suppression of all the

existing magistracies, and salaries paid to civil officers; and organization of an executive council of 400, § 3. 68, 1. by his persuasion an oligarchical conspiracy is organized at Samos, 73, 2. he is among the most determined opponents of popular government, 90, 1. on the overthrow of the oligarchy flies to Deceleia, 98, 1.

Peistratus, tyrant of Athens, f. of Hippias, Hipparchus, and Thessalus, i. 20, 3. vi. 54, 2 n. 55, 1 n. Delos partially purified by him, iii. 104, 2. died old, vi. 54, 2. levied a tenth upon the Ath. § 5 n. character of his government and that of his sons, 53, 3. 54, 5, 6. overthrown by the Lac. 53, 3. the time of this, 59, 4 n. Peistratus, grandson of the first by his son Hippias, vi. 54, 6. when Archon dedicated the altar of the twelve gods, and that of the Pythian Apollo, ib. n.

Peithias, a Corcyraean senator, voluntary proxenus to the Ath. and a popular leader, tried as a traitor to the liberties of his country, iii. 70, 4 n. is acquitted, and charges his opponents with sacrilege; they are fined, and assassinate him, § 5-7 nn.

Pelasgians, the name most widely prevailing in the population of Greece in early times, i. 3, 2 nn. Pelasgian quarter at Athens, its site; oracular warning against its being inhabited, ii. 17, 1 n. 2. on its name and history, ib. n. Tyrrheno-Pelasgians former inhabitants of Lemnos and in Athens, and the chief element in the mixed population of Athos, iv. 109, 3 n.

Pele, an island off Clazomenæ, viii. 31, 2.

Pella, a city of Macedonia W. of the r. Axios, ii. 99, 3. 100, 4.

Pellenians, inhabitants of Pellene, easternmost state in Achaia, the only one at first engaged in the War, allies

of the Lac. ii. 9, 2 n. furnish ships, § 3. invade Argolis with the Lac. Confederacy, v. 58, 3. 60, 3. in position above the Argives, 59, 3. together with the Arcadians and Sicyonians required to furnish ten ships to the Lac. Confederacy, viii. 3, 2. lose one ship at Cynossema, 106, 3.

Pellichus, f. of Aristæus, a Cor. i. 29, 1.

Pelops coming from Asia obtained power by riches, and gave name to Peloponnesus; the Pelopid family becomes superior to the Perseid, i. 9, 2 n.

Peloponnesus, tradition of the origin of the name, i. 9, 2. in early times its inhabitants often changed, i. 2, 3. its five divisions, 10, 2 n. conquest of it by the Dorians and Heracleids, 12, 3. division of it among the conquerors; condition of the old inhabitants; its conquest occasions the prevalence of the Hellenic name throughout Greece, ib. n. most of Italy and Sicily colonised from Pelop. since the Trojan War, 12, 4, 5. Ægina near it, ii. 27, 1. alliance of the states around it sought by the Ath. 7, 3 n. the insular states round Pelop. free allies of the Ath. vi. 85, 3. the youth of Pelop. numerous and ready for War, ii. 8, 1. all its states except Argos and Achaia (which were neutral) in the Lac. Confederacy, 9, 2 n. scarcely touched by the plague, 54, 7 n. all its states free by the treaty between Lac. and Argos, v. 77, 5. 79, 1. Pelop. independent, vi. 77, 1. troops hired from Peloponnesus, by Mytilenæan exiles, iv. 52, 2, by exiles from Bœot. Orchomenos, 76, 3, by Amorges; on his capture take service in the Pelop. ranks, viii. 28, 4.—The Peloponnesians as opponents, as described by Pericles, i. 141, 142. Dorians, constant enemies of Ionians; outnumbering the Ath.

vi. 82, 2. for their history under the leading of the Lac. see article Laced. For other temporary combinations see articles Argos and Corinth.

Peloris, a N. E. prom. of Sicily in the territory of Messana; naval camp of the Syrac. and Epizephyrian Locrians there, iv. 25, 3; see Cluv. Sic. p. 88.

Pelta, a small shield, *ἀσπὶς τετράγωνος* Schol. on ii. 29, 6. Thracian Peltastæ, ib. vii. 27, 1. and others, iv. 129, 2. Edonian, Myreinian, and Chalcidian P. v. 6, 4. P. from Crussis and Olynthus, ii. 79, 6. Bœotian P. iv. 93, 3.

Penalties, why gradually made more severe, iii. 45, 2, 3. still ineffectual, § 4. why, § 5-7.

Penestæ of Thessaly, their origin, n. iv. 78, 6.

Pentacosiomeditimi, the highest class of Ath. citizens; the money value of their qualification, iii. 16, 1 n.

Pentecontér, in the Lac. army, a commander of a Pentecostys or body of fifty men, v. 66, 3. 68, 3 n.

Peparethus, an island off the S. part of Magnesia, recession of the sea there occasioned by an earthquake, iii. 89, 4 n. (see Strabo ix.)

Peræbia and Peræbi, a region and people subject to and N. of Thessaly, iv. 78, 5, 6 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 325.

Perdiccas, k. of Lower or Maritime Macedonia, son of Alexander, and brother of Philip, i. 57, 1, 2. ii. 29, 8 n, 9. 99, 1, 3 nn. f. of Archelaus, 100, 2 n. his predecessors, ib. n. suspected by the Ath. i. 56, 2. of a friend and ally became hostile to the Ath. through their alliance with Philip and Derdas, 57, 1, 2. endeavours at a confederacy of the Cor. Chalcidians, and Bottiæans, § 3. the maritime Chalcidians at his persuau-

sion migrate into Olynthus, 58, 2, 3. Ath. expedition with Philip and Derdas acts against his dominions, 59, 2. reinforced make terms of alliance with him and retire, after a treacherous attempt on Berœa, 61, 1, 2 n. he breaks with the Ath. and is chosen commander of the cavalry of the Chalcidian allies, 62, 2. two hundred of his cavalry at Olynthus, prevented from acting at battle of Potidæa, § 3, 4. 63, 2. the Ath. wish his opposition removed, ii. 29, 6. is reconciled to them, they restore Therme to him, he aids them, § 8, 9. secretly sends aid to Cnemus' Pelop. expedition against Acarnania, 80, 10. Sitalkes' expedition against him to extort fulfilment of some promise, 95, 1, 2. Philip's son Amyntas brought forward by Sitalkes as k. of the Maced. § 3. Perdiccas communicates with Sitalkes, 101, 1. gains over to his interests, by promising his sister with a dower, Seuthes who prevails on Sitalkes to retire, § 5-7. Niconidas of Larisa in Thessaly, a friend of Perdiccas, aids the march of Brasidas, iv. 78, 2. Perdiccas invited the expedition of Brasidas; his motives, 79. is considered an enemy by the Ath. 82. marches with Brasidas against Arrhibæus, 83, 1. offended with Brasidas' proposal to seek alliance with Arrhibæus, reduces his subsidy, § 2-6 nn. employs his influence for the surrender of Amphipolis to Brasidas, 103, 2. cooperates with Brasidas, 107, 3. second expedition with Brasidas against Arrhibæus, 124, 1. defeats the Lyncestians, 124, 3 n. Illyrians hired by him fail to join him; wishes to advance, is opposed by Brasidas, § 4. betrayed by the Illyrians, is hurried off by his flying troops without communicating with Brasidas, 125, 1 nn. Brasidas' troops, in revenge for their

desertion, on arriving in his dominions plunder and destroy the property of his subjects, 128, 3, 4 nn. his consequent alienation from the Pelop. § 5 n. makes peace with the Ath. 132, 1. his influence with Thessalian chiefs prevents passage of reinforcements for Brasidas, § 2. Cleon at Eion sends to him for aid, v. 6, 2. the Lac. and Argives persuade him to join their alliance, v. 80, 2. influenced by his Argive descent, ib. the Ath. ravage part of his dominions, or blockade him in them (according to various readings), v. 83, 4 n. their reasons, ib. his territory ravaged by them, vi. 7, 3. the Chalcidians refuse to join him, § 4. he marches with Euetion, an Ath. general, against Amphipolis, vii. 9.

Pericleides, f. of Athenæus, a Lac. iv. 119, 2.

Pericles, s. of Xanthippus, an Ath. general, commands the expedition from Pegæ against Sicyon and Cenidae, i. 111, 3. reduces Eubœa after its revolt, 114, nn. in the sea-fight off Tragia defeats the Samians, 116, 1. sails from Samos for Caunus and Caria to meet the Phœnician fleet, § 3. on his return completes the blockade of Samos, 117, 2. is aimed at by the Lac. in their demand that the Ath. should banish the accursed of the goddess, 127, 1 n. his maternal ancestry, ib. n. the Lac. wish to excite odium against him, because their most formidable opponent, § 2, 3 n. his speech to encourage the Ath. firmly to resist the Lac. demands, 140—144 nn. his advice followed by the Ath. 145, 1. his opinion, against receiving either herald or embassy while the Lac. were in the field, followed, ii. 12, 2. is one of the ten generals, 13, 1. gives his lands and houses to the state; for what reasons, ib. nn. advises the Ath. to remove

their families and effects from the country into Athens, avoid a battle, and keep a firm hold on their allies, § 2 n. details their tribute from allies, other revenue, and amount of treasure in the Parthenon, in other temples, and on the statue of Athene, § 3—5 nn. the amount of heavy-armed troops, § 6, 7. of cavalry, mounted archers and archers, and triremes, § 10, 11 nn. leads them to expect victory in the war, § 12. popular feeling turns against him when Attica is ravaged by the Pelop. ii. 21, 5. confident that his decision against a battle was correct calls no assembly, 22, 1. sends out cavalry to check the enemy's stragglers, § 2. heads the invasion of the Megarid, 31, 1 n. chosen to pronounce a funeral oration over the first Ath. slain in this war, 34, 9, 10. his funeral oration, 35—46. adheres to his opinion against the Ath. meeting the enemy in the field, 56, 1. sails out with the Ath. fleet against the coasts of Peloponnesus, 56, 1. vi. 31, 2. after the Pelop. second invasion of Attica and the plague, is regarded by the Ath. as the cause of their calamities, ii. 59. delivers a speech calculated to soothe and encourage them, 60—64. partly succeeds, 65, 1, 2 n. but is fined, § 3. chosen general and the whole direction of affairs committed to him, § 4. general character of his administration, § 5, 10. his death; his foresight, § 6. the Ath. depart from the course he had marked out, § 7. his singular influence over them, § 8—10. abundant means of the Ath. in his judgment for triumphing over the Pelop. § 14.

Perieres, of Cuma, founder of Zancle, vi. 4, 5.

Periœci, Laconian, some of them join in the revolt of the Helots, i. 101, 2. who they were, ib. n. and Ap-

pendix II. to vol. i. the nearest P. march against Pylus occupied by the Ath. iv. 8, 1. inhabitants of Cythera P. 53, 2. Phrynis a P. sent to examine the condition and resources of Chios, viii. 6, 4. Deiniadas a P. commands a Chian squadron of thirteen ships.—Periceci, Eleian, near Pheia, ii. 25, 4 n. Periœci (*οἱ μετὰ τούτων*) of the Leucadians and Anactorians, 81, 3 n.

Peripoli, *περίπολοι*, at Athens, iv. 67, 1. a moveable defensive force; their age, length and nature of their service; equipment; stations, barracks, or forts *περιπόλια*; their commanders *περιπόλαρχοι*, ib. n. occasionally employed beyond the frontiers (?), iv. 67, 1 n. one of them assassinates Phrynicus, viii. 92, 2. the peripolarch remotely implicated, ib.

Peripolium, *περιπόλιον*, or guard-fort of the Epizephyrian Locrians, taken by the Ath. iii. 99 n. Peripolia of the Syrac. vi. 45, 2. their outlay on them, vii. 48, 5 n.

Perrhæbia, see Peræbia.

Persians, the, kings of,—Cyrus, i. 13, 6. invaded Asia W. of the r. Halys, conquered Crœsus, enslaved Greek continental states, 16. Cambyses, 13, 6. Dareius, 14, 3, with the Phœnician navy conquers the islands, 16. Xerxes, 14, 3. 129, 1, 2. Artaxerxes, 104, 1 n., son of Xerxes, 137, 5. dies, iv. 50, 3. Dareius, son of Artaxerxes, viii. 5, 4. Pelop. treaties with him, 18. 37. 58. Persian nobles, houses at Athens where they had been quartered, i. 89, 3. a Persian table laid for Pausanias, 130, 1. a P. travels with Themistocles up to the k. 137, 5. P. language learnt by Themistocles, 138, 1 n. custom of P. kingdom concerning gifts, ii. 97, 4 n. Persians use the Assyrian character, iv. 50, 2 n. Persians with Medes, see *Medes*.

Perseidæ inferior to the Pelopidæ, i. 9, 2.

Pestilence at Athens, the, destroyed a considerable part of the population, i. 23, 4 n. broke out in the second year of the war; whence it came, its virulence; all means used against it ineffectual, ii. 47, 4—48, 1 nn. first appearance in Peiræus, report of the tanks being poisoned, 48, 2. the city itself attacked by it, § 3. its general symptoms and course, 48, 4—49 nn. remarks on carnivorous animals as affected by it, 50, nn. all other diseases merged in it, 51, 2. no treatment, no specific availed, no constitution bore up against it, § 3—5 nn. moral character elicited by means of it, § 6—7 nn. seldom fatal on a second attack, § 8, 9 n. aggravated by the crowded state of the city, 52, 1, 2. disregard of the obligations of religion, the rites of burial, morality and law, from the apparent nearness of death, 52, 3—53 nn. various reading of a prophecy suited to the event, 54, 2—4. seemed to verify the oracle to the Lac. § 5, 6. hardly affected the Pelop. § 7 n. reinforcements carry it to the camp before Potidæa; consequent great loss of men, 58, 2—4. second attack, iii. 87, 1. duration of each visitation and large amount of its victims, § 2, 3. contemporaneous with numerous earthquakes, § 4 n.

Petra, in the Rhegian territory, vii. 35, 2; see Cluverii Sic. p. 367.

Phacium, in Thessaly, near Peræbia, iv. 78, 5.

Phœacians, former inhabitants of Corcyra; their naval fame, i. 25, 4 n.

Phœax, s. of Erasistratus, an Ath. his embassy to Sicily to organize a confederacy against Syracuse, v. 4, 1, 5. prevails upon Camarina and Acragas, § 6. other negotiations and return, 5.

Phædimus, a Lac. commissioner for receiving from the Bœot. and de-

livering to the Ath. Panactum and Ath. prisoners, v. 42, 1.

Phaeinis, an Argive priestess of Here, succeeds Chrysis, iv. 133, 3.

Phænippus, an Ath. scribe or registrar, at the ratification of the one year's Truce, iv. 118, 7 n.

Phagres, a town of the Pieres in Thrace, E. of the r. Strymon, ii. 99, 3; see Herod. vii. 112, 1.

Phalerum, the eastern harbour of Athens. Connected with the city by a long wall, i. 107, 1. (see Meursius De Pop. Att. p. 136, and De Piræo, c. 102.) Phaleric wall, length of, ii. 13, 8 n.

Phalius, s. of Eratocleides, a descendant of Hercules, a Corinthian, founder of Epidamnus, i. 24, 2.

Phanae, a promontory of Chios, the Chians defeated there by the Ath. viii. 24, 3; see Livy xiv. and Strabo xiv.

Phanomachus, s. of Callimachus, an Ath. general to whom Potidæa surrenders, ii. 70, 1.

Phanotis, a district in Phocis, on the Bœot. border, iv. 76, 3 n. Nicomachus, of Phanotis, divulges the Ath. design upon Bœotia, 89, 1; see Strabo ix. and Pausan. in Phocis, and Palmeri Græc. Ant. p. 673.

Pharax, f. of Styphon, a Lac. iv. 38, 1, 2.

Pharnabazus, f. of Pharnaces, ii. 67, 1. another, s. of Pharnaces, satrap of the Hellespontine cities (or of Dascylium, n. on viii. 5, 4.) viii. 6, 1. sends to the Lac. for aid to effect the revolt of the Hellespontine cities from Athens, ib. his agents entrusted by him with a subsidy for an expedition, 8, 1 nn. a fleet sent out to aid him, 39, 1, 2. Pharnabazus and his brothers, sons of Pharnaces, n. on viii. 58, 1. Abydus and Lampsacus revolt to him, 62, 1. of forty ships despatched to him from Miletus only ten arrive, 80, 1, 3. induces the Grand

Pelop. fleet to sail from Miletus for the Hellespont, 99, 1. sixteen ships had come to him before, § 2 n. Tissaphernes mortified at this, 109.

Pharnaces, f. of Artabazus, i. 129, 1. another, s. of Pharnabazus; Lac. ambassadors on their way to him, ii. 67, 1. grants the Delians expelled by the Ath. a settlement at Atramyttium, v. 1. father of another Pharnabazus, viii. 6, 1 n; see also n. on 5, 4. the sons of Pharnaces, viii. 58, 1 n.

Pharos, in Egypt, i. 104, 1.

Pharsalus, in Thessaly, the Ath. attack it without success, i. 111, 1, 2. Menon of Ph. with Pharsalian cavalry comes to aid Athens, ii. 22, 4, 5. Brasidas sends thither to his Thessalian friends, iv. 78, 1. halts there, § 5. Thucydides of Ph. mitigates the animosity of the contending parties at Athens, vii. 92, 8 n.

Phaselis, a city on the coast of Lycia, near Pamphylia, Ath. trading vessels thence, ii. 69, 1. mentioned in order reverse of the local, viii. 88 n. Hippocrates a Spartan learns at Phaselis the duplicity of Tissaphernes, 99, 1. Alcibiades returns thence, 108, 1.

Pheia, a city of Elis on the coast between the rivers Peneius and Alpheius; its territory wasted and itself taken by the Ath. who then reembark, ii. 25, 4-6. its neighbourhood inhabited by Perioeci, ib. n. Demosthenes destroys there a transport destined for Sicily, vii. 31, 1.

Pheræans, people of Pheræ in Thessaly, send cavalry to aid Athens, ii. 22, 4 n.

Philemon, f. of Ameiniades, an Ath. ii. 67, 2.

Philippus, a Maced. brother of Perdiccas and son of Alexander; in alliance with the Ath. against Perdiccas, i. 57, 1 n, 2. with them wars against Perdiccas, 59, 2. six hundred of his cavalry aid the Ath. against Potidæa,

i. 61, 2. Philippus' son Amyntas, supported by Sitalkes, ii. 95, 2, 3. 100, 3. part of Macedonia formerly his kingdom, 100, 3.

Philippus, a Laced. appointed governor of Miletus, viii. 28, 5 n. sent to bring up the Phœnician fleet from Aspendus, 87, 6. reports the duplicity of Tissaphernes, 99, 1.

Philocharidas, a Lac. s. of Eryxidaïdas, signs the one year's Truce, iv. 119, 2, and the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2. one of the three commissioners for executing it, 21, 1. swears to the Alliance with Athens, 24, 1. on the embassy to Athens; friendly to the Ath. 44, 3.

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Philoctetes, his ships the smallest on the expedition against Troy, i. 10, 4. his crews at once rowers and archers, § 5.

Phlius, an inland state of Pelop. N. of Argolis; the Phliasians requested to subsidize the Cor. expedition to Epidamnus, i. 27, 4. four hundred among Brasidas' forces at Tripodiscus, iv. 70, 1. Chrysis flies thither from Argos, 133, 3. Lac. confederacy assembles at Phlius to invade Argolis; the whole Phliasian army attends, v. 57, 2. Agis and the Lac. arrive, 58, 2. the Phl. march with the Pellenians and Cor. 58, 4. encounter the Argives with loss, 59, 1. in position above the Argives, § 3. assembled with the Lac. confederacy at Nemea, 60, 3 n. Phliasian territory invaded and wasted by the Argives for harbouring their exiles, 83, 3. on a second invasion the Phl. entrap the Arg. in ambuscade, 115, 1. Phl. a third time invaded by the Arg. vi. 105, 3.

Phœcæa, the most northern city of Ionia. Astyochus takes refuge there

in a storm, viii. 31, 2. Carteria in Phœcaïs, or the Phœcæan territory, viii. 101, 2. naval victory of the Phœcæan founders of Massilia over the Carthaginians, i. 13, 8; see Herod. i. 142, 5. 163—197. and Strabo xiv.

Phœcæ, or Phœcæa, a quarter of the city of the Leontines in Sicily, v. 4, 4.

Phocis, a region on the Cor. gulf W. of Bœotia. The Phocians war upon the Dorians, but the Lac. compel them to restore their conquests, i. 107, 2. Phocis gained by the Ath. 108, 2. with the Bœot. attend the Ath. expedition against Thessaly, 111, 1. the Ath. deliver the temple at Delphi to the Ph. 112, 5. allies of the Lac. confederacy; furnish cavalry, ii. 9, 2, 3 n. Daulia in Ph. 29, 3. Demosthenes hopes for the conquest or alliance of the Ph. iii. 95, 1. enmity and fear of the Locrians of Amphissa towards them, 101, 2. Phanotis in Phocis; some Phocians privy to the Ath. design upon Bœotia, iv. 76, 3. Nicomachus, of Phanotis in Phocis, betrays the Ath. design to the Lac. 89, 1. war between the Ph. and Locrians, v. 32, 2. the Ph. summoned by the Lac. to aid their invasion of Mantinea, 64, 4. requisition from the Lac. to the Ph. and Locrians to furnish fifteen ships, viii. 3, 2. some Phocians, returning from Troy, driven by a storm to Libya, finally settle with Trojans in Sicily, vi. 2, 3.

Phœnicians. The Ph. anciently exercised piracy and occupied the islands, i. 8, 1. occupied the headlands of Sicily and islands adjacent for commerce; more lately concentrated at Motye, Soloeis and Panormus, vi. 2, 5 n. Ph. of Tyre and Ph. of Carthage, ib. n. Ph. fleet gives Dareius the conquest of the is-

lands; triremes of, taken and destroyed at the r. Eurymedon, i. 100, 1. Ph. fleet defeated off Salamis in Cyprus by the Ath. 112, 4 n. Ath. squadron detached from Samos to look out for Ph. fleet, 116, 1. Pericles with sixty vessels follows, § 3. Melesander with a squadron sent to protect the Ath. traders homeward bound from Phœnike, ii. 69, 1. Ph. cities in Sicily near Egesta, vi. 46, 3. Ph. vessels in course of fitting out by Tissaphernes, viii. 46, 1. the Pelop. fleet induced by him to wait for them, § 5 n. mentioned as ships of the k. in the Treaty, 58, 5, 6 n, 7. Tissaphernes makes a show of getting the Ph. fleet ready, 59. indignation of the Pelop. fleet at waiting for the Ph. fleet, 78, 1. Alcibiades represents Tissaphernes as willing to bring the Ph. fleet from Aspendus to aid the Ath. if he could trust them, 81, 3. Tissaphernes goes to Aspendus but does not bring the Ph. fleet, 87, 1, 2. conjectures why Tissaphernes brought it to Aspendus, § 3 nn. Tissaphernes visits the Ph. fleet; the Pelop. send to it, § 6. Alcibiades professes to prevent their joining the Pelop. 88. 108, 1. they do not come to Miletus, 99, 1 n. Tissaphernes' wish to excuse their non-appearance, 109.

Phœnicus, a port in the territory of Erythræ, viii. 34, n.

Phœtia, Dindorf's reading in place of Phytia, see *Phytia*.

Phormio, s. of Asopius, an Ath. general sent to complete the blockade of Potidæa, i. 64, 3 n. lays waste Chalcidice and Bottice, 65, 3 n. brings a reinforcement against Samos, 117, 3. marches with Perdiccas against the Chalcidians, ii. 29, 3. had left Chalcidice, 58, 3. recovers Amphilochian Argos for the Amphilochians and Acarnanians, 68, 7. stationed at Naupactus to blockade the

Crisæan Gulf, 69, 1. is eluded by Cnemus, 80, 5. the Acarnanians ask aid; he cannot leave Naupactus, ii. 81, 1. he attacks the Pelop. fleet on its way to join Cnemus and completely defeats it, 83. 84, 4. sends to Athens for reinforcements, 85, 5. sails to Molycric Rhium, 86, 2. prepares for action, § 5. perceives his men dismayed by the enemy's numbers, 88, 2-4. his speech to them, 89. alarmed for Naupactus by a feint of the Pelop. fleet, is at first worsted, 90, 2-91, 3 nn, but recovers and defeats them, 91, 4-92, 5. lands at Astacus in Acarnania; marches inland and expels suspected persons from Astacus and Coronta, 102, 1, 2. returns to Naupactus, and thence to Athens, with prizes and prisoners, 103, 1. Asopius his son, iii. 7, 1. see *Asopius*.

Photyus, an annual chief of the Chaonians, among the barbarian allies of the Ambraciots, ii. 80, 6 n.

Phrygia, a place in Attica, between Acharnæ and Athens, ii. 22, 2.

Phrynicus, an Ath. general, lands, defeats the Milesians and prepares to besiege them, viii. 25. learning the approach of the Pelop. and Sicilian fleet persuades his colleagues to avoid an action, and concentrate their forces at Samos, 27 nn. expresses distrust of the principles and representations of Alcibiades, 48, 3-6 nn. in fear of Alcibiades' recall, betrays to Astyochus Alcibiades' design of reconciling Tissaphernes with the Ath. 50, 1, 2 nn. his communications divulged by Astyochus to Tissaph. and Alcib. § 3 n. Alcib. sends information against him to Samos and demands his execution, § 4. Phryn. offers to Astyochus to facilitate the destruction of the Ath. armament at Samos, § 5. finding Astyochus false to him, anticipates the letter of Alcibiades

detailing his treason, and warns the Ath. against an attack of which he professes to have information, 51, 1 n. Alcibiades' letter against him disbelieved, § 2. is deprived by the Ath. of his command at the instigation of Peisander, because unfriendly to negotiation with Alcibiades, 54, 3. at Athens joins the oligarchical conspiracy in dread of the recall of Alcibiades, 68, 3 nn. joins in the measures of the most violent aristocrats, 90, 1 n: on an embassy for peace to Lac. § 2. on return to Athens assassinated by one of the peripoli, 92, 2 nn.

Phrynis, a Lac. Periœcus, sent to ascertain the condition of Chios, viii. 6, 4.

Phthiotis, its inhabitants first called Hellenes, i. 3, 3. simply called Achaia, iv. 78, 1 n. subject to Thessaly, ib. n. Achaians of Phth. compelled by Agis to give hostages and money, viii. 3, 1 n; see Strabo ix.

Phyleides, f. of Pythangelus, a Theb. ii. 2, 1.

Phyrkus, a fortress of the Eleians, menaced by the Lac. v. 49, 1 n.

Physca, a city of Eordia in Upper Macedonia, inhabited by the remains of the Eordians, ii. 99, 4.

Phytia, or, according to Dindorf, Phœtia, a city of Acarnania between Stratus and Medeon, iii. 106, 2; see Palmerii Græc. Ant. p. 391, &c.

Pieria, a region of Macedonia on the W. coast of the Thermaic gulf. The Pierians driven thence settle beyond the r. Strymon, in the country called the Pierian Gulf, ii. 99, 3. Pieria not reached by Sitalkes' invasion of Macedonia, 100, 5; see Strabo ix. and Herod. vii.

Pierium, in Thessaly, not far from Metropolis, the farthest point reached by Rhamphias, v. 13, n.

Pillar, inscribed, in the Acropolis of Athens, recording the usurpation

of the tyrants, vi. 55, 1, 2 n. treaties inscribed on pillars, v. 56, 3 n.

Pindus, a m. range of Thessaly, the Achelous rises in it, ii. 102, 3; see Herod. vii. 129, 2. and Strabo ix. and Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 337. 341.

Piracy, practised anciently by both Greeks and Barbarians, i. 5 n. 7. 8. the seas cleared of pirates by Minos, i. 4. 8, 3, and the Corinthians, 13, 5.

Piræus, see Peir.

Piraice, see Peir.

Pisander, see Peis.

Pisistratus, see Peis.

Pissuthnes, a Persian, s. of Hyastaspes, commander of the sea coast of Asia, under k. Artaxerxes, viii. 5, 1 n. the Samians deliver up to him their Ath. garrison and its commanders, i. 115, 5. hopes of his aid to Ionian exiles and the Pelop. iii. 31, 1.

Pitanates, no lochus so named among the Lacedæmonians, i. 20, 4 n.

Pithias, see Peithias.

Pittacus, k. of the Edonian Thracians, his violent death, iv. 107, 3.

Platæa, or Platææ, a city of Boeotia, a settlement from Thebes; origin of enmity between them, iii. 61, 3 n. government popular, ii. 72, 5. 73, 1. Platæans served at sea-fight at Artemisium, and at battle of Platæa under Pausanias, i. 130, 1. iii. 54, 4 n. paid public honours to the tombs of the Greeks slain there, iii. 58, 4–6 nn. Pausanias guaranteed their independence, ii. 71, 4–6. aided the Lac. against Ithome, iii. 54, 5. allies of the Ath. ii. 9, 5. origin of that alliance, iii. 55, 2 n. aided Ath. at Coroneia, iii. 62, 6. 67, 2. Thebans' attempt on Pl. begins the Pelop. War, ii. 1. 2, 1. 7, 1. details of attempt, 2, 2–5 nn. Pl. recover from their surprise, and attacking defeat, destroy or capture, all the invaders, ii. 3. 4 nn. distance of Pl. from Thebes, 5, 2. Thebans' design to seize people and property of the

Pl. 5, 4 n. the Platæans' threat, and promise to deliver up their prisoners on the Thebans' retiring, § 5–7. they kill all their prisoners, § 8, 9 n. send a second message to Athens; Ath. mandate to them, 6, 1–4 nn. Ath. provision and garrison Pl. and remove the ineffective population, § 5. Bœotians ravage the Pl. territory, ii. 12, 6. Pelop. invade Attica eighty days after attempt on Pl. 19, 1 n. Pl. territory ravaged by Pelop., the Pl. remonstrate, ii. 71, nn. Archidamus' proposals to them, 72, 1–4. their answer, § 5. his reply and fresh proposals, § 6–8. consulting the Ath. are assured of support, 73, n. reject Archidamus' proposals, 74, 1. he appeals to the gods and heroes of the Pl. territory, § 2, 3 nn. Pl. enclosed with a palisade; mound raised against it, 75, 1–3 nn. means of defence against the mound, § 4–7 nn, frustrated and others adopted, 76, 1–3 nn. they parry or break the battering engines, § 4 nn. the Pelop. attempt to set fire to Pl. 77 nn. lines of circumvallation drawn round it, and the siege turned into a blockade, 78, 1, 2. number of besieged, § 3, 5. contemplate forcing their way through the besiegers' lines; half only resolve to risk it, iii. 20, 1 n. calculate height of besiegers' wall, § 2, 4 nn. description of it, 21 n. two hundred and twelve Pl. escape over the lines, 22, 23 nn. baffle pursuit; reach Athens, 24, 1, 2 nn. the Pl. in the city suppose all slain, § 3. the Pelop. forbear taking Pl. by assault; their reasons, 52, 1–3. Pl. surrender to be tried by Lac. judges, § 4, 5 nn. interrogated; obtain leave to be heard in defence, § 6–8 n. defence and vindication, 53–59 nn. Thebans' speech against, 61–67. execution of Pl. and Ath. who had surrendered; Lac. pretext for it; the women enslaved, 68, 2, 3 nn. Platæa at first granted by the

Thebans to their Platean partizans and Megarean exiles, afterwards razed to the ground; use made of its materials, § 4 nn. its territory confiscated and let to Thebans, § 5. motives of the Lac. in their treatment of the Pl. § 6. Platæa destroyed ninety-three years after its alliance with Athens, § 7. light-armed Pl. on Ath. expedition against Megara, iv. 67, 1. win the entrance to the Long Walls, § 4. Bœot. forces assembled at Platæa, iv. 72, 1. restoration of it, demanded by the Ath. refused; as it had not been taken (cf. iii. 52, 3) but ceded by the Pl. v. 17, 2. Ath. give territory of Scione to surviving Pl. v. 32, 1 nn. the Lac. consider the Thebans' attempt, in time of peace, on Platæa, as having injured their cause, vii. 18, 2. Pl. as allies of Ath. although Bœot. opposed to Bœot. at siege of Syracuse, 57, 5.

Pleistarchus, k. of Sparta, a minor, s. of Leonidas, first cousin to Pausanias, who was his guardian and regent for him, i. 132, 1.

Pleistoanax, k. of Sparta, s. of Pausanias, a minor; Nicomedes his uncle regent, i. 107, 2. invades and ravages Attica, as far as Eleusis and the Thriasian plain; then retires, i. 114, 4 nn. suspected of having been bribed is banished, ii. 21, 1 n. v. 16, 3 nn. spoken of by his enemies as the cause of the reverses of Sparta, through the illegal means adopted for his recall, v. 16. why desirous of peace, 16, 1. 17, 1. his place of abode in exile, 16, 3 n. signs [the fifty years' Peace, 19, 2 v.l. and] the fifty years' Alliance with Athens, 24, 1 n. his expedition against Cypselæ in the Parrhasian territory, 33, nn. on his march to reinforce Agis, at news of the victory at Mantinea returns home, 75, 1. is father of k. Pausanias and brother of Cleomenes, iii. 26, 2.

Pleistolas, an ephor of Sparta, swears to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 1 n. 2. n. to 24, 1, and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1. 25, 1.

Plemyrium, or Plemmyrium, a headland opposite to Syracuse, narrowing the entrance of the great harbour, occupied by Nicias, and three forts built on it, vii. 4, 4–6. Gylippus attacks and takes the three forts, 22, 1 n. 23, 1. a small island off Pl. 23, 4 n. one of the forts on Pl. demolished, the other two garrisoned by the Syrac. 24, 1. loss of the Ath. in men and stores, § 2. the Syrac. occupation of Pl. seriously injurious to the Ath. § 3 n. 36, 6. Eurymedon reports its loss to Demosthenes, 31, 3.

Pleuron, a city in the SW. of Ætolia, its territory with that of Calydon formed a district called Æolis, iii. 102, 6 n.

Pliny, Bamberg MS. of. n. iii. 37, 2.

Plistarchus, Plistoanax, Plistolas, see Pleist.

Ploas, name of a Lac. lochus, according to the Schol. on iv. 8, 9. see n.

Plural names of places, (examples, Lindii, Leontini, &c.) origin of, ii. 30, 3 n. vi. 4, 3 n. plural and singular names of the same places, probable reason of, iii. 107, 1 n.

Pnyx, the place for the ordinary assemblies of the Ath. n. to viii. 67, 2. 97, 1. two-fold formation of the word, n. 97, 1.

Poets, their indulgence in ornament and exaggeration, i. 10, 3. 21, 1.

Polemarchs in the Lac. army, v. 66, 3. two of them, each in charge of a lochus, ib. P. of Mantinea with the Theori swear the magistrates to the treaty of Alliance, v. 47, 9.

Polichna, a city opposite the island Clazomenæ, fortified by the Clazom. viii. 14, 3 n. originally an appellative, ib. n. taken by the Ath. 23, 6. (see Strabo xiii.) Polichnitæ, inhabitants of Polichna in Crete, act with

the Ath. against Cydonia, ii. 85, 7, 8; see Herod. vii. 170, 2.

Polis, a village of the Hyæan O-zolian Locrians, iii. 101, 4.

Political expedition of Phormio into Acarnania, ii. 102, 1 n. 2. of Alcibiades in Pelop. v. 52, 2 n.

Polles, k. of the Odomanti, engaged to furnish troops in aid of Cleon against Brasidas, v. 6, 2 n.

Pollis, an Argive, seized in Thrace and put to death at Athens, ii. 67, 1–4.

Pollux and Castor, Διόσκοροι, fane of at Corcyra, aristocratical party take sanctuary there, iii. 75, 4.

Polyanthes, a Corinthian, commands in the sea-fight off Erineus in the territory of Rhype, vii. 34, 1, 2.

Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, conquers some of the islands, dedicates Rheneia to Delian Apollo, i. 13, 7 nn. iii. 104, 4. connects it with Delos by a chain, ib.

Polydamidas, a Lac. sent by Brasidas to command the garrisons of Mende and Scione, iv. 123, 4. with the Mendæans repulses Nicias, 129, 3–5. on occasion of a tumult retires into the citadel, 130, 3–6 nn.

Polymedes, a Larisæan general sent with aid to Athens, ii. 22, 5.

Pontus, archers and corn from, needed by the Lesbians, iii. 2, 2. Lamachus sails into the P. iv. 75, 2. Chalcedon at the entrance of the P. § 3.

Poppy-seed with honey, sent for sustenance to the garrison of Sphacteria, iv. 26, 8 nn.

Popular government, see Democracy. popular fickleness, ii. 65, 3, 4. iii. 36. 37. popular leaders, iii. 70, 4. vi. 35, 2 n. viii. 89, 4.

Portico, or cloister, at Delium, iv. 90, 2 n. in the Peiræus adjoining Eetiōnia; all the corn in Athens warehoused there by the 400, viii. 90, n. 4, 5; see also Temple.

Poseidon = Neptune, his temple at Tænarus, its sanctuary violated by

the Lac. i. 128, 3. the Ath. dedicate a ship to him at Molyeric Rhium after a naval victory, ii. 84, 4. the Pelop. dedicate to him at Achaic Rhium the single Ath. ship taken by them, 92, 6 n.

Poseidonium, or temple of Poseidon, near Mende, on W. coast of Pallene, iv. 129, 3 nn.

Postern, see Gate.

Potamis, a Syrac. sent to Miletus to supersede Hermocrates, viii. 85, 3.

Potidæa and the Potidæans, position on isthmus of Pallene, i. 56, 2 n. 63, 1 n. 64, 1 n. iv. 120, 3 n. distance from Olynthus, i. 63, 2. its Demiurgi, 56, 2 n. a Corinth. colony, therefore Dorian, 124, 1. tributary to Athens; conduct of the Ath. towards it one avowed cause of Pelop. War, 56, 2. 66. 118, 1. refusing the demands of the Ath. they revolt, 58, 1. 59. Aristeus sent from Cor. with succours to P. 60. Ath. forces sent against P. 57, 4. 61, 1. on their march, § 2. the P. and allies await the Ath. 62, 1. Perdiccas allied with P. § 2. the Ath. approach P. § 4. battle of P. § 5, 6. Aristeus escapes into P. 63, 1. sea-wall and breakwater of P. ib. n. loss of the P. § 3. P. invested on the side next the Isthmus, 64, 1 n. invested on the side next Pallene by Phormio and blockaded by sea, § 3 n. 4. Aristeus escapes out of it, 65, 1. siege of P. complained of to their allies by the Cor. as an infraction of the Peace, 67, 1. 68, 4. entreat them to succour the P. 71, 5. Archidamus advises sending an embassy to the Ath. regarding P. 85, 3. fears of the Cor. for P. 119, 2. they urge the need of immediate aid to P. 124, 1. the Lac. demand of the Ath. to abandon the siege of P. 139, 1. 140, 6. Ath. expenditure on the siege of P. ii. 13, 3. 58, n. 1. 70, 2. iii. 17, 3-5. 3000 Ath.

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Potidania, a city of Ætolia, taken by Demosthenes, iii. 96, 2 n.; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 466. 504.

Prasiæ, a maritime town on E. coast of Laconia; taken and sacked by the Ath. ii. 56, 6. (see Strabo viii. ix. and Pausan. in Laconicis.) its territory ravaged by the Ath. ii. 56, 6. vi. 105, 2. vii. 18, 3 n.

Prasiæ, on the S. part of the E. coast of Attica, viii. 95, 1.

Pratodemus, see Strat.

Presents, custom of giving and receiving, among the Odrysæ and Thracians generally, contrasted with the Persian custom, ii. 97, 3. 4.

President (*ἐπιστάτης*), chief of the proedri at Athens, iv. 118, 1 n.

Pretexts for the Pelop. War, i. 23, 7-55, 3. 56-66.

Priapus, a city on S. coast of Propontis due W. of Cyzicus, viii. 107, 1; see Strabo xiii.

Priene, in Ionia, cause of war between the Samians and Milesians, i. 115, 2: see Herod. i. 142, 4. and Strabo xiv.

Priestesses of Here in Argos, time noted by the years of their priesthood, ii. 2, 1 n. iv. 133, 3.

Priestly offices to be performed in a colony by a native of the parent state, i. 25, 4 n.

Πρόβούλοι, at Athens, a committee of public safety, without whose sanction no measure could be submitted to the people, viii. 1, 3 n.

Processions. The Panathenaic procession the only one at Athens usually joined by the citizens in arms, vi. 56, 2 n.

Procles, son of Theodorus, an Ath. in joint command with Demosthenes of thirty ships acting against the coast of Pelop. iii. 91, 1. slain on Demosthenes' retreat from Ætolia, 98, 4. Procles, another Ath. swears to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2, and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Procne, daughter of Pandion k. of Athens, and wife of Tereus k. of the Thracians, inhabiting the Daulian territory in Phocis, ii. 29, 3.

Proedri, or presidents, apparently the chief magistrates in Mytilene, iii. 25, 2. proedri in Athens, iv. 118, 1 n.

Pronæi, one of the four states of Cephallenia, ii. 30, 3; see Strabo x.

Prophets, and Prophecies, just before the Pelop. War, ii. 8, 2. credence given to, 21, 3 nn. present no relief from the plague at Ath. ii. 47, 5 n. attendant on armies, vi. 69, 2. indignation against, at Athens, on the destruction of the Sicilian expedition, viii. 1, 1 n. Theænetus, a prophet, plans the escape from Plataea, iii. 20, 1.

Propylæa, of the Acropolis of Athens, ii. 13, 3.

Proschion, a town in the W. of Ætolia. Eurylochus waits there till his expedition against Amphilochian

Argos, iii. 102, 6. 106, 1 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 453, &c.

Prosopitis, an island forming part of the Delta of the Nile; the Greeks blockaded there, i. 109, 3.

Προστάται δήμον, see Popular.

Prote, an island off the W. coast of Laconia, near Pylus, iv. 13, 3.

Proteas, son of Epicles, an Ath. joint commander of the first aid sent to the Corcyraeans, i. 45, 1. and of the fleet first sent against the coast of Pelop. ii. 23, 2.

Protesilaus, fane of, at Elæus on the Hellespont, viii. 102, 3.

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Stratodemus (v. l. Pratod.) a Lac. ambassador, seized in Thrace on his way to Asia, and put to death at Athens, ii. 67, 1—4.

Stratonice, sister of Perdiccas, k. of Macedon, given in marriage to Seuthes, ii. 101, 7.

Stratus, a considerable inland city of Acarnania, eighty stades from the r. Anapus (ii. 82, 1), near the r. Achelous, first object of attack in Cneinus' expedition, ii. 80, 12. 81, 2. the Stratians defeat the Chaonians and other barbarian allies of the Pelop. and Ambraciots, § 5, 6. and harass their whole force with slings, § 8, 9 n. erect a trophy, 82, 3. the Ath. expel from it disaffected persons, 102, 2. the Stratian territory traversed by a Pelop. force, iii. 106, 1 n., 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 385, &c.

Stroebus, an Ath. f. of Leocrates, i. 105, 3.

Strombichides, s. of Diotimus, an Ath. commands the first detachment of ships sent against Chios, viii. 15, 1.

touches at Samos and Teos, 16, 1. chased thence to Samos, § 2. 17, 1. too late to secure Miletus, puts in at Lade, § 3. goes from Samos against Chios, 30. recovers Lampsacus and occupies Sestus, 62, 2, 3. returns to Samos, 79, 3, 5.

Strombichus, f. of Diotimus, an Ath. i. 45, 1.

Strongyle, one of the isles of Aeolus, iii. 88, 3; see Cluverii Sic. p. 396, &c.

Strophacus, a Thessalian, aids Brasidas in his march through Thessaly, iv. 78, 1.

Strymon, a r. of Thrace, rising in m. Scomius, ii. 96, 3 n. is a boundary of the Odrysæ, ib. and ii. 97, 2 n. the Pieres E. of the Str.: the Str. a boundary of Macedonia, ii. 99, 3. colony sent from Athens to the Str. i. 100, 3. Eion on the Str. i. 98, 1. Ath. intercept there a Persian ambassador to the Lac. iv. 50, 1. Amphipolis on the Str. so named as nearly surrounded by it, iv. 102, 1, 4 n. the marshes of the Str. v. 7, 4. Ath. triremes on the Str. blockade Amphipolis, vii. 9.

Styphon, s. of Pharax a Lac. commander at Sphacteria, parleys with the Ath. iv. 38, 1, 2.

Styreneans, inhabitants of Styra, in Eubœa, tributary subjects of the Ath. vii. 57, 4; see Strabo x.

Subterraneous outlets for water from the Mantinice, v. 65, 4 n.

Suburb, does not exactly express the meaning of the Greek *προαστεῖον*, which rather answers to our word park, iv. 69, 2 n. the finest at Athens was the Cerameicus without the walls, the place appropriated to public funerals, ii. 34, 6 n.

Success, by what conduct generally secured, v. 111, 5 nn.

Succession to commands provided for by the Spartan government, n. on

iii. 100, 3. compare 109, 1. iv. 38, 1 n.

Suffrages, see Vote.

Summer, see Year.

Sun, eclipses of, see Eclipse.

Sunium (see Strabo ix. x.), southernmost promontory of Attica; supplies brought to Athens by sea round Sunium, vii. 28, 1. S. fortified for the protection of the corn-ships, viii. 4. the Pelop. fleet pass it on their way to Eubœa, viii. 95, 1.

Suovetaurilia, compare v. 47, 8 n.

Superstition, effects of. The Lac. relinquish an expedition in consequence of unpropitious sacrifices, v. 54, 2 n. 55, 3. 116, 1;—of earthquakes, iii. 89, 1. vi. 95, 1; lose Pylus from delay during a festival, iv. 5, 1. during month Carneius abstain from all military operations; and thus lose part of the advantage gained by victory at Mantinea, v. 75, 2, 5.—The Cor. succour to Chios delayed by the Isthmian festival, viii. 9. in consequence of earthquake assemblies of the people at Athens adjourned, v. 45, 4 n; a congress at Corinth broken up, 50, 5; the Lac. change the commander and send out fewer ships, viii. 6, 5 n. eclipse of the moon prevents the timely retreat of Nicias, vii. 50, 4 nn. the Argives profit by the superstition of the Lac. vi. 95, 2.

Supplicants, not the custom of the Greeks to kill, iii. 58, 3 n. 66, 3. 67, 5.

Supplication, most solemn and powerful mode of, among the Molossians, i. 136, 7 n.

Suspension of hostilities for burial of the slain, i. 63, 3.

Sworded (*μαχαιροφόροι*), or Dian Thracians, dwelling in Rhodope, called out by Sitalkes, ii. 96, 2 n. the best foot-soldiers in his army, 98, 7. hired by the Ath.: too late for the Sicilian expedition, vii. 27, 1, n. 2. on their way home land in Bœotia,

surprise and sack Mycalessus, and massacre its population, 29. pursued by the Thebans retreat with loss, 30.

Sybaris, r. in the territory of Thurii, S. Italy, E. coast; the Ath. reinforcement to the Syrac. expedition reviewed there, vii. 35, 1.

Sybota, I. islands off the coast of Thesprotia, opposite to the S. extremity of Corcyra; the Corcyraeans' naval encampment on one of them, i. 47, 1. they raise a trophy there, 54, 1. II. a port in Thesprotia; the Corinthians' wrecks and slain brought in there, i. 50, 3. the Corcyraeans and Ath. offer battle there to the Cor. 52, 1. the Cor. erect a trophy there, 54, 1. the Pelop. fleet puts in there on the way to Corcyra, iii. 76, 2.

Syca, or Tycha, (*Συκῆ*, or *Tύχη*,) designates a place at or near Syracuse; its meaning controverted, vi. 98, 2 n.

Symæthus, a r. of Sicily in the Leontine territory; the Syracusans encamp there when marching against Catana, vi. 65, 1; see Cluverii Sic. p. 124.

Syme, an island N. of Rhodes: Charminus looks out near it for the Pelop. reinforcements, viii. 41, 4. he hardly escapes there with loss from the Pelop. fleet, 42, 1–4. Astyochus raises a trophy there, § 5. Ath. fleet sails thither from Samos to recover Charminus' sails and masts, 43, 1 n; see Strabo xiv.

Synœcia, a state festival at Athens, commemorating the concentration there of the executive and administrative authority, and incorporation of the townships of Attica, ii. 15, 3 nn; see Meursii Græc. feriat.

Syracuse (for the orthography see iii. 86, 2 v.l.), a city on E. coast of Sicily, founded by Archias, a Cor. its site previously occupied by Sicels, vi. 3, 2. as large as Athens, vii. 28, 3. its position peninsular, vi. 99, 1. the Syrac. under Gelo (Herod. vii. 156, 3)

remove the Megareans from Hyblean Megara, vi. 4, 1 n. 94, 1. Syracusan political exiles (the Myletidæ) jointly with Chalcidians from Zancle found Himera, 5, 1. the S. found Acræ, Casmenæ, and Camarina, § 2, 3. expel the Camarinæans and cede their territory to Hippocrates tyrant of Gela, § 3. (see Herod. vii. 154, 5.) war with the Leontines, iii. 86, 2. Dorian states of Sicily (except Camarina), and in Italy the Locrians, their allies, iii. 88, 5. Sicel subject allies revolt; the Syrac. frequently occupied the citadels of Sicel towns, 103, 1 n. (compare vi. 88, 5.) Syrac. sallying from Inessa inflict loss on the Ath. 103, 2. overrun the territory of allies of the Ath. in Sicily, 115, 4. seize Messana, iv. 1, 1. their motives, § 2. station their navy there, 24, 1. beaten in an action in the strait, 25, 1, 2. repulse the Ath. attacks at Pelorus, and on their passage to Messana, § 3-6 nn. Hermocrates, a Syrac. advocates general pacification of Sicily, iv. 58, 2-64. the Syrac. cede Morgantine to Camarina, 65, 1 n. called in by the Leontine aristocracy, expel the popular party and incorporate the others with themselves, v. 4, 3. some of these deserting raise war against the Syrac. § 4 n. the Ath. hence impute to the S. a desire to extend their dominion, § 5. the Sicieliots, if governed by Syracuse, less formidable to the Ath. vi. 11, 2 n. the Ath. reckon on the alliance of barbarian inhabitants of Sicily against Syracuse, 17, 6. damage to Syracuse the Ath. motive for invading Sicily, 18, 4. resources of Syrac. 20, 3, 4 nn. they disbelieve the rumour of the Ath. expedition, 32, 4. 35, 1. Hermocrates urges preparation against it, 33. 34. Athenagoras imputes the report to the disaffection of the Syrac. aristocracy to their popular constitu-

tion, 36—40. a Syr. general deprecates recriminations and advises careful preparation, 41. they learn the arrival at Rhegium of the Ath. armament, and prepare in earnest, 45. Alcibiades' plan first to detach the Sicels and Messanians from the Syrac. and then attack Syracuse, 48. the Ath. invite all Leontines in Syracuse to join them; they also reconnoitre the city, harbours, and vicinity, 50, 4 nn. the party favourable to Syracuse fly from Catana, 51, 2. a false report of the Syrac. manning a navy draws the Ath. thither, 52, 1. the Syrac. horse inflict loss on the Ath. landing in their territory, § 2. the Syr. emboldened by the Ath. inactivity, taunt them, 63. the Syrac. forces drawn away to Catana by false intelligence, 64. 65, 1. the Ath. and allies embark at Catana, reach Syracuse and land; the Syrac. on learning the truth turn back, 65, 2. the Ath. secure themselves from the Syrac. horse, 66, 1, 2. the Syrac. offer battle to the Ath. § 3. next day prepare for battle; drawn up sixteen deep, 67, 1 n, 2. (compare iv. 93, 4 n). did not expect the Ath. to attack, 69, 1 n. preliminary skirmishing, § 2. the closing and feelings of the combatants, § 3. the conflict obstinate; a storm during it, 70, 1 n. the S. defeated, § 2. their cavalry cover their retreat, § 3. they secure Olympieum and return into the city, § 4. their loss, 71, 1. encouraged and advised by Hermocrates, 72 nn, reduce the number of their generals to three; send embassies for aid to Corinth. and Lac. 73 n. the Syrac. party secure Messana against the Ath. 74, 1. the S. at Syracuse enclose the quarter Temenites, fortify Megara and Olympieum, and secure the landing-places by stockades, 75, 1 nn. ravage the territory of Catana,

and burn the Ath. encampment, § 2. (compare 88, 5.) send an embassy to counteract the Ath. embassy to Camarina, § 3, 4. Hermocrates' speech at Camarina, 76—80 nn. the S. feared by the Camarinæans, 88, 1. prepare for war, § 3. Siceis of the plains subject to them, § 4. they send garrisons and succours to the Sicels, § 5. proceedings of S. embassy on the way to Corinth. and Lac. § 7—9. Alcibiades cooperates with it, § 10. inability of Syracuse if unaided to hold out, 91, 2. the Lac. appoint Gylippus to command the Syrac. 93, 2. a Syrac. fortress in the Megarean territory repulses the Ath. 94, 1 n. some Syrac. slain near the r. Terias, § 2. their measures to secure Epipolæ, 96, 1 n. why they call it Epipolæ, § 2. new generals in office; grand inspection near r. Anapus; select 600 troops for defence of Epipolæ, and for other emergencies, § 3 n. Leon, opposite the place of the Ath. landing, and Thapsus, the site of their naval encampment, near Syracuse, 97, 1, 2 nn. Syrac. army defeated, § 3, 4. Syracuse approached by the Ath. § 5. the S. alarmed at the progress of the Ath. work at Syca (v. l. Tyca), 98, 2 n. Syrac. cavalry routed, § 3, 4. the S. henceforth avoid a general engagement, and raise a counterwork, 99, 2, 3. the Syrac. aqueducts broken up, and their counterwork taken and destroyed, 100 nn. the S. carry on a counterwork (ditch and palisade) through the marsh, vi. 101, 1, 2. this Syrac. counterwork attacked by the Ath.; the Great Harbour entered by the Ath. fleet; the Syrac. army defeated, § 2, 3. gain a partial advantage, § 4. kill Lamachus and carry off his body, § 5, 6. attack on the Ath. works on Epipolæ defeated, 102, 1—3 nn. the S. retreat into the city, § 4 n. are shut

in by a double wall extending from Epipolæ to the Great Harbour, 103, 1. in despair treat for peace with Nicias, § 3. suspicious of each other appoint new generals, § 4. false report, of the complete circumvallation of Syracuse, reaches Gylippus at Leucas, 104, 1. he learns that Syracuse is still accessible, vii. 1, 1. Gongylus, a Cor. general, brings news of Gylippus' approach to S. 2, 1 n. the S. go forth to meet him, § 2. he arrives at Epipolæ and marches with the S. towards the Ath. works, § 3. they find the Ath. ready to receive, but not to make an attack; draw off to the citadel of Temenites, 3, 1—3 n. under Gylippus threaten the Ath. lines, and take Labdalum, § 4. take an Ath. trireme, § 5. begin another counter-work, running up the slope of Epipolæ (see memoir and map, vol. iii. part 1), 4, 1 n. advancing for a night-attack on the Ath. works, retire, on finding the Ath. ready to receive them, § 2, 3 n. Plemmyrium commands the Great Harbour of Syracuse, § 4. Syrac. horse posted at Olympieum, cut off Ath. watering-parties and wood-cutters from Plemmyrium, § 6 n. Syrac. worsted in an action on Epipolæ, 5, 1—3. are encouraged by Gylippus, § 3 n, 4. by help of their cavalry, drive the Ath. back upon their lines, 6, 1—3 nn. carry their counterwork beyond the Ath. lines, § 4. reinforced from the Pelop. send urgent request for further aid, 7, 1—3. begin to man and exercise a fleet, § 4. their ships outnumber the Ath. 12, 4. their embassy induces the Lac. to invade Attica, 18, 1. Gylippus brings reinforcements, from some Sicilian states, to Syrac. 21, 1. with Hermocrates urges the Syr. to attack the Ath. by sea, § 2—4. they man their fleet, § 5. sea-fight off the entrance of the Great

Harbour, 22 nn. by land they surprise the Ath. forts on Plemium, 23, 1. by sea, at first have the advantage, are finally defeated, § 2-4. demolish one, and garrison the two other forts on Plemium, 24, 1. station ships there to obstruct the entrance of provisions for the Ath. by sea, § 3 n. send an embassy to the Pelop. and a squadron of ships to the coast of Italy to intercept the Ath. supplies, 25, 1. its proceedings, § 2, 3. returning met by an Ath. squadron which takes one ship, § 4. stockade in front of their covered docks attacked by the Ath. § 5-7. by embassies urge the Sicilian states to further exertions against the Ath. § 9 n. news of their taking Plemium conveyed by Eurymedon to Demosthenes at Anactorium, 31, 3. of the aids marching to Syracuse 800 men cut off by the Sicel. allies of the Ath. 32 nn. succours from Camarina, and Gela, and all the Greek states of Sicily except Acragas, 33, 1, 2. they defer attacking the Ath. § 3 n. improvements in the construction of their ships, 36, 1, 2 n; advantages arising from them, § 3-6 nn. advance against the Ath. by land and sea, 37 n. first day's action without any important result, 38, 1 n. pass the earlier part of the day after the following in manœuvring without results, 39. by advice of Ariston dining expeditiously, and returning, hurry the Ath. into action unrefreshed and in disorder, 39, 40, 1, 2 nn. havoc made of the Ath. fleet by the Syrac. § 3, 4 nn. gain the victory, 41, 1. lose two ships in following the Ath. too far, § 2, 3 nn. extent of the victory and assured hope of final success, § 4. their consternation at the arrival of the forces under Demosthenes and Eurymedon, 42, 2 nn. all their advantages resulted from the

irresolution and delays of Nicias, § 3. their counterwork on Epipolæ the first object of attack, § 4. their lands near the Anapus ravaged; the Syrac. refrain from action by land or sea, § 6. burn Demosthenes' engines and repulse his attacks on the counter-work, 43, 1 n. in Demosthenes' night-attack on Epipolæ their fort near Euryelus surprised, § 3 n. the guards escape and give the alarm, § 4 n. their 600 select troops put to flight, part of the counterwork taken and its demolition begun, § 5 nn. the S. and their allies on meeting the Ath. give way, § 6. the S. and allies gain the advantage and withstand all attacks, 44, 5. after the total rout and flight to their camp of the Ath. forces, the Syrac. cavalry cut off some stragglers, § 8. set up two trophies on Epipolæ, 45, 1. exultation of the Syrac.: they send a squadron against Acragas; and Gylippus to collect more forces from their allies, 46. Demosthenes regards their subjugation as scarcely possible, 47, 4 n. a party among them in communication with Nicias, 48, 2 nn. their condition considered by Nicias to be worse than that of the Ath. § 5. details of their expences; failure of their means would involve the loss of their auxiliaries, ib. nn. their condition accurately known to Nicias, 49, 1 n. the party favourable to S. at Acragas expelled, Gylippus returns to S. with Pelop. and Sicilian reinforcements, 50, 1 nn. the S. prepare to attack the Ath. by sea and land, § 3. confirmed in their purpose by the Ath. determination to retreat, 51, 1. on the day before the general attack, assault the Ath. lines, and, on occasion of a sally, intercept seventy horses and some heavy-armed men, § 2 n. next make a general attack by sea and land, 52, 1. defeat the Ath.

fleet, § 2 nn. in the action by land are defeated; their fire-ship sent against the Ath. fleet extinguished and kept off, § 3, 4 nn. effect of the S. naval victory on the Ath. 55 nn. in complete command of the harbour, purpose to close up its mouth, 56, 1. ulterior expectations from the contemplated capture or destruction of the whole Ath. force, § 2, 3 nn. list of the states engaged against Syr. 57 nn. list of its allies, 58 nn. means used in closing the harbour; prepare against any effort of the Ath. 59, 2, 3 nn. perceive the Ath. preparing for a naval conflict, take precautions against their grapping-irons, 65, 2, 3 n. purport of the speeches made by their commanders, 66—68. they embark, 69, 1 n. make their dispositions afloat and on shore, 70, 1 nn. assail the Ath. fleet on all sides, § 2 n. incitements used by the S. commanders, § 7, 8. after an obstinate conflict totally defeat the Ath. fleet, 71, 5. possess themselves of wrecks and dead, return to the city and erect a trophy, 72, 1. S. authorities urged by Hermocrates to take measures for obstructing the Ath. retreat by land, 73, 1 nn. the S. engaged in festivities, unlikely to make the requisite exertion, § 2. false intelligence that the Syrac. had occupied all the roads, prevents the immediate retreat of the Ath. § 3, 74, 1. obstruct the roads, guard the fords, and carry off the remaining ships of the Ath. 74, 2. fear of the Syr. secures the fidelity of the Sicel allies of the Ath. 77, 6. a body of Syr. oppose the Ath. at the ford of the r. Anapus, and afterwards harass them on their march, 78, 3. fortify the pass of Acræum Lepas, and maintain it against the Ath. § 5 n—79, 2. send a detachment to wall up the pass in the rear of the Ath. 79, 4. continue to

harass the Ath. retreat, § 5, 6. the Ath. elude them by a night-march, 80, 1. a guard of Syrac. fortifying the ford of the r. Cacyparis is forced by the Ath. § 5. the S. pursue, overtake and surround Demosthenes' division, 81, 1, 2. drive them into an enclosure and assail them with missiles, § 3. avoid close combat; why, § 4 n. invite the insular allies of the Ath. to join them, 82, 1. compel the whole division to surrender, and march it back to the city, § 2-4. overtake Nicias, refuse the terms of surrender proposed by him, and attack and harass him all day, 83, 1-3. prevent the Ath. from decamping by night, § 4, 5 n. continue their attacks next day, 84, 1, 2. after great slaughter at the ford of the r. Assinarus, capture the mass of the survivors, 84, 3—85. decree the execution of Nicias and Demosthenes, and confine the rest in the Quarries of Syr. 86. confine all there for seventy days, then sell all except Ath. Siceliot and Italiot prisoners, 87, 1, 2. aid the Pelop. with a naval force for the relief of Miletus, viii. 26, 1. distinguish themselves at the taking of Iasus, 28, 2. one Syr. ship with Hippocrates a Lac. at Cnidus, 35, 1. the Syrac. officers not corruptible by Tissaphernes, 45, 3. four Syrac. ships in the squadron which goes to the aid of Chios, 61, 2. urge Astyochus to fight the Ath. fleet, without delay, 78. the seamen in their ships mostly free-men; demand of Astyochus their pay; threatened by him break out into a tumult, 84, 2 n, 3. banish Hermocrates; supersede the commanders of their fleet, 85, 3. as most similar to the Ath. in character, contended against them with the best success, 96, 5 n. occupied the right wing in sea-fight off Cynossema, 104, 3. keep the Ath.

left in check, 105, 2. give way and take flight, § 3. lose one ship, 106, 3. for the topography of Syracuse, see the memoir and maps appended to vol. II.; see also Anapus, Dascon, Epipolæ, Euryelus, Labdalum, Leon, Lysimelaia, Olympieium, Plemurium, Syca, Tyca or Tycha, Temenites, Thapsus, Trotilus.

T.

Tænarus or Tænarum, the S.W. promontory of Laconia: violation of sanctuary there committed, i. 128, 1, 2 n. sanctuary taken there by the emissary of Pausanias, who furnishes evidence against himself in his interview with him, i. 133. Lac. and Bœot. succours sail thence for Syracuse, vii. 19, 4.

Tages, see Stages.

Tagi, or kings, of Thessaly, n. i. 111, 1.

Talents, amount in t. of the annual tribute from the subject allies of Athens, ii. 13, 3 n. of the treasure at Athens, ib. of the Ath. reserved fund, ii. 24 nn. when this was used, viii. 15, 1. annual tribute in t. received by Seuthes, ii. 97, 3 n. expense in talents of siege of Potidæa, ii. 70, 2, and n. to 58, 1. one t. the monthly pay of each ship's crew to Potidæa, as afterwards to Sicily; this double the common rate, vi. 8, 1 n. amount in t. of the first contribution by Ath. citizens, on occasion of the siege of Mytilene, iii. 19, 1. ransom in t. of the Corcyraean prisoners at Corinth, iii. 70, 1 n. payment, of one t. yearly, to Olympian Jupiter, imposed on the Lepreatæ by the Eleians, v. 31, 2 n. expenses in t. of the Syrac. defence, vii. 48, 5. burthen of ships estimated by, iv. 118, 4 n. vii. 25, 6 n.

Tamos (an Egyptian, Xen. Anab. i. 4, 2), a lieutenant to Tissaphernes

in Ionia; with Astyochus ineffectually endeavours to compel the Clazomenians to migrate to Daphnus, viii. 31, 1. appointed by Tissaphernes to pay the Pelop. fleet, 87, 1, 3.

Tanagra, a city in the S.E. of Boeotia; victory there over the Ath. by the Lac. and allies, i. 108, 1. its walls razed by the Ath. § 2. its territory doubly invaded and ravaged by the Ath. iii. 91, 3–6. Delium in its territory, iv. 76, 4. the Bœotian forces assembled at Tanagra, iv. 91, 1. Tanagræans on the left at the battle of Oropus, 93, 4. the Bœot. return to T. after their victory, 97, 1. Diphæphes, an Ath. with Thracian troops, lands and plunders their territory, vii. 29, 1.

Tanks, or Reservoirs, at Athens, ii. 48, 2 n. 49, 5 n.

Tantalus, a Lac. son of Patrocles, commands the Æginetan refugees at Thyrea; wounded, made prisoner, and taken to Athens, iv. 57, 3, 4.

Taras = Tarentum, a city of Italy on the W. coast of Iapygia, Hermocrates advises the Syrac. to meet the Ath. armament there, vi. 34, 4, 5 n. refuses to receive the Ath. armament, 44, 2 n. the part of the coast of Italy first reached by the Ath. vi. 44, 2, and by the Lac. expeditions, 104, 1, 2. Gylippus refits his ships there, vii. 1, 1. ships from T. preparing at Las for an expedition against Eubœa, viii. 91, 2.

Taulantii, an Illyrian tribe, annoy Epidamnus, i. 24, 1; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 110, &c.

Taurus, son of Echetimidas, a Lac. swears to the year's Truce, iv. 119, 2.

Taxarchs in the Ath. army (of rank equivalent to the lochagi of the Lac.) distinguished from the taxarchs-general, iv. 4, 1 n. attend a council of war, vii. 60, 2 n.

Tegea and Tegeatæ. The T. fight

a battle against the Mantineans, at Laodicium, iv. 134 n. the T. refuse to abandon the Lac. alliance, v. 32, 3, 4. effect of this on the Argives, 40, 3. with the Lac. invade Argolis, 57, 2. design upon T. by the Argive alliance favoured by a party in T. 62 n. the Lac. march to its succour, and secure it, 64, 1-3. water turned by Agis from the Tegeatis into the Mantinice; this water a frequent cause of war between the two states, 65, 4 nn. the Tegeatæ on the right wing in the battle of Mantinea, 67, 1 n. they outflank the Ath. 71, 2, and surround them, 73, 1. the Lac. bury their slain at Tegea, 74, 2. Pleistoanax and the Lac. reserve (see 64, 3) march as far as Tegea and return thence, 75, 1. the Lac. march to Tegea and offer peace to the Argives, 76, 1. return home from T. 78. the Lac. on their march to aid their friends in Argos, turn back at T. on learning their defeat, 82, 3.

Teichium, a town or village of Ætolia taken by Demosthenes, iii. 96, 2.

Teichiussa, a city in the territory of Miletus, on the N. coast of the bay of Iasus. Alcibiades there urges the Pelop. fleet to relieve Miletus, viii. 26, 3. the Pelop. arrive at Miletus from T. and return to T. 28, 1 n.

Τέληγ' οι τὰ τ. ἔχοντες, at Elis, according to Arnold not the magistrates, v. 47, 9 n.

Tellias, one of the second set of three Syracusan generals, vi. 103, 4.

Tellis, a Lac. father of Brasidas, ii. 25, 2. iii. 69, 1. iv. 70, 1. swears to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2. and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Temenidæ, an Argive family; the kings of Maritime Macedonia descended from them, ii. 99, 3 n. the formation and extent of their kingdom, ii. 99, 3-6 nn.

Temenites, a quarter of Syracuse (so named from an epithet of Apollo), taken in newly by the Syrac. vi. 75, 1. 99, 3 n. the Ath. penetrate into it, but are again expelled, 100, 1 n, 2. the height in it called Temenitis, vii. 3, 3; see also maps and memoir on Syracuse annexed to vol. iii, part i.

Temenos, at Syracuse, probably the sacred ground of Apollo Temenites (cf. vi. 75, 1), vi. 99, 3 n.

Temple;—of Aphrodite, at Eryx, vi. 46, 3. of Apollo, at Actium, i. 29, 2, at Naupactus, ii. 95, 2, at Leucas, iii. 94, 2, on the Lac. coast opp. to Cythera, vii. 26, 1: of Amyclæan Ap. at Lacedæmon, v. 18, 9 n. 23, 5: of Ap. Pythaëus, at Argos, v. 53, n: of Pythian Ap. at Athens, ii. 15, 5 n. vi. 54, 6 n, 7, at Delphi, iv. 118, 1 n. of Ares, see Enyalius below. of Artemis, at Rhegium; Ath. camp and market in its sacred enclosure, vi. 44, 2, 3. of Athene, in Lecythus at Torone, iv. 116, 2, in Amphipolis, v. 10, 2; of Athene of the Brazen House, at Lac. i. 134, 2 n. of Bacchus, see below Dionysus. Of Castor and Polydeuces, at Athens, called Anaceium; its situation, viii. 93, 1 n. of Demeter and Persephone, Eleusinium, at Athens, ii. 17, 1; its sanctity secured it from intrusion, ib. of Dionysus, in the marshes, at Athens, 15, 5, at Corcyra; persons died walled up in it, iii. 81, 5. of the Dioscuri, at Corcyra, iii. 75, 4 n, near Torone, iv. 110, 2. of Earth, at Athens, ii. 15, 5. of Enyalius (Ares), near Megara; temple or statue (cf. iii. 3, 3, 6), iv. 67, 1 n. of Heracles, in the Mantinic territory, v. 64, 5. 66, 1. of Here, in Coreyra, i. 24, 6 n, at Platæa, iii. 68, 4 nn. 75, 7. 79, 1. 81, 2, at Corinth, burnt, iv. 133, 2 n, at Epidaurus, v. 75, 6 n. of Hermes, near Mycalessus, vii. 29, 3. Leocorum

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Tenians (from Tenos one of the Cyclades), tributary allies of the Ath. vii. 57, 4. Tenians brought to aid in the subversion of democracy at Athens, viii. 69, 3.

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Teres, f. of Sitalkes, ii. 29, 1, 5, 9–67, 1. 95, 1, founder of the Odrysian empire, § 2, 5 n. not to be confounded with Tereus, § 3, 4.

Tereus, king of a Thracian tribe, at Daulia in Phocis, ii. 29, 3 n, married Procne d. of Pandion, § 3, 4 n.

Terias, a r. on E. coast of Sicily, between Catana and Hyblæan Megara, vi. 50, 3 n. 94, 2 n; see Cluverii Sic. p. 125, &c.

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Teutiaplus, an Eleian, urges Alcidas and the Pelop. by a sudden attack to recover Miletus, iii. 29, 3. 30.

Teatlussa, v.1. Teuglussa, a small island off the N.W. coast of Rhodes, Charminus' squadron flies thither, viii. 42, 4 n.

Thalamii, the lowest rank of rowers; remain on board at the landing on Sphaeteria, iv. 32, 2 n; see also Thranitæ and Zugitæ.

Thapsus, a peninsula, the site of a city on the E. coast of Sicily N. of Syracuse, founded by Lamis a Megarean, vi. 4, 1. the Ath. army lands and their naval camp is formed there, vi. 97, 1. n, 2. provisions brought thence to the Ath. army before Syracuse, 99, 4. Ath. fleet ordered round thence into the Great Harbour of Syracuse, 101, 3. they leave Thapsus, 102, 3. Demosthenes urges removal to Thapsus, vii. 49, 2; see Cluverii Sic. pp. 137, 138.

Tharypas, k. of the Molossians, a minor, his regent is Sabylinthus, ii. 8o, 8. for this name, cf. Xen. Anab. ii. 6, 28.

Thasos, an island off the coast of Thrace, S.W. of Abdera, a colony from Paros, half a day's sail from Amphipolis, iv. 104, 3. it revolts from Athens in consequence of a dispute about the mines and trading towns on the opposite coast, i. 100, 2 n. the Thasians defeated by sea, § 3, and by land, and besieged; seek aid from Lac. in vain, 101, 1, 2. they capitulate, § 4. Thucydides (the historian), son of Olorus, summoned from Thasos with his squadron to Amphipolis, iv. 104, 3. Brasidas' fear of the arrival of the squadron and Thucydides from Thasos, 105, 1. Galepsus and Cœsume, colonies from Thasos, come over to Brasidas, 107, 3 n. Galepsus, a Thasian colony, taken by Cleon, v. 6, 1. Diotrepes, an Ath. emissary of Peisander's party, puts down democracy in Thasos, viii. 64, 2. the Th. rebuild their city wall and negotiate through their exiles with the Lac. § 3–5 nn.

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Theagenes, a Megarean, tyrant of Megara, and father-in-law to Cylon, i. 126, 3 n. furnishes Cylon with troops, § 4.

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Theatre, Dionysiac, or of Bacchus or Dionysus, in Peiræus, adjacent to Munychia at Athens, viii. 93, 1 n. Dionysium, or theatre of Dionysus or Bacchus, adjacent to the Acropolis at Athens, 93, 3 n.

Thebes and Thebans, the presiding state of Bœotia; elected two Bœotarchs, iv. 76, 3. 91, 1 n. its *ξύμπολοι*, the people of its dependent

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Theodorus, f. of Procles, an Ath. iii. 91, 1.

Theogenes, an Ath. elected with Cleon to examine and report on the blockade of Sphacteria, iv. 27, 3 n. swore to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2. and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Theolytus, f. of Cynes despot of Coronta in Acarnania, ii. 102, 2.

Theori, a deputation from the state to consult oracles, and attend the public games of Greece, vi. 3, 2. n, iii. 104, 6. v. 47, 9 n. viii. 10, 1 n. their duties discharged at Sparta by the Pythii, n. v. 16, 2. Th. at Mantinea, v. 47, 9 n. Alcibiades' magnificent display in the discharge of this office at the Olympic games, vi. 16, 2 nn.

Thera, one of the Cyclades, not in alliance with Athens, ii. 9, 5. a Lac. colony, ib. n.

Theramenes or Therimenes, a Lac. brings out to Astyochus the Pelop. and Siceliot fleet, viii. 26, 1. remiss in exacting the fleet's pay from Tissaphernes, 29, 2. Astyochus hears of his arrival, 31, 1. in his presence a second treaty concluded with the k.

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Therma, or Therme (later Thessalonica), a city of Macedonia at the head of the Thermaic gulf; taken by the Ath. i. 61, 1 n. restored to Perdiccas, ii. 29, 8 n.

Thermon, a Spartan sent by Agis to the Cor. Peiræus, viii. 11, 2.

Thermopylæ, all the Greeks N. of, alarmed by Sitalkes' invasion of Macedonia, ii. 101, 2. Heracleia in Trachis forty stades distant from it, iii. 92, 9. change in the coast near it, ib. n. termination of the conflicts at Thermop. and Sphacteria compared, iv. 36, 3; see Herod. vii. and Strabo ix.

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Θεσμοφύλακες, magistrates in Elis, administer the oaths sworn at the ratification of a treaty, v. 47, 9.

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bans, 133, 1. democratic insurrection there suppressed by the Thebans, vi. 95, 3 n. Thespian heavy-armed sent to Sicily, vii. 19, 3. arrive there, 25, 2, 3.

Thesprotis or Thesprotia, coast of Epeirus S. of Chaonia, ii. 80, 7 n. cape Cheimerium in Th. i. 30, 3. 46, 3. Elæatis, and Ephyre in Th. 46, 4 n. r. Acheron and the Acheronian Lake in Th. § 5. r. Thyamis, its N. boundary, § 6 n. Sybota a haven in Th. 50, 3. Thesprotians not under a king, ii. 80, 7 n. (see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 259, &c.)

Thessaly (S. of Macedonia, E. of Epeirus), its soil among the best in Greece; thence often changed its occupants, i. 2, 3 n. the Thessalians drove the Boeotians out of Arne in Th. 12, 3 n. allied with the Ath. and Argives, 102, 5. their cavalry desert to the Lac. at the battle of Tanagra, 107, 9. Ath. ineffectually endeavour to restore Orestes k. or Tagus of Th.: that dignity ceases with him, 111, 1 n, 2 n. the Th. send aid to the Ath. in cavalry, ii. 22, 2, 4. with the Ath. defeated by the Boeot. § 2. states of Thessaly, § 4 n. generals, § 5 n. the Th. alarmed at Sitalkes' invasion of Macedonia, ii. 101, 2. jealousy and enmity of the Th. against Heracleia in Trachis, iii. 93, 3 n. some Th. chiefs facilitate the passage of Brasidas through Thessaly, iv. 78, 2. the mass of the Th. favoured the Ath. but ruled by an oligarchy, § 3. Brasidas' route through Th. ib. n. some Th. remonstrate against his passage, § 3, 4 nn. the Peræbians subject to them, § 6 n. the Penestæ of Thessaly, ib. n. if the Th. allowed a passage to the Lac. the Ath. allies would be exposed, 108, 1. Th. oppose the passage of Rhamphias, v. 13, 1 n. with other nations attack and defeat the Heracleots in Trachis, v. 51, 1, 2.

Phthiot Achæans and others, subjects of the Thess. compelled by Agis to ransom their cattle and give hostages, viii. 3, 1 nn. the Thess. complain, ib. Thessaly among the regions once in the possession of the k. of Persia, viii. 43, 3.

Thessalonica, see Therme.

Thessalus, son of Peisistratus, and brother of Hippias and Hipparchus, i. 20, 3. without issue, vi. 55, 1.

Thetes, fourth and lowest class of Ath. citizens, served as Epibatae or naval soldiery, n. iii. 16, 1. vi. 43, 1 n.

Theucles, see Thucles.

Thoricus, a demus and port of Attica on the E. coast N. of Sunium, viii. 95, 1.

Thousand chosen Argives, a standing force, v. 67, 2. overthrow the Argive constitution, ib. n.

Thrace, bounded on the N. by the r. Ister (or Danube), ii. 96, 1. on the W. by the r. Strymon and Macedonia, ii. 96, 3. 97, 1. on the E. and S. by the Euxine, Bosporus, Propontis, Hellespont, and Aegean, ii. 97, 1, 2 nn. rivers of Thr., see Ister, Strymon, Oscius, Nestus, Hebrus, ii. 96. mountain-ranges of Thr. Haemus, Rhodope, Scomius, or Scombrus, 96, 1-5, 3 n. Cercine, 98, 2 n. tribes of N. Thr. Getæ, Triballi, Treres, Tilatai, ii. 96, 4. Odrysæ, Dii, Agrianes, Laean Pæonians, Graecans, independent Pæonians, ii. 96, 1-4 nn. of S. Thrace, Pæonians, Sinti, Mædi, ii. 98, 3. Thracians of the plains N. of the Strymon; Panæi, Odomanti, Droï, Dersæi, ii. 101, 3 nn. Thracian usage concerning presents opposite to the Persian, ii. 97, 4 nn. Thracian or Thraceward gates of Amphipolis, v. 10. trading towns in Thr. belonging to Thasos, i. 100, 2. Ath. colonists of Nine Ways (afterwards Amphipolis), cut off by the Thracians at Drabescus, i.

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having lost his ships, marches through their territory to Chalcedon, iv. 75, 2, 3.

Thraceward allies of the Ath. i. 56, 2, included Potidaea, Chalcidice, and Bottiae, 57, 3 n. an Ath. fleet arrives too late to prevent their revolt, 59, 1. Corinthian succours under Adeimantus sent to them, 60, 3. tributary allies of Athens, ii. 9, 5. passage thither by land desirable to the Lac. iii. 92, 6. Eion Traceward betrayed to the Ath. iv. 7, n. recovered, ib. Brasidas at Corinth prepares to march Traceward, 70, 1. 74, 1. is on his march thither, 78, 1. the Thr. cities having revolted from the Ath. invited aid from the Pelop. 79, 2. Brasidas and the Thr. allies go against Amphipolis, 102, 1. Euclides and Thucydides the Ath. commanders of the parts Traceward, 104, 3 n. all the Thr. allies accept the Truce concluded by the Lac. with the Ath. 122, 2. Ath. expedition sails thither under Cleon, v. 2, 1. Lac. reinforcements marching thither turn back at Pierium, 12, 13, 1. allies there hostile to Athens notwithstanding the fifty years' Peace, 26, 2. their interests the Corinthians' pretext for declining alliance with Lac. and Athens, 30, 2. the Lac. troops sent thither with Brasidas return home, v. 34, 1. 35. 67, 1. the allies there will not accept the treaty of Peace, 35, 3. resolutions of their envoys with the Boeotarchs, Cor. and Megareans, 38, 1. frustrated, § 4. the Lac. and Argives send envoys thither, 80, 2. Perdiccas does not cooperate with the Ath. against the Thr. allies, 83, 4. Diotrepes, an Ath. appointed by the oligarchy, commander there, viii. 64, 2.

Thranitae, the uppermost rank of rowers in a trireme, vi. 31, 3 n; see Thalamii and Zugitae.

Thrasybulus (s. of Lycus, viii. 75, 2), an Ath. trierarch, at Samos, warned

of the oligarchical conspiracy, viii. 73, 4. binds by oaths the whole armament to serve under a democracy, 75, 2. is among the new generals chosen by the armament at Samos, 76, 2. persuades the armament to invite Alcibiades, 81, 1. sails to secure Eresus; being too late blockades it, 100, 5. commands right wing of the Ath. fleet at battle of Cynossema, viii. 104, 3. outflanked by the Pelop. left, outsails them, § 4. turns upon and defeats them and their centre, 105, 3 n.

Thrasycles, an Ath. swears to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2, and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1. commands the second squadron sent against Chios, viii. 15, 1. with Strombichides pursues Chalcideus and Alcibiades; too late to secure Miletus, 17, 3. followed by another squadron from Athens, 19, 2.

Thrasyllus, or Thrasylus, one of the five generals of Argos, unauthorized concludes a truce with Agis, v. 59, 5 n. 60, 1. just escapes stoning; his property confiscated, 60, 6 n.

Thrasylus, or Thrasyllus, an Ath. serves in the heavy-armed troops at Samos; opposed to oligarchy, viii. 73, 4. with Thrasybulus binds the armament by oaths to the cause of democracy, 75, 2. chosen one of the new generals, 76, 2. sails with the Ath. fleet from Samos, 100, 1. stops at Lesbos for provisions, § 2. endeavours to recover Eresus, § 3-5. at Cynossema commands the Ath. left, 104, 3. prevented from aiding the centre, 105, 2. the Syracusan ships opposed to him fly, § 3.

Thrasymelidas, a Spartan, son of Cratesicles, high-admiral, commands the attack by sea on Pylus, iv. 11, 2.

Thriopian plain, named from the demus of Thria in Attica, adjacent to Eleusis; devastated by the Pelop. under Pleistoanax, i. 114, 4 nn. by the Pelop. under Archidamus, ii.

19, 2. without opposition, 20, 3. the Ath. hoped that the Pelop. would not advance further, 21, 1; see Strabo ix. and Herod. viii.

Thronium, in Opuntian Locris; taken by the Ath. ii. 26, 2; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 172. 563, &c.

Throwers of stones (*λιθοβόλοι*), vi. 69, 2.

Thucles, f. of Eurymedon, an Ath. in. 80, 3. 91, 4. vii. 16, 1.

Thucles, of Chalcis in Eubœa, founds Naxos, Leontini, and Catana, in Sicily, v. 3, 1, 3, 4.

Thucydides, an Ath., the historian, son of Olorus; the time, occasion, object, and manner of his writing his History of the Pelop. War, i. 1, 1 n. 20—23 nn. v. 20, 2, 3 nn. 26. lived through the war; length of his banishment; facilities for ascertaining the truth, v. 26, 5 n. seized with the plague, ii. 48, 4. in command Thrace-ward; is summoned from Thasos to secure Amphipolis, iv. 104, 3, 4. Brasidas dreads his influence; he worked the gold-mines in that vicinity, 105, 1 n. is too late to save Amphipolis, secures Eion, 106, 3 n. 107, 1; see also the Life by Marcellinus prefixed to vol. i.

Thucydides, another (probably son of Melesias), with Hagnon and Phormio reinforces the fleet under Pericles against Samos, i. 117, 3 n.

Thucydides, a third, a Thess. of Pharsalus, proxenus of Athens; strives to pacify the tumult in the Peiræus, viii. 92, 8. of the four different persons who bore this name, see n. ib. and p. xvi. of the Life by Marcellinus prefixed to vol. i.

Thunder and lightning during a battle; effect on the minds of the combatants, vi. 70, 1 n. vii. 79, 3.

Thuria, a city of Italy on the W. of the Tarentine gulf, on the r. Sybaris; its people Thurii, its territory Thurias, vi. 61, 6, 7 n. vii. 35,

i. Alcibiades and others there conceal themselves, vi. 61, 6. leaves Thuria, § 7. 88, 9. Gylippus ineffectually seeks their alliance, 104, 2. his father a citizen of Th. ib. n. the party adverse to the Ath. expelled; Demosthenes and Eurymedon negotiate an alliance with Th. vii. 33, 4, 5 n. the Thurians join the Ath. expedition, 35, 1. compelled to this by the state of factions among them, vii. 57, 11 n. a Th. squadron sails from Pelop. to Cnidus, viii. 35, 1. five Th. ships go under Leon to relieve Chios, 61, 2. most of their seamen free, 84, 2 n. demand their pay of Astyochus, ib.

Thuriatæ, Lac. Perioeci, in Messenia, inhabiting the territory of Thuria, join the Helots in revolt at Ithome, i. 101, 2.

Thyamis, r., the boundary between Thesprotis and Cestrine, i. 46, 6 n; see Palmerii Gr. Ant. p. 273.

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Xenocleides, s. of Euthycles, a Cor. commands in the fleet against Cor-

cyra, i. 46, 2. sent in command of a Cor. garrison to Ambracia, iii. 114, 7.

Xenon, a Theban, sent with heavy-armed men to Syracuse, vii. 19, 3.

Xenophanes, f. of Lamachus, an Ath. vi. 8, 2.

Xenophantidas, a Lac. informs the Pelop. fleet at Rhodes of the desperate condition of Chios, viii. 55, 2.

Xenophon, s. of Euripides, an Ath. in command against Potidæa, ii. 70, 1. on an expedition against the Chalcidians and Bottiæans, 79, 1. slain, § 10.

Xenotimus, f. of Carcinus, an Ath. ii. 23, 2.

Xerxes, k. of Persia, his expedition against Greece, i. 14, 3. his retreat, 118, 2. correspondence between him and Pausanias, 128, 7—129. Themistocles' messages to him before and after the battle of Salamis, 137, 7 nn. his silver-footed chair in the Ath. acropolis, ii. 13, n 4. denominated *Σβάρβαρος*, i. 18, 2. father of Artaxerxes, i. 137, 5. iv. 50, 3.

Y.

Year, divided by Thuc. for the purpose of narration into summers and winters, ii. 1 n. v. 20, 3 n. 26, 1. the other seasons reckoned as parts of the summer; the spring, iv. 117, 1. 135. v. 20, 1. 39, 3. 40, 1. 81, 2. vi. 94, 1. the autumn, ii. 31, 1. time of year indicated by—the formation of the ears of corn, iv. 1, 1 n.—their immature condition, 2, 1, or greenness, 6, 1.—the vintage, iv. 84, 1 2. midsummer, v. 57, 1. vi. 30, 1. four winter months, vi. 21, 2.

Z.

Zacynthus, an island off the W. coast of Pelop. opposite to Elis, an Achæan colony from Pelop. ii. 66, 1. the Zacynthians aid the Corcyraeans

with heavy-armed troops, i. 47, 2 n. an Ath. embassy to secure their friendship, ii. 7, 3 n. the Z. allies of the Ath. 9, 5. fruitless expedition of the Lac. against Z. 66. the Pelop. expedition against Acarnania with ulterior designs against Z. 80, 1. Ath. fleet at Z. eluded by the Lac. fleet on its way to Pylus, iv. 8, 2. Ath. fleet summoned from Z. to Pylus by Demosthenes, § 3. expected thence at Pylus, § 5. arrive at Pylus from Z. 13, 2 n. heavy-armed reinforcement from Z. obtained by Demosth. for the expedition against Syracuse, vii. 31, 2.

Zancle, in Sicily, the Sicel origin of the name, vi. 4, 5. Himera, a colony from Z. 5, 1; see Messana.

Zeugitæ, third class of the Ath. citizens; their qualification, iii. 16, 1 n.

Zeus = Jupiter. Zeus Ithometes i. 103, 2. Zeus Meilichius and his festival at Athens; nature of the offerings at, 126, 6 n. Zeus Eleutherius, or the Liberator, sacrificed to before the victory at Platæa, ii. 71, 4. Nemeian Z. his precincts near Æneōn, in Ozolian Locris, iii. 96, 1 n. Olympian Z. his temple at Athens, ii. 15, 5 nn; at Olympia, iii. 14, 1. rent payable to him from the Lepreans, v. 31, 2, 3. swearing at his altar, v. 50, 1 n. sacred ground (*τέμενος*), of Z. and Alcinous, in Corcyra, iii. 70, 5 n. his temple in the agora at Mantinea, v. 47, 11.

Zeuxidamus, f. of Archidamus, a Lac. ii. 19, 1. 47, 2. iii. 1, 1.

Zeuxidas, a Lac. swore to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 4, and to the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Zopyrus, f. of Megabyzus, a Persian, i. 109, 3 n.

Zūgitæ, the rank of rowers between the Thranitæ and the Thalamii.

NEW RECENSION OF THUCYDIDES, BY L. DINDORF,

COLLATED WITH BEKKER'S AND ARNOLD'S TEXTS.

A. Arnold. B. Bekker. D. Dindorf.

BOOK I.

- Tit.** ΘΟΥΚΤΔΙΔΟΥΣ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗ [A.] D. ΘΟΥ-
ΚΤΔΙΔΟΥΣ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ A. B.A.
1,3 παλαιίτερα D. παλαιότερα B.A.
2,4 ἐφθείροντο καὶ D. ἐφθείροντο, καὶ B.A.
2,6 [ἐς] τὰ ἄλλα D. ἐς τὰ ἄλλα B.A.
3,1,3,5 Τρωικῶν D. Τρωϊκῶν B.A.
3,2,4 ἐδύνατο D. ἡδύνατο B.A.
4. ἐκράτησε, καὶ D.A. ἐκράτησεν, καὶ B.
5,3 ἐλήζοντο D. ἐληῆζοντο B.A.
5,4 ἐμμεμένηκε π. D.A. ἐμμεμένηκεν π. B.
6,2 τῶν ποτε D. τῶν ποτὲ B.A.
6,3 κατέσχε. μ. D.A. κατέσχεν. μ. B.
6,6 διεξωμένοι D. διεξωσμένοι B.A.
— δρῶσι. π. D.A. δρῶσιν. π. B.
7 fin. εἰσί. καὶ D.A. εἰσίν. καὶ B.
8,2 θάπτουσι. κ. D.A. θάπτουσιν. καὶ B.
8,3 ὑπεπερ D. ὅτε περ B.A.
— κατφίκε. καὶ D.A. κατφίκεν. καὶ B.
9,3 ναυτικῷ ἄμα D. ναυτικῷ τε ἄμα B.A.
9,5 πολλῆσιν ν. D. πολλῆσι ν. B.A.
10,5 δεδήλωκε τ. D.A. δεδήλωκεν τ. B.
10,7 οὖν D.A. δ' οὖν B.
12,1 Τρωικὰ D. Τρωϊκὰ B.A.
12,3 Καδμῆδα D. Καδμηῆδα B.A.
12,4 πλέον D.A. πλεῖστον B.
12,5. 14,2 Τρωικῶν D. Τρωϊκῶν B.A.
13,3 ἥλθε. ν. D.A. ἥλθεν. ν. B.
13,5 ἐπλώζον D. ἐπλώζον B.A.
13,7 ἐποίησατο καὶ D. ἐποίησατο, καὶ B.A.
15,1 γενόμενα. D. γιγνόμενα. B.A.
15,2 προσχόντες D. προσσχόντες B.A.
15,4 ξυνειστήκεσσαν D. ξυνειστ. B.A.
16. ἐδούλωσε, Δ. D.A. ἐδούλωσεν, Δ. B.
18,2 ἥλθε. καὶ D.A. ἥλθεν. καὶ B.

- 18,3 ἐσβάντες D. ἐμβάντες B.A.
18,5 ναυσί. καὶ D.A. ναυσίν. καὶ B.
18,6 καὶ Ἀθ. D. καὶ οἱ Ἀθ. B.A.
23,1 δυοῖν D. δυεῖν B.A.
24,4 ἐλήζοντο D. ἐληῆζοντο B.A.
24,6 "Ηραιον D. 'Ηραιὸν B.A.
25,4 προύχειν D. προέχειν B.A.
27,3 τέσσαροι. καὶ D.A. τέσσαρσιν. καὶ B.
28,5 ἀπάγγωσι D. ἀπάγωσι, B. τὰπάγγωσι,† A.
28,5 πολιορκεῖσθαι, αὐτὸὺς D. πολιορκεῖσθαι αὐ-
τοὺς B.A.
28,6 χώραν σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι, ἔως D. χώραν,
σπονδὰς [δὲ] ποιήσασθαι ἔως B. τὸδὲ† Α.
29,2 προύπεμψαν D. προέπεμψαν B.A.
30,1 Λευκίμη D.B. Λευκίμη A.
30,4 Λευκίμη D.A. Λευκίμη B.
31,2 καὶ ἥσαν—, ἔδοξεν D. καὶ (ἥσαν—) ἔδοξεν B.
καὶ (ἥσαν—) ἔδοξεν A.
32,1 Δίκαιον, ὁ Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς D.A. Δίκαιον
ὁ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς B.
32,1,2 ἀτυχῶσι. Κ. D.A. ἀτυχῶσιν. Κ. B.
34,2 ἥδικουν σαφές ἔστι· D. ἥδικουν, σαφές
ἔστιν B. ἥδικουν, σαφές ἔστι· A.
36,2 τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
36,3 ἡμετέραις D. ὑμετέραις B.A.
37,4-5 ἀναισχυντῶσι.κ D.A. ἀναισχυντῶσιν.κ B.
38 fin. } ἔχουσι. καὶ φασὶ D. ἔχουσιν. καὶ φασὶ B.
39,1 } ἔχουσι. καὶ φασὶ A.
40,1 εἰσὶ δεδ. D. εἰσί, δεδ. B.A.
40,1 δέχοισθε μ. D. δέχοισθε, μ. B.A.
40,4 ἀνακωχῆς D. ἀνακωχῆς B.A.
45,2 ἀποβαίνειν ἦ D. ἀποβαίνειν, ἦ B.A.
46,5 ἔξησι D. ἔξεισι B.A.
47,1 Μικιάδης D. Μεικιάδης B.A.
47,2 Λευκίμη D.A. Λευκίμη B.

- 50, fin. ἀσι. ταῖτας D.A. ἀσιν. ταῖτας B.
 51,2 ἐπικλέουσι. τότε D.A. ἐπικλέουσιν. τότε B.
 51,4 Λευκίμηρ D.A. Λευκίμηρ B.
 53,4 [Κερκυράιων] D. Κερκυράλων B.A.
 — ἐπήκουσεν ἀνεβ. D. ἐπήκουσεν, ἀνεβ. B.A.
 54,4 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οὐκ D. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ B.A.
 59,1 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 61,1 ἀφεστᾶσι· καὶ D.A. ἀφεστᾶσιν· καὶ B.
 62,3 ἐπίωσι, Χ. D.A. ἐπίωσιν, Χ. B.
 65,1 παρὰ λόγου D.A. παράλογου B.
 — ἀντίσχη D. ἀντίσχη B.A.
 — ἔκειθε, β. D.A. ἔκειθεν, β. B.
 65,2 Σερμυλίων D.A. Ἐρμυλίων B.
 65,3 fin. εἰλε. T. D.A. εἰλεν. T. B.
 66,1 προυγέγένητο D. προσγ. B. προεγ. A.
 66,2 ἀνοκωχὴ D. ἀνακωχὴ B.A.
 67,3 καὶ εἴ D.A. τε καὶ εἴ B.
 68,1 καθίστησι· καὶ D.A. καθίστησιν· καὶ B.
 68,2 ἔνεκα τ. D.B. ἔνεκεν τ. A.
 68,3 λέγουσι· καὶ D.A. λέγουσιν· καὶ B.
 69,3 καθ' δ, τι D. καθ' δ τι B. καθ' δτι A.
 69,6 θαρσοῦσι, γν. D.A. θαρσοῦσιν, γν. B.
 70,8 του καὶ D. καὶ του A.B.
 70,9 μοχθοῦσι, καὶ D.A. μοχθοῦσιν, καὶ B.
 71,1 πόλεως, ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, D.A. πόλεως ὁ
Λακεδαιμόνιοι B.
 71,6 ξυνομόσωσι. β. D.A. ξυνομόσωσιν β. B.
 72,4 ἀποκωλύει D. ἀποκωλύοι B.A.
 73,1 ἐστί. καὶ D.A. ἐστίν. καὶ B.
 73,2 ὄψις D.A. ὄψεις B.
 73,5 ἐποίησε· νικ. D.A. ἐποίησεν· νικ. B.
 — ἀνεχώρησε. τ. D. ἀνεχώρησεν. τ. B.A.
 74,1 τριακοσίας D. τετρακ. B.A.
 — αὐτοὶ διὰ τοῦτο δῆ D.A. αὐτὸν διὰ τοῦτο
οὐκέτι D.A. οὐκέτι B.
 74,2 προτιμώρησατε D. προετιμ. B.A.
 74,4 σῷ D. σῶοι B.A.
 74,5 προυχώρησε D. προεχ. B.A.
 76,1 γοῦν, ὁ Λακ., D.A. γοῦν ὁ Λακ. B.
 80,3 Ἐλληνικῷ ἐστιν, D. Ἐλληνικῷ ἐστίν, B.A.
 81,2 ἄρχουσι, καὶ D.A. ἄρχουσιν, καὶ B.
 81,4 προσ-όδους D. προσ-όδους as in 75, B.
οὐκέτι D.A. οὐκέτι B.
 81,6 πόλεμος, ἦν D. πόλεμος ἦν B.A.
 82,2 ἐσακούσωσι τι D. ἐσακούσωσι τι B.A.
 82,6 καθ' δ, τι D. καθ' δ τι B. καθ' δτι A
 84,6 παρασκευαζόμεθα D. παρασκευαζόμεθα B.A.
 85,6 εἰπε· π. D.A. εἰπεν. π. B.
 87,2 ὑμῶν, ὁ Λακ., D.A. ὑμῶν ὁ Λακ. B.
 87,6 καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει D. ἔτει καὶ δεκάτῳ B.A.
 89,3 ἐπεπτώκεσαν, D. πεπτώκεσαν B.A.
 90,1 ὑπῆρχε, καὶ D.A. ὑπῆρχεν, καὶ B.
 90,2 ἀπ' ἔχυροῦ ποθὲν, D. ἀπ' ἔχυροῦ ποθέν, B.
ἀπὸ ἔχυροῦ ποθὲν, A.
 90,4 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
- 93,4 ἥρξε) v. D. ἥρξεν) v. B. ἥρξε), v. Δ.
 93,4 ξυγκατεσκεύασε. καὶ D.A. ξυγκατεσκεύα-
σεν. καὶ B.
 93,10 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 94,2 ἔκεπολιόρκησαν. ἐν τῇδε τῷ ἡγεμονίᾳ D.
ἔκεπολιόρκησαν ἐν τῇδε τῷ ἡγεμονίᾳ. B.A.
 95,1 ἥδη [δὲ] D. ἥδη δὲ B.A.
 95,1 ἐπιτρέπειν, ἦν D. ἐπιτρέπειν ἦν B.A.
 95,2 τᾶλλα τε D. τᾶλλα τε B.A.
 95,3 ἡ στρατηγία D. ἡ στρατηγία B.A.
 99,1 λιποστράτιον D. λειποστράτιον B.A.
 99,2 and elsewhere οὐκέτι D.A. οὐκέτι B.
cf. 81, 2, 4.
 99,3 ὀσι. χρ. D.A. ὀσιν, χρ. B.
 100,1 ἐς διακ. D. ἐς τὰς διακ. B.A.
 101,2 Αἰθαῖς D.A. Αἰθεῖς B.
 102,2 τῆς δὲ π. D. τοῦς δὲ π. B.A.
 103,1 ἐφ' φτε D. ἐφ' φτε B.A.
 104,2 οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον —, ἥλθον D. οἱ δέ (ἔτυχον
—) ἥλθον B.A. but δὲ Λ.
 105,2 ναυσι, καὶ D. ναυσίν, καὶ B. ναυσὶ, καὶ B.
 105,4 Γερανείας D.A. Γερανίας B.
 107,1 Φαληρύδε (sic) D. Φαληρύδε B.A.
 107,3 Γερανείας D.A. Γερανίας B.
 107,4 Γερανεία D.A. Γερανία B.
 108,1 Γερανείας D.A. Γερανίας B.
 109,3 ἐκράτησε, καὶ D.A. ἐκράτησεν, καὶ B.
 — κατέκλρσε, καὶ D.A. κατέκλρσεν, καὶ B.
 112,1 Φωκεῦσι, καὶ D.A. Φωκεῦσην, καὶ B.
 114,4 Θρώζε D. Θρώζε B.A.
 115,5 ὑπέμενον, ἀλλ' D. ὑπέμενον ἀλλ' B.A.
 120,3 δίδωσι, καὶ D.A. δίδωσιν, καὶ B.
 121,4 χρήμασι. μιᾷ D.A. χρήμασιν. μιᾷ B.
 121,5 δῆπον D. δῆ που B.A.
 121,6 καθαιρετὸν D. καθαιρετόν B.A.
 — ἡμῖν ἐστί D. ἡμῖν ἐστὶ B.A.
 121,7 ἀπεροῦσι, ἡμ. D. ἀπεροῦσιν, ἡμ. B.A.
 122,1 ἰσχύουσι, καὶ D.A. ἰσχύουσιν, καὶ B.
 123,1 ὑμῖν D. ἡμῖν B.A.
 124,1 ταῦτα ξ. D. ταῦτα ξ. B.A.
 — ἐς ἀνάγκην D.A. ἐπ' ἀνάγκην B.
 125,1 ἔξης καὶ D. ἔξης, καὶ B.A.
 126,1 ἐσακούσωσι. καὶ D.A. ἐσακούσωσιν. καὶ B.
 126,8 διαγγύώσκω-
σιν τότε B.
 126,11 θεῶν [ἐν] D. θεῶν ἐν B.A.
 127,1 ἐκέλευον ἐλαύνειν D. ἐλαύνειν ἐκέ-
λευον B.A.
 128,4 ἐνεχείρησεν, ἐ. D. ἐπεχείρησεν, ἐ. B.A.
 128,7 Γογγύλον D. Γόγγυλον B.A.
 129,1 ἥρχε, καὶ D.A. ἥρχεν, καὶ B.
 129,2 ἐς ἀελ D. ἐσαελ B.A.
 129,3 ὑπισχνεῖ D. ὑπισχνῆ B.A.
 130,1 ἐς ἔπειτα D. ἐσέπειτα B.A.
 130,2 παρεῖχε, καὶ D.A. παρεῖχεν, καὶ B.
 131,1 ἀνεκάλεσαντο D. ἀνεκάλεσαντο B.A.

- 131,1 *νηὶ* D. *νηὶ* B.A.
 132,1 παροῦσι, τά D.A. παροῦσιν, τά B.
 132,2 ἀρχηγός, ἐπεὶ D. ἀρχηγός ἐπεὶ B.A.
 132,3 τι τοιοῦτον D. τι τοιοῦτο B.A.
 133. τῶν [τε] ἐφ. D. τῶν τε ἐφ. B.A.
 — τᾶλλ' D. τᾶλλ' B.A.
 134,4 ἔσω D. εἰσω B.A.
 134,7 ἀπέθανε (καὶ D.A. ἀπέθανεν (καὶ B.
 134,7 δηλοῦσι) καὶ D. δηλοῦσιν) καὶ B. δη-
 λοῦσι), καὶ A.
 136,5 ἐστι, καὶ D.A. ἐστιν, καὶ B.
 — ἀσθενέστερος D.A. ἀσθενεστέρου B.
 136,6 αὐτὸν, εἰπ.—διώκεται, D. αὐτὸν, (εἰπ.—
 διώκεται) B αὐτὸν (εἰπ.—διώκεται), A.
 137,3 καὶ ἦν—νηὶ, D. καὶ (ἦν—νηὶ) B. καὶ
 (ἦν—νηὶ) A.
 137,5 Περσῶν τίνος D. Περσῶν τινὸς B.A.
 — Ἀρτοξέρξην D.B. Ἀρταξέρξην A.
 138,9 δοτᾶ φασι D. δοτᾶ φασὶ B.A.
 138,10 ἐτελεύτησε. Λακ. D. ἐτελεύτησεν.
 Λακ. B.A.
 139,2 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 140,1 , ὁ 'Αθηναῖοι, D.A. ὁ 'Αθηναῖοι B.
 140,5 πάρεισι. Π. D.A. πάρεισιν. Π. B.
 141,4 ἀνέχουσι. σ. D.A. ἀνέχουσιν. σ. B.
 141,6 ἐπιτελῶσι, π. D.A. ἐπιτελῶσιν, π. B.
 — τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν D. τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν B.A.
 141,8 πράσσουσι. καὶ D.A. πράσσουσιν. καὶ B.
 142,1 διαμέλλωσι· τοῦ D. A. διαμέλλωσιν·
 τοῦ B.
 142,3 ἥπου D.A. ἥ που B.
 145,1 ἐκέλευε, καὶ D.A. ἐκέλευεν, καὶ B.
 — ἐφρασε, καὶ D.A. ἐφρασεν, καὶ B.

BOOK II.

- 3,3 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 4,7 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 5,1 ἐσεληλυθόσι, τῆς D.A. ἐσεληλυθόσιν, τῆς B.
 5,7 ξυμβαίνωσι, καὶ D.A. ξυμβαίνωσιν, καὶ B.
 7,2 νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
 7,3 εἴη βεβαίως, D.A. εἴη, βεβαίως B.
 8,7 οὕτως ἐν ὅργῃ D. οὕτως ὅργῃ B.A.
 13,3 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 13,9 δν ἥμισυ D. ἥν ἥμισυ B.A.
 15,3 χώραν καὶ D. χώραν, καὶ B.A.
 15,3 fin. ποιοῦσι. τὸ D.A. ποιοῦσιν. τὸ B.
 15,5 θεῶν ἐστι D. θεῶν ἐστὶ B.A.
 17,2 ἀγαθῷ ποτε D. ἀγαθῷ ποτὲ B.A.
 19,1 Ζευξιδάμου Λακ. D. Ζευξιδάμουν, Λακ. B.A.
 21,1 Θριώζε D. Θριώζε B.A.
 — ἔοράκεσαν D. ἔωράκεσαν B.A.
 22,4 [Παράσιοι,] D.A. Παράσιοι, B.
 — Κραννώνιοι D. Κραννώνιοι B.A.
 — Πυράσιοι D.A. Πειράσιοι B.
 23,1 Βριλησσοῦ D. Βριλήσσου B.A.

- 23,3 Γραικὴν D. Πειραικὴν B.A.
 24,1 νηὶτη D. νηὶτη B.A.
 25,5 Ἰχθῦν D. Ἰχθὺν B.A.
 — αἱροῦσι. καὶ D.A. αἱροῦσιν. καὶ B.
 27,4 Λακωνικῆς ἐστιν, D. Λακωνικῆς ἐστίν, B.
 Λακωνικῆς ἐστίν, A.
 29,1 Τήρεω Θρ. βασ. ξύμμ. D. Τήρεω, Θρ. βασ.,
 ξύμμ. B.A.
 29,2 ἐποίησε· π. D.A. ἐποίησεν· π. B.
 29,6 ξυνεξελεῦν B.A. ξυνελεῦν B.
 30,1 Σόλλιόν τε D.A. Σόλλιόν τε B.
 31,2 γὰρ ἐν D. γὰρ ἡδη ἐν B.A.
 34,8 θάπτουσι· καὶ D.A. θάπτουσιν· καὶ B.
 34,10 καιρὸς ἐλάμβανε, πρ. D.A. καιρὸν ἐλάμ-
 βανεν, πρ. B.
 35,5 ἥκουσε· τῷ D.A. ἥκουσεν· τῷ B.
 36,3 ἐδέξαντο ὅσην D. ἐδέξαντο, ὅσην B.A.
 36,5 ἥλθον D. ἥλθομεν B.A.
 37, fin. φέρουσι. καὶ D.A. φέρουσιν· καὶ B.
 38,2 ἐπεισέρχεται D.A. ἐπεισέρχεται B.
 39,3 ἐκάστους, μ. D.A. ἐκάστους μ. B.
 — στρατεύουσι, τῇ D.A. στρατεύουσιν,
 τῇ B.
 39,4 προσμίξωσι, κρ. D.A. προσμίξωσιν, κρ. B.
 39,5 ἀνδρεῖας D. ἀνδρίας B.A.
 40,2 δμολογεῖν τινὶ D. δμολογεῖν τινὶ B.A.
 40,8 ἀδεῶς τινα D. ἀδεῶς τινὰ B.A.
 42,4 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 43,6 ἡ [ἐν τῷ] D. ἡ ἐν τῷ B. ἡ [ἐν τῷ] A.
 44,3 αἷς ποτε D. αἷς ποτὲ B.A.
 — πειρασθέμενος D. πειρασθέμενος B.A.
 46,1 πολιτεύουσι. νῦν D.A. πολιτεύουσιν. νῦν B.
 47,5 μαντεῖοις D. μαντεῖαις B.A.
 48,2 ἐνέπεσε, καὶ D.A. ἐνέπεσεν, καὶ B.
 49,1 προύκαμνέ τι D. προύκαμνέ τι B.A.
 49,2 ἐλάμβανε, καὶ D.A. ἐλάμβανεν, καὶ B.
 49,8 ἐπεσήμαινε· κατ. D.A. ἐπεσήμαινεν. κατ. B.
 51,4 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 — ἐβλαπτε. σ. D.A. ἐβλαπτεν. σ. B.
 51,8 ἐπελάμβανε. καὶ D.A. ἐπελάμβανεν. καὶ B.
 52,3 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 52,4 ξυνεταράχθησαν D. συνεταράχθησαν B.A.
 53,1 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 53,5 ἀπεῖργε, τὸ D.A. ἀπεῖργεν, τὸ B.
 54,7 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 55,1 Λαυρέον D. Λαυριον B.A.
 56,4 προυχώρησέ γε. D. προεχώρησέ γε. B.A.
 57,1 οἱ Πελ. D. οἱ τε Πελ. B.A.
 57,2 ἐνέμειναν D. ἐμειναν B.A.
 58,2 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 59,4 ἥλπιζε, ξύλ. D.A. ἥλπιζεν, ξύλ. B.
 60,1 γεγένηται, αἰσθ.—αἰτίας, D. γεγένηται
 (αἰσθ.—αἰτίας), B.A.
 — μέμψωμαι D.A. μέμψομαι B.
 61,1 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 61,2 ἄπασι, καὶ D.A. ἄπασιν, καὶ B.

- 64, fin. εἰσι. Τοιαῦτα D. εἰσιν. Τοιαῦτα B.A.
 65, 6. ἐξ μῆνας D. μῆνας ἐξ B.A.
 65, 8 ἡγε, διὰ D.A. ἡγεν, διὰ B.
 65, 12 ἐπιγιγνώσκοντες, ἀλλὰ D. ἐπιγιγνώσκοντες ἀλλὰ B.A.
 68, 3 Τρωικὰ D. Τρωικὰ B.A.
 68, 5 ἡλληνίσθησαν D. ἡλληνίσθησαν B.A.
 71, 3 ὁν ἔστε, D. ὁν ἔστε, B. ὁν ἔστε, A.
 73, 3 ὑμᾶς D. ὑμᾶς B.A.
 74, 1 ποιεῖν ἔστιν D. ποιεῖν ἔστιν B.A.
 75, 7 ἐπινοοῦσι· δι. D.A. ἐπινοοῦσιν· δι. B.
 75, 7 χῶμα ἐσ. D. χῶμα, ἐσ. B.A.
 76, 4 προύχον D. προέχον B.A.
 77, 5 τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 78, 1 στρατοπέδου περιετέχιζον D. στρατοπέδου, [τὸ δὲ πλέον ἀφέντες] περιετέχιζον B.A.
 80, 2 πέμπουσι, τῷ D.A. πέμπουσιν, τῷ B.
 80, 3 οὐσι. καὶ D.A. οὐσιν, καὶ B.
 80, 4 περιέμενε. Κν. D.A. περιέμενεν. Κν. B.
 80, 8 Θαρύπον D.A. Θάρυπος B.
 80, 12 τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 81, 5 προσπίπτουσι, καὶ D.A. προσπίπτουσιν, καὶ B.
 83, 3 Εὔηνοῦ D. Εὔήνου B.A.
 83, 5 πρόφρας D. πρώρας B.A.
 — ξσω D. εἰσω B.A.
 84, 3 νηὶ D. νῃ̄ B.A.
 84, 5 ξυμιξαι D.A. ξυμιξαι B.
 86, 1 κατείχοντο παρεσκ. D. κατείχοντο, παρεσκ. B.A.
 — προσεβεβοηθήκει. D. προσβεβοηθήκει. B.A.
 87, 4 ἀνδρέαν D. ἀνδρίαν B.A.
 88, 3 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 — αὐτοῖς ἔστι· καὶ D.A. αὐτοῖς ἔστιν· καὶ B.
 89, 3 προφέρουσι, τῷ D.A. προφέρουσιν, τῷ B.
 89, 6 ὑμᾶς D.A. ὑμᾶς B.
 90, 2 εἴκοσιν ἔτ. D. εἴκοσι ἔτ. B.A.
 90, 6 νεῶν τινας D. νεῶν τινὰς B.A.
 91, 2 ἀντίπρητοι D. ἀντίπρωτοι B.A.
 — κατὰ τὸ Ἀπ. D.A. κατὰ Ἀπ. B.
 91, 5 βραχέα D. βράχεα B.A.
 92, 1 ἔλαβε, καὶ D.A. ἔλαβεν, καὶ B.
 — κελεύσματος D.A. κελεύματος B.
 96, 3 ἥρχε καὶ D.A. ἥρχεν καὶ B.
 — Σκόμβρον D. Σκομίον B.A.
 96, 4 Σκόμβρον D. Σκομίον B.A.
 96, 5 θθεντερ D.A. θθεν περ B.
 97, 1 νηὶ D. νῃ̄ B.A.
 97, 3 πόλεων δσωπερ ἥρξαν D. πόλεων, δσον προσῆξαν B.A.
 97, 3 ἐποίησε, τετρ. D.A. ἐποίησεν, τετρ. B.
 97, 5 ισχύος· D. ισχύος. B.A.
 97, 7 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 98, 2 Σιντῶν D. Σίντων B.A.
 98, 3 Σιντοὺς D. Σίντους B.A.

- 99, 1 ἥρχε. τῶν D.A. ἥρχεν. τῶν B.
 99, 2 Ἐλιμιῶται. D. Ἐλειμιῶται. B. Ἐλιμεῖωται. A.
 99, 3 οἰκοῦσι· τῆς D.A. οἰκοῦσιν· τῆς B.
 99, 4 Ἔορδούς, D. Ἔορδον, B. Ἔορδον, Δ.
 — Ἀλμωπας D. Ἀλμῆπας. B.A.
 100, 2 τάλλα D.A. τάλλα B.
 100, 3 Γορδυνίαν. D. Γορτυνίαν. B.A.
 101, 1 ἐστράτευσε, καὶ D.A. ἐστράτευσεν, καὶ B.
 — δῶρα δὲ D.A. δῶρά τε B.
 101, 5 ἔφθειρε· καὶ D.A. ἔφθειρεν· καὶ B.
 — Σπαρδόκου D. Σπαρδάκου B.A.
 102, 1 Ἀστάκου D. Ἀστακοῦ B.A.
 102, 3 Ἄγραλων D.A. Ἄγραλων B.
 102, 4 πολλῷ τινι D. πολλῷ τινὶ B.A.
 102, 5 ξύνδεσμοι D. σύνδεσμοι B.A.
 102, 7 Ἀλκμέωνι D. Ἀλκμαίωνι B.A.
 102, 8 ὡς φασι, D.A. ὡς φασί, B.
 102, 9 ἐγκατέλιπε. τὰ D.A. ἐγκατέλιπεν. τὰ B.
 102, 10 Ἀλκμέωνα D. Ἀλκμαίωνα B.A.

BOOK III.

- 3, 3 ἐορτάζουσι, καὶ D.A. ἐορτάζουσιν, καὶ B.
 4, 4 ἀνυκαχὴν D. ἀνακαχὴν B.A.
 7, 5 φρουρῶν τινῶν D. φρουρῶν τινῶν B.A.
 10, 1 τάλλα D.A. τάλλα B.
 10, 3 Ἑλλησι. καὶ D.A. Ἑλλησιν. καὶ B.
 10, 5 ἀμύνεσθαι D.A. ἀμύνασθαι B.
 11, 2 προύχων D. προέχων B.A.
 11, 5 αὐτῶν D. αὐτῶν B.A.
 — δ, τι. D. δ τι B.A.
 12, 1 παρεῖχε, δέει D.A. παρεῖχεν, δέει B.
 16, 1 ἐγνώκασιν, ἀλλ' D. ἐγνώκασιν ἀλλ' B.A.
 17, 1 ἄλλαι ἄλλη D. καλλεῖ B.A.
 18, 1 Ἐρέσον, D.A. Ἐρέσσον, B.
 18, 4 οἱ D. ἦ B.A.
 21, 4 καὶ τὸ ἔξω D. καὶ ἐς τὸ ἔξω B.A.
 22, 5 ψόφον ἐποίησε. καὶ D.A. δοῦπον ἐποίησεν. καὶ B.
 23, 1 ἀνεβεβήκεσαν D. ἀναβεβήκεσαν B.A.
 26, 1 ἐπιβοηθήσωσιν. ἡγ. D.A. ἐπιβοηθήσουσιν. ἡγ. B.
 26, 3 τετμημένα, εἰ τι D. τετμημένα [καὶ] εἰ τι B.A.
 28, 2 καθίζουσι. Π. D. καθίζουσιν. Π. B. καθίζουσι· Π. A.
 28, 3 τάλλα D.A. τάλλα B.
 29, 1 ἔάλωκε. β. D.A. ἔάλωκεν. β. B.
 31, 1 καταλαβεῖν τινα D. καταλαβεῖν τινὰ B.A.
 — ὑφέλωσι D.A. ἀφέλωσι B.
 31, 2 προσμιξαι D.A. προσμιξαι B.
 32, 1 προσχῶν D. προσσχῶν B.A.
 — Τητῶν D. Τητῶν B.A.
 32, 3 ἀφῆκε, καὶ D.A. ἀφῆκεν, καὶ B.
 — μήποτε D. μή ποτε B.A.

- 33,1 Κλάρον D.A. Ἰκαρὸν B.
 33,3 Κλάρφ D.A. Ἰκάρφ B.
 34,3 τῶν ἐν τῷ D. τὸν ἐν τῷ B.A.
 35,1 Ἔρεσον D.A. Ἐρεσσον B.
 36,1 ὥβωσι, π. D.A. ὥβωσιν, π. B.
 36,1 προσχυνελάβοντο D. προσχυνεβάλετο B.A.
 39,5 διαφέροντως D. διαφέροντας B.A.
 39,7 τραπομένοις D. τρεπομένοις B.A.
 41,1 εἶπε· μ. D. εἶπεν· μ. B. εἶπε· μ. A.
 42,1 νομίζω τε D. νομίζω δὲ B.A.
 43,4 ἀξιοῦν τι D. ἀξιοῦντι B.A.
 44,3 ἔχοντάς τι ξυγγνώμης, ἀφεῖναι, εἰ D.
 ἔχοντές τι ξυγγνώμης εἰεγ, εἰ B.A.
 45,1 κινδυνεύουσι, καὶ D.A. κινδυνεύουσιν, καὶ B.
 45,2 ἐπεχείρησε; πεφ. D.A. ἐπεχείρησεν;
 πεφ. B.
 45,5 βλάπτουσι, καὶ D.A. βλάπτουσιν, καὶ B.
 47,3 τὸν δῆμον τῶν Μυτιλ. D.A. τὸν δῆμον
 τῶν Μυτιλ. B.
 48,2 ἐναντίους κρείστων D.A. ἐναντίους, κρείσ-
 των B.
 49,1 εἶπε. β. D.A. εἶπεν. β. B.
 49,4 νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
 51,1 Μινώαν D. Μίνωαν B.A.
 51,3 προύχοντε D. προέχοντε B.A.
 52,4 οἱ δὲ ἡσαν γάρ ἤδη ἐν τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ, D.
 οἱ δέ (ἡσαν γάρ ἤδη ἐν τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ)
 B.A. but δὲ A.
 52,6 προυτέθη D. προετέθη B.A.
 53,1 πόλεως, ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι, D.A. πόλεως ὡς
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι B.
 53,1 ὑμᾶν ἡγούμενοι D. ὑμῖν, ἡγούμενοι B.A.
 53,5 ἐπεισενεγκάμενοι D.A. ἐπεσενεγκάμενοι B.
 54,5 ὑμῖν, ὡς Λακ., D.A. ὑμῖν ὡς Λακ. B.
 — δτεπερ D. δτε περ B.A.
 57,4 ὑμεῖς τε, ὡς Λακ., D.A. ὑμεῖς τε ὡς Λακ., B.
 58,1 ξυμμαχικῶν ποτε D. ξυμμαχικῶν ποτὲ B.A.
 58,6 εἰσαμένων D. ἐσαμένων B. ἐσαμένων A.
 59,2 κεκμηκότας D. κεκμηκώτας B.A.
 60,2 ἐνδῶσι, π. D.A. ἐνδῶσιν, π. B.
 62,5 σχήσειν, εἰ D. σχήσειν εἰ B.A.
 — κρατήσειε, κ. D.A. κρατήσειεκ, κ. B.
 62,6 ἔλαβε, σκ. D.A. ἔλαβεν, σκ. B.
 63,2,7 64,6 ὡς φατε D. ὡς φατέ B. ὡς φατὲ A.
 66,2 ὑπόσχεσιν D.A. ὑπόθεσιν B.
 66,3 γιγνώσκωσι· π. D.A. γιγνώσκωσιν·
 π. B.
 67,1 καὶ ταῦτα, ὡς Λακ., D.A. καὶ ταῦτα ὡς
 Λακ. B.
 — ἄμαρτάνουσι. μ. D.A. ἄμαρτάνουσιν. μ. B.
 67,4 ἔχουσι· τοὺς D.A. ἔχουσιν· τοὺς B.
 67,5 παρενόμησάν τε D. παρηνόμησάν τε B.A.
 69,1 τρισκαΐδεκα D. τρεισκαΐδεκα B.A.
 69,2 προφθάσωσι· καὶ D.A. προφθάσωσιν· καὶ B.
 70,5 Διὸς τοῦ τεμένους D. Διὸς τεμένους B.
 Διὸς [τοῦ] τεμένους A.
- 70,7 βουλῆς ἔστι, D. βουλῆς ἔστι, B. βουλῆς
 ἔστι A.
 71,1 νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
 71,3 ξυνέφερε, καὶ D.A. ξυνέφερεν, καὶ B.
 72,3 Ὁλλαϊκὸν D. Ὁλλαϊκὸν B.A.
 74,1 προύχων D. προέχων B.A.
 75,6 ἔλαβε, καὶ D.A. ἔλαβεν, καὶ B.
 — αὐτῶν τιας D. αὐτῶν τιὰς B.A.
 75,7 Ἡραιον D. Ἡραιον B.A.
 78,3 ἐπιβοηθοῦσι· καὶ D.A. ἐπιβοηθοῦσιν· καὶ B.
 79,1 νεωτερίσωσι, τ. D.A. νεωτερίσωσιν, τ. B.
 — Ἡραιον D. Ἡραιον B.A.
 79,2 τρισκαΐδεκα δὲ ναῦς D. τρεῖς δὲ καὶ δέκα
 ναῦς B.A.
 — ὅθεν περ D.A. ὅθεν περ B.
 79,3 Λευκίμην D.A. Λευκίμην B.
 81,2 Ὁλλαϊκὸν D. Ὁλλαϊκὸν B.
 — ἀπεχρῶντο D. ἀπεχώρησαν B. τὰνεχρή-
 σαντοf A.
 — Ἡραιόν τε D. Ἡραιόν τε B.A.
 81,4 παρέμεινε, Κερκ. D.A. παρέμεινεν, Κερκ. B.
 — δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 81,5 ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ D.A. ἀπέκτεινεν, καὶ B.
 81,6 προυχάρησε, καὶ D.A. προυχάρησεν, καὶ B.
 82,6 ἀνδρεία D. ἀνδρία B.A.
 — ἐπίπαν ἀργόν· D. ἐπὶ πᾶν ἀργόν. B.A.
 82,7 ἀσφαλείᾳ D. ἀσφάλεια B. τὰσφαλείᾳf A.
 — ἐπιβουλεύσασθαι ἀποτ. D. ἐπιβουλεύ-
 σασθαι, ἀποτ. B.A.
 82,14 προσελάμβανε. β. D.A. προσελάμβανεν.
 β. B.
 82,17 προστιθέντες, D. προτιθέντες, B. τιπρο-
 τιθέντεf A.
 83,1 προυσκόπουν D. προεσκόπουν B.A.
 85,1 ἐλήζοντο D. ἐλητίζοντο B.A.
 87,1 διοκωχή D. διακωχή B.A.
 87,2 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 89,2 ἐπανελθοῦσα D. ἐπελθοῦσα B. τὲπελ-
 θοῦσαf A.
 — νῦν ἔστι D. νῦν ἔστι A.
 89,5 τὸ τοιοῦτον ξ. D. τὸ τοιοῦτο ξ. B.A.
 90,5 τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 92,1 Τραχῖνι D. Τραχινίαις B. Τραχινίq A.
 92,7 πλήν D.A. πλήν γ' B.
 94,1 ναυσί. καὶ D.A. ναυσίν. καὶ B.
 94,5 τάλλα D.A. τάλλα B.
 96,2 ἀπέπεμψε· τὴν D.A. ἀπέπεμψεν· τὴν B.
 — τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 98,1 ὁδῶν — Μεσσήνιος D. ὁδῶν, — Μεσσή-
 νιος B.A.
 98,2 ὁδῶν Χρ. δ M. ἐτύγχ. D. ὁδῶν, Χρ. δ M.,
 ἐτύγχ. B.A.
 — δθενπερ D. δθεν περ B.A.
 102,2 ἀποικίαν,— ὑπήκοον, αἴρονται. Δ. Δ. ἀποι-
 κίαν,— ὑπήκοον αἴρονται. Δ. B. ἀποικίαν
 — ὑπήκοον αἴρονται. Δ. D.

- 103, 3 Καικίνον D.A. Καικίνον B.
 104, 7 δγνιαν D. δγνιάν B.A.
 104, 8 ἐν D. ἐν B.A.
 106, 2 Φοιτλας D. Φυτλας B.A.
 106, 3 Ἀγραικόν D. ἀγροῖκον B.A.
 108, 4 ἐς D. ἐως B.A.
 109, 2 ξυστρατηγῶν D. ξυστρατηγῶν B.A.
 109, 3 ὑπῆρχε, καὶ D.A. ὑπῆρχεν, καὶ B.
 110, 1 ξυμμίξαι D.A. ξυμμίξαι B.
 113, 3 δ, τι D. δ τι B.
 113, fin. δσι. μ. D.A. δσιν. μ. B.
 114, 2 κατέπλευσε· καὶ D.A. κατέπλευσεν·
 καὶ B.
 115, 1 Σικελῶν D.A. Σικελιωτῶν B.
 115, 3 ναυσί. τῆς D.A. ναυσίν τῆς B.
 115, 7 εἰλε· καὶ D. εἰλεν· καὶ B.A.
 116, 1 γῆν τινα D. γῆν τινὰ B.A.

BOOK IV.

- 1, 3 ἐστασιάζε, καὶ D.A. ἐστασιάζεν, καὶ B.
 3, 2 τοῦτο D. τούτῳ B.A.
 4, 1 ἐπέπεσε D. ἐσέπεσε B. τέσέπεσετ A.
 5, 1 ἐπέσχε. τ. D.A. ἐπέσχεν. τ. B.
 5, 2 καταλείπουσι, τ. D.A. καταλείπουσιν. τ. B.
 7. κατέλαβε. καὶ D.A. κατέλαβεν. καὶ B.
 8, 5 ἀπὸ τῆς Ζακύνθου D.A. ἀπὸ Ζακύνθου B.
 8, 7 ἀντιπρόφροις D. ἀντιπρώροις B.A.
 9, 1 προυσταύρωσε D. προσεσταύρωσεν B.
 προσεσταύρωσε A.
 10, 1 μᾶλλον δὲ D. μᾶλλον δ B. μᾶλλον τδ' A.
 10, 3 φαδίως D. φαδίας B. *φαδίως* A.
 11, 2 τρισλ· ν. D.A. τρισίν ν. B.
 11, 3 προσχεῖν D. προσσχεῖν B.A.
 11, 4 ἐκέλευε, καὶ D.A. ἐκέλευεν, καὶ B.
 12, 1 ἐπέσπερχε, καὶ D.A. ἐπέσπερχεν, καὶ B.
 — ἐλιπούχησε D. ἐλειπούχησε B.A.
 12, 2 μέν, ἀδύνατοι D. μὲν ἀδύνατοι B.A.
 12, 3 προύχειν D. πρόέχειν B.A.
 13, 2 πεντήκοντα D.A. τεσσαράκοντα B.
 13, 3 Πρωτὴν D.A. Πρώτην B.
 14, 1 ἀντιπρόφροις D. ἀντιπρώροις B.A.
 14, 2 δτιπερ D. δτι περ B.A.
 15, 1 πρὸς τὸ χρῆμα D. παραχρῆμα B.A.
 — δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 16, 2 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 17, 1, δ Ἀθηναῖοι, D.A. δ Ἀθηναῖοι B.
 — δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 17, 5 ξυμβεβήκασι, δ. D.A. ξυμβεβήκασιν, δ. B.
 18, 5 ὑπὲν, δ Ἀθηναῖοι, D.A. ὑπὲν δ Ἀθηναῖοι B.
 20, 2 αἰσχοῦν τινος D. αἰσχροῦ τινὸς B.A.
 21, 1 οἱ μὲν [οὖν] D. οἱ μὲν οὖν B.A.
 — δσμένους D.A. δσμένος B.
 21, 3 Ἰλαβον, ἀλλ' D. Ἰλαβον ἀλλ' B.A.
 24, 2 ἐσβεβλήκεσαν D.A. ἐσβεβλήκεσαν B.
 25, 1 ἀντεπαγόμενοι D. ἀντεπαγόμενοι B.A.

- 25, 3 ξυλλεγεῖσαι D. συλλεγεῖσαι B.A.
 25, 4 αὐτοῖς D.A. αὐτοῖς B.
 25, 5 ἀπολλύουσι. καὶ D.A. ἀπολλύουσιν· καὶ B.
 26, 5 ἀληλεμένον D. ἀληλεμένον B.A.
 26, 7 καθειστήκει D. καθειστήκει B.A.
 27, 5 ἥρχε, π. D.A. ἥρχεν, π. B.
 28, 1 ἡττινα D. ἡν τινα B.A.
 28, 2 αὐτός, ἀλλ' D. αὐτὸς ἀλλ' B.A.
 28, 5 χειρώσεσθαι D. χειρώσασθαι B.A.
 29, 3 παρέσχε. πρ. D.A. παρέσχεν. πρ. B.
 29, 5 κρείσσους D. κρείττους D. τκρείττους† A.
 30, 3 τότε δὲ ὡς D. τότε ὡς B. τότετ ὡς A.
 31, 2 εἶχε, μ. D.A. εἶχεν, μ. B.
 — τοῦσχατον D.B. τὸ έσχατον A.
 32, 2 θαλαμῶν D. θαλαμίων B.A.
 — δσοικερ D. δσοι περ B.A.
 — κατεῖχον π. D. κατεῖχον, π. B.A.
 32, 3 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 33, 1 καθειστήκεσαν D. καθειστήκεσαν B.A.
 33, 2 προσμίξαι D. προσμίξαι B.A.
 — καὶ οἱ ὑποστρ. D.A. καὶ οἱ ὑποστρ. B.
 34, 1 οὖν τινα D. οὖν τινὰ B.A.
 — εἶχε. γ. D.A. εἶχεν. γ. B.
 34, 3 ἐναπεκέκλαστο D. ἐναποκέκλαστο B.A.
 — δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 36, 2 ἐξέπληξε, τ. D.A. ἐξέπληξεν. τ. B.
 — ἐπέρρωσε. καὶ D.A. ἐπέρρωσεν. καὶ B.
 36, 3 οὗτοι τε, D., οὗτοι τε B.A.
 37, 2 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 38, 1 ἀνοκωχῆς D. ἀνακωχῆς B.
 38, 2 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 38, 4 τάλλα D. τάλλα B. τὰ ἄλλα A.
 40, 2 διεγίγνωσκε, δ. D.A. διαγίγνωσκεν, δ. B.
 41, 2 ἐλήζον τὸ τε D. ἐλήζεν τε B.A.
 42, 2 Σολύγειος D. Σολύγιος B. τΣολύγιος† A.
 43, 4 Κρομμιῶνα D.A. Κρομμιώνα B.
 43, 1 ξυνέβαλλε. καὶ D. ξυνέβαλλεν. καὶ B.
 ξυνέβαλε. καὶ A.
 44, 4 and 45, 1 Κρομμιῶνα D.A. Κρομμιώνα B.
 46, 1 χρόνον δν ταῦτα D.A. χρόνον ταῦτα B.
 — ἐγίγνετο καὶ D. ἐγίγνετο, καὶ B.A.
 46, 3 ἐδν D. δν B.A.
 48, 1 μεταστήσοντάς D. μεταστήσαντάς B.
 τμεταστήσοντάς† A.
 — ἐδήλωσε, τ. D.A. ἐδήλωσεν, τ. B.
 48, 5 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 48, 6 ίναπερ D.A. ίνα περ B.
 50, 2 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 50, 3 ἐτελεύτησε) ἐπ' D. ἐτελεύτησεν) ἐπ' B.A.
 52, 1 ίσεισε. καὶ D.A. ίσεισεν. καὶ B.
 52, 3 χειρώσεσθαι. D. χειρώσασθαι. B.A.
 53, 2 Κυθηροδίκης D. κυθηροδίκης B.A.
 55, 2 παρεῖχε, καὶ D.A. παρεῖχεν, καὶ B.
 — δέδεισαν D. δέδεισαν B. τέδεδεισαν† A.
 — μήποτε D. μή ποτε B.A.
 56, 2 Κυνούριας D.A. Κυνοσουρίας B.

- 59,1, δ Σικελιῶται, D.A. δ Σικελιῶται B.
 59,3 ἐν καιρῷ D. καιρῷ B.A.
 60,2 ἐπιστρατεύουσι, κ. D.A. ἐπιστρατεύουσιν,
 κ. B.
 61,3 ἔθνεσιν δτι D. ἔθνεσιν, δτι B.A.
 61,5 οδσι π. E.A. οδσιν π. B.
 62,3 προμηθείᾳ D.A. προμηθίᾳ B.
 64,1 προϊδόμενος D. προειδόμενος B.A.
 65,1 ἔχουσι, τ. D.A. ἔχουσιν, τ. B.
 67,1 Μινώων D.A. Μίνωων B.
 — τὸ Ἐνυάλιον D. τὸν Ἐνυάλιον B. ττὸν
 Ἐνυάλιοντ A.
 67,3 ξυγκλησθῆναι D. ξυγκλησθῆναι B.A.
 — κατὰ τὰς πύλας D. κατὰ πύλας B.A.
 — κτείνουσι, καὶ D.A. κτείνουσιν, καὶ B.
 68,3 κηρύξαι τὸν D. κηρύξαι τὸν B. κηρύξαι,
 τὸν A.
 68,5 ἔξακόσιοι τὴν D. ἔξακόσιοι οἱ τὴν B.
 ἔξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν A.
 68,6 καὶ οἱ ξυστ. D.A. καὶ οἱ ξυστ. B.
 69,1 προσχωρῆσαι, παρ. D. προσχωρῆσαι (παρ. B.
 προσχωρῆσαι, (παρ. A.
 69,2 τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 — ἐπιτήδεια, D. ἐπιτήδεια), B.A.
 — Μεγαρέας, D.A. Μεγαρέας B.
 — Νισαῖς D. Νισαῖς, B.A.
 69,3 ἀποτετέλεστο, D.A. ἀποτετέλεστο, B.
 — δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 69,4 τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 70,1 στρατείαν D. στρατὰν B.A.
 — Γερανείᾳ D. Γερανίᾳ B.A.
 70,2 ἐσελθὼν D. εἰσελθὼν B.A.
 73,4 προκεχωρήκει, D. προκεχωρήκει, B.A.
 — θθενπερ D. θθεν περ B.A.
 74,1 ίναπερ D. ίνα περ B.A.
 75,2 Κάλητα D. Κάληκα B.A.
 75,3 Καλχηδόνα D. Χαλκηδόνα B.A.
 76,3 Φανοτίδι D. Φανότιδι B.A.
 76,5 νεωτερίζοιτο τι D. νεωτερίζοι τι B. τνεω-
 τερίζοιτ τι A.
 77,2 τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 78,1 Μελίτειαν D. Μελιτίαν B.A.
 78,2 Νικωνίδας D. Νικονίδας B.A.
 — καθειστήκει D. καθειστήκει B.A.
 78,5 Μελιτίας D. Μελιτίας B.A.
 — Περραιβίαν. D. Περαιβίαν. B.A.
 78,6 Περραιβόλ D. Περαιβόλ B.A.
 79,2 ηντύχει, D. εντύχει, B.A.
 — Ἀρριβαῖον D. Ἀρριβαῖον B.A.
 80,2 καθειστήκει. D. καθειστήκει. B. καθειστή-
 κει. A.
 81,3 είσι. T. D. είσιν. T. B.A.
 83,1 Ἀρριβαῖον D. Ἀρριβαῖον B.A.
 83,3 Ἀρριβαῖος D. Ἀρριβαῖος B.A.
 85,3 κίνδυνόν [τε] D. κίνδυνόν τε B.A.
 85,5 προσμίξαι, D.A. προσμίξαι, B.
- 85,5 νητή D. νητη B.A.
 — τφ ἐν Νισαῖα D.B. ττφ ἐν Νισαῖα A.
 85,7 προσχωρεῖν τε D.A. προσχωρεῖν δὲ B.
 86,2 ξυστασιάσων D. συστασιάσων B.A.
 90,1 τρόπῳ το D. τρόπῳ, το B.A.
 90,2 κατεπεπτώκει D. καταπεπτώκει. B.A.
 92,1 μέν,—Βοιωτοί, D. μέν—Βοιωτοί B. μέν,
 —Βοιωτοί, B.A.
 92,4 ἔξουσι. τ. D.A. ἔξουσιν. τ. B.
 92,7 ἀπίασι. T. D.A. ἀπίασιν. T. B.
 93,1 ὅψε ἥν καὶ ἐπειδὴ D.A. ὅψε ἥν. ἐπει-
 δὲ B.
 95,2 μήποτε D. μή ποτε B.A.
 96,2 ἔπαθε. δ. D.A. ἔπαθεν. δ. A.
 — ξυνειστήκει. D. ξυνειστήκει. B.A.
 96,4 κατέφυγε τὸ D.A. κατέφυγεν τὸ B.
 97,2 δρῶσι, π. D.A. δρῶσιν, π. B.
 98,6 δεινῷ τινι D. δεινῷ τινι B.A.
 — τολμήσασι. τ. D.A. τολμήσασιν. τ. B.
 101,5 Σπαρδόκου D. Σπαραδόκου B.A.
 103,2 Χαλκιδεῦσι. μ. D.A. Χαλκιδεῦσιν. μ. B.
 103,4 εἰχε. τ. D.A. εἰχεν. τ. B.
 104,1 ἀλισκομένων, τῶν D. ἀλισκομένων τῶν B.A.
 104,3 ἐπέδραμε, καὶ D.A. ἐπέδραμεν, καὶ B.
 — ήμίσεος D.A. ήμισείας B.
 106,2 ἐκήνουξε. καὶ D.A. ἐκηρυξεν. καὶ B.
 106,3 εἰχε, τὴν D.A. εἰχεν τὴν B.
 108,2 παρεῖχε, καὶ D.A. παρεῖχεν, καὶ B.
 108,3 πράστητα, D. πραστητα, B.A.
 109,3 Θυσὸν D. Θύσον B.A.
 — οἰκοῦσι. καὶ D.A. οἰκοῦσιν. καὶ B.
 110,2 Διοσκόρειον, D. Διοσκούρειον, B.A.
 110,3 προσελθόντες τινὲς D.A. προελθόντες
 τινὲς B.
 114,5 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 116,1 διέφθειρε. καὶ D.A. διέφθειρεν. καὶ B.
 116,2 προσβάλλειν, D. βάλλειν, B. τβάλ-
 λειν,† A.
 116,3 ἐπεβούλευε, καὶ D.A. ἐπεβούλευεν, καὶ B.
 117,1 ἀνοκωχῆς D. ἀνακωχῆς B.A.
 117,2 ηντύχει· D. εντύχει· B.A.
 118,1 παροῦσι· Βοι. D.A. παροῦσιν· Βοι. B.
 118,2.3 [κατὰ ταῦτα· τάδε δὲ ἔδοξε Λακεδαιμο-
 νίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμάχοις,] D.
 Omitted by B. Incorporated by A.
 118,3 Μινώων (D. Μίνωων (B. Μινώων, (A.
 — μηδὲ ἐπιμισγ. D.A. μήτε ἐπιμισγ. B.
 — πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. D.A. πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. B.
 118,4 ξυμμαχίαν, D.A. ξυμμαχίαν. B.
 — νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
 118,5 ὑμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς. D.A. ημᾶς μήτε υμᾶς B.
 118,7 ἐπρυτανεύε, Φ. D.A. ἐπρυτανεύεν, Φ. B.
 — ἐγραμμάτευε, Νικ. D. ἐγραμμάτευεν, Νικ.
 B.A.
 — δ, τι D. δ τι B. δτι A.
 — Idem D. Idem B. Idem A.

119,1 Ταῦτα ξυνέθεντο καὶ ὥμοσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι
καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι Ἀθ. Δ. Ταῦτα ξυνέ-
θεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὥμολθγησαν καὶ
οἱ ξύμμαχοι, Ἀθ. Β. Ταῦτα ξυνέθεντο
Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὥμοσαν καὶ οἱ ξύμμα-
χοι, Ἀθ. Α.
120,1 Παλλήνη D.A. Πελλήνη Β.
120,2 ἀμύνῃ D. ἀμύνοι Β.Α.
120,3 Παλλήνης D.A. Πελλήνης Β.
— τάλλα D.A. τάλλα Β.
121,2 ἐπεραίωσε, β D.A. ἐπεραίωσεν, β. Β.
122,6 τάλλα D. τάλλα Β.Α.
124,1 Ἀρρίβαιον D. Ἀρρίβαιον Β.Α.
125,1 ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλ. D.A. ὅτι οἱ Ἰλλ. Β.
126,5 προσμίξαι D.A. προσμίξαι Β.
— λιπεῖν τινα D. λιπεῖν τινὰ Β.Α.
— πορίσεις. τοῦ D.A. πορίσειεν. τοῦ Β.
127,2 ἡμύνοντο, ἡσ. D. ἡμύνοντο ἡσ. Β.Α.
128,1 ἐπόντας D.A. ἐπόντας Β.
— προσμίξαι D.A. προσμίξαι Β.
128,5 εἶχε, τ· D.A. εἶχεν, τ. Β.
129,4 ἐδυνήθη D. ἡδυνήθη Β.Α.
130,5 τρέπουσιν ἄμα D. τρέπουσιν, ἄμα Β.Α.
132,3 Πασιτελίδαν D. Ἐπιτελίδαν Β. τὸ Πα-
σιτελίδαντ A.
133,1 δ, τι—ἀπωλώλει D. δτι—ἀπωλώλει Β.Α.
133,3 ὁκτώ καὶ D. ὁκτώ, καὶ Β. ὁκτώ, καὶ Α.
135, έλαθε τοῦ D.A. έλαθεν τοῦ Β.

BOOK V.

1 Ἀτραμύτειον D. Ἀτραμύττιον Β.Α.
3,1 περιέπλεον αἱ ἐs D. περιέπλεον ἐs Β.Α.
3,2 Τορώνην καὶ D. Τορώνην, καὶ Β.Α.
— χερσί, τ D. χερσίν, τ. Β. χερσί, τ. Α.
3,4 ἀπῆλθε, τὸ D.A. ἀπῆλθεν, τὸ Β.
4,1 έξέπλευσε. Λεοντ. D. Α. έξέπλευσεν.
Λεοντ. Β.
4,4 αὐτῶν τινες D. αὐτῶν τινὲs Β.Α.
5,1 τὴν Σικελιωτῶν D. τὴν τῶν Σικελιωτῶν Β.Α.
— Λοκρῶν τινα D. Λοκρῶν τινὰ Β.Α.
5,2 [τοῖς] κομις. D. τοῖς κομις Β. τοῖςτ
κομις. Α.
6,1 ἐλε, Γ. D.A. εἴλεν, Γ. Β.
6,3 [αὐτόθιεν] δρμ. D. αὐτόθεν δρμ. D.A.
7,2 ἦγε. καὶ D.A. ἦγεν. καὶ Β.
8,3 δείκειε τοῖς D.A. δείκειεν τοῖς Β.
9,4 δέ, Κλεαρίδα, D. δὲ Κλεαρίδα, Β. δὲ,
Κλεαρίδα, Α.
— ξυμίξαι. D.A. ξυμιᾶσαι. Β.
10,3 ἐπῆλθε καὶ D.A. ἐπῆλθεν καὶ Β.
10,4 σχολῆ D. σχολὴ Β.Α.
10,5 μένουσι. δ. D. μένουσιν. δ. Β. μένουσι-
δ. Α.
10,6 ἔστηκε, καὶ D. ἔστηκεν καὶ Β. ἔστηκε-
καὶ Α.

10,8 προκεχωρήκει. Δ. προκεχωρήκει Β.Α.
— ἔφυγε· καὶ D. ἔφυγεν· καὶ Β. ἔφυγε.
καὶ Α.
10,9 ξυστραφέντες D. συστραφέντες Β.Α.
10,11 ἐτελεύτησε. καὶ D.A. ἐτελεύτησεν. καὶ Β.
10,12 ἔστησε. μ. D.A. ἔστησεν. μ. Β.
11,1 ἥρω τε D. ἥρωτε Β.Α.
12,1 δ, τι D. δ τι Β.Α.
14,1 ἔδεισαν D. ἔδεισεσαν Β. τέδεισεσαν† Α.
14,2 ἐγεγένητο D. γεγένητο Β.Α.
— νεωτερίσωσι. ξ. D.A. νεωτερίσωσιν. ξ. Β.
14,3 Κυνουρίαν D.A. Κυνοσουρίαν Β.
15,2 ἐνδεξαμένους D. ἐνδεξομένους, Β. τένδε-
ξομένους,† Α.
16,1 προύθυμοῦντο, D. προεθυμοῦντο, Β.Α.
16,3 Ἀττικῆς ποτε D. Ἀττικῆς ποτὲ Β.Α.
— τῶν Λακ. D.A. τῷ Λακ. Β.
17,2 ξυνόδων D.A. συνόδων Β.
18,4 καθ' δ, τι D. καθ' δ τι Β. καθ' δτι Α.
18,5 εἰσὶ δὲ Ἀργιλος, D.A. εἰσὶ δὲ αἴδε, Ἀργι-
λος Β.
18,6 ἐσπέμψε, καὶ D.A. ἐσπέμψεν, καὶ Β.
18,9 and 19,1 Λακεδαιμονίοις. ἄρχει D. Λακε-
δαιμονίοις. Ἅρχει Β.Α.
19,2 Λάφιλος, D. Λάμφιλος, Β. τλάφιλος† Α.
— Ἀριστοκράτης, D.A. Ἀριστοκούτης, Β.
— Δημοσθένης.” D.A. Δημοσθένης. Β.
20,2 τιμῆς τινος D. τιμῆς τινὸς Β.Α.
— ἔτυχε τῷ, D.A. ἔτυχέν τῷ, Β.
21,1 δὲ έλαχον D. δέ (έλαχον Β. δὲ (έλα-
χον Α.
— εἶχον, D. εἴχον) Β.Α.
21,2 Χαλκιδεῖσι, λ. D.A. Χαλκιδεῖσιν, λ. Β.
23,5 and 24 εἶναι. τὸν δὲ (without a break) D.
εἶναι.” Τὸν δὲ (new paragraph) Β.Α.
24, Θεογένης, D.A. Θεαγένης, Β.
— Δημοσθένης.” D. Δημοσθένης Β.Α.
25,3 ἀνοκωχῆς D. ἀνακωχῆς Β.Α.
26,1 ξύμμαχοι καὶ D. ξύμμαχοι, καὶ Β.Α.
26,3 ἀνοκωχῆ D. ἀνακωχῆ Β.Α.
26,4 ἐτελεύτησε, πρ. D.A. ἐτελεύτησεν, πρ. Β.
30,1 δ, τι ἀν D. δ τι ἀν Β.Α.
30,2 Σόλλιον D.A. Σόλλειον Β.
30,4 δ, τι D. δ τι Β.Α.
32,3 Τεγέαν D. Τέγεαν Β.Α.
32,5 τάλλα D.A. τάλλα Β.
— [τούτων] τῶν πεντ. D.A. τούτων τῶν
πεντ. Β.
32,7 ἀνοκωχῆ D. ἀνακωχῆ Β.Α.
33,1 κείμενον ἐπὶ D. κείμενον, ἐπὶ Β.Α.
34,1 Νεοδαμωδῶν D.A. νεοδαμωδῶν Β.
35,1 Θυσσὸν D. Θύσσον Β.Α.
— [Δικτη] Διῆς D. Δικτιδῆς Β. τιδῆς† Α.
35,3 τάλλα D. τάλλα Β. τὰ ἄλλα Α.
— ἀπεδεδώκεσαν, D. ἀποδεδώκεσαν, Β.Α.
— δεχομένους D. δεχομένους, Β.Α.

- 35,3 Βοιωτούς D. Βοιωτούς, B. Βοιωτούς, A.
 — ἐθέλωσι, D. θέλωσι, B.A.
 — ἀναγκάσουσι· χρ. D.A. ἀναγκάσουσιν· χρ. B.
- 36,1 Ξενάρης, D.A. Ξενάρκης, B.
 — ταῦτά τε D.A. ταῦτά τε B.
- 37,3 ἡρεσκὲ κ. D.A. ἡρεσκεν κ. B.
 40,3 πολεμῶσι, πρ. D.A. πολεμῶσιν, πρ. B.
- 41,2 Κυνουρίας D.A. Κυνοσουρίας B.
 41,3 ἥξουν καὶ D. ἥξουν, καὶ B.A.
 42,1 Ἀνδρομένης D. Ἀνδρομέδης B.A.
 — Ἀνδρομένην D. Ἀνδρομέδην B.A.
 — ὥρον, D. εὑρον, B.A.
 43,3 Ίωσι, τ. D.A. Ίωσιν, τ. B.
 45,2 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 45,3 ἔπρασσεν, κ. D. ἔπραττεν, κ. B. ἔπρατ-
 τε, κ. A.
 46,4 Ξενάρην D. Ξενάρη B.A.
 46,5 ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἔτυχ.—Ἀλκιβιάδου, D. ἀδι-
 κεῖσθαι (ἔτυχ.—Ἀλκιβιάδου) B.A.
 47,4 δ, τι D. δ τι B. δτι A.
 47,12 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 49,3 ἐπαγγέλλουσι), καὶ D.A. ἐπαγγέλλουσιν),
 καὶ B.
- 51,2 ἀπέθανε, δ. D.A. ἀπέθανεν, δ. B.
 52,1 Ἀγηστιππίδαν D. Ἀγηστιππίδαν B.A.
 — λάβωσι· Λ. D. λάβωσιν· Λ. B.A.
 53. Πυθαέως, D.A. Πυθέως, B.
 54,4 ὁν τινες D. ὁν τινὲς B.A.
 56,3 λήζεσθαι, D. λητίζεσθαι, B.A.
 57,1 τᾶλλα D. τᾶλλα B.A.
 — ἀφειστήκει D. ἀφεστήκει B.A.
 — εἰχε, ν. D.A. εἰχεν, ν. B.
 — προκαταλήψονται D.A. καταλήψονται B.
 58,1 προσμίξαι D.A. προσμίξαι B.
 58,3 τοὺς Λακ. μετὰ τῶν ξ. D.A. μετὰ τῶν ξ.
 τοὺς Λακ. B.
 58,4 Ἀργείον D. Ἀργείων B.A.
 59,3 καθύπερθεν δὲ D. καθύπερθε δὲ B.A.
 60,6 στρατεῖας D.A. στρατιᾶς B.
 61,1 [ἢ] Μαντινῆς D. ἢ Μαντινῆς B.A.
 61,5 Μαντινεῦσι, καὶ D.A. Μαντινεῦσιν, καὶ B.
 62,1 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 62,1,2 Τεγέαν D. Τέγεαν B.A.
 62,1 Μαντινεῦσι. καὶ D.A. Μαντινεῦσιν. καὶ B.
 63,3 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 64,1 Τεγέα D. Τέγεα B.A.
 64,3 bis. Τεγέαν D. Τέγεαν B.A.
 65,3 ξυμμίξαι D.A. ξυμμίξαι B.
 65,5 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 67,1 Νεοδαμώδεις D.A. νεοδαμώδεις B.
 67,2 παρεῖχε, καὶ D.A. παρεῖχεν, καὶ B.
 68,3 ἐπίκαν D. ἐπὶ πᾶν B.A.
 69,1 ἔξουσι καὶ D. ἔξουσιν, καὶ B. ἔξουσι,
 καὶ A.
 — μῆποτέ τις D. μή ποτέ τις B.A.
 70, έγκαθεστώτων D. έγκαθεστώτων, B.A.
- 71,1 ἔξαλλάσσειν D. ἔξαλλαττειν B.A.
 72,1 ἐθελῆσαι D. θελῆσαι B.A.
 — προσμίξαι D.A. προσμίξαι B.
 72,2 ἀνδρείᾳ D. ἀνδρίᾳ B.A.
 74,1 δὴ D.A. [δὴ] B.
 74,2 Τεγέαν, D. Τέγεαν, B.A.
 75,1 ἐβοήθησε, καὶ D.A. ἐβοήθησεν, καὶ B.
 — ἀπεχώρησε. καὶ D. ἀπεχώρησεν. καὶ B.
 75,2 ἐτύγχανεν D. ἐτύγχανον B.A.
 76,1 Τεγέαν D. Τέγεαν B.A.
 76,2 καταλῦσαι, D. καταλῦσαι· B.A.
 76,3 καθ' δ, τι D.A. καθ' δ τι B.
 77,3 ἔχωτι, D.A. ἔχωτι, B.
 — πολίεσσι D. πολίεσι B.A.
 77,4 αἱ μὲν λῆν τοῖς Ἐπιδαυρίοις ὄρκον δόμει,
 [αἱ] δὲ αὐτὸὺς D. ἐμενλῆν τοῖς Ἐπιδαυ-
 ρίοις ὄρκον, δόμειν δὲ αὐτὸὺς B. τελει-
 λῆντ̄ τοῖς Ἐπιδαυρίοις ὄρκον, δόμειν δὲ
 ταῦτοιστ̄ A.
- 77,6 Πελοποννάσω D.A. Πελοποννάσου B.
 — Πελοποννασίων D. Πελοπόννασον B.A.
 — βουλευσαμένους D. βουλευσαμένους, B.A.
 77,7 δσσοι D. δσσοι B.A.
 — ἐσποῦνται D.A. ἐσοῦνται B.
 79,1 τᾶν ξυμμαχιῶν D.A. τᾶς ξυμμαχίας B.
 79,2 δσσοι D. δσσοι B.A.
 — ἐσποῦνται D.A. ἐσοῦνται B.
 — ἐσποῦνται D. ἐσοῦνται B.A.
 79,3 στρατεῖας D. στρατιᾶς B.A.
 79,4 Πελοποννάσω, D.A. Πελοποννάσου, B.
 79,5 ἄντινά κα D. ἄν τινα ίσαν B.A.
 — πολίεσσι δοκῆ. D. πολίεσι δοκείοι. B.A.
 80,3 φρουρικόν, D. φρούριον, B. φρουρικόν, A.
 82,1 Διῆς D.A. Δικτιδίης B.
 82, ter Γυμνοπαίδιας D. γυμνοπαιδίας B.A.
 83,4 κατέδραμον D. κατέκλησαν B.A.
 — Μακεδονίαν Ἀθηναῖοι, Περδίκκα D. Μα-
 κεδονίας Ἀθηναῖοι Περδίκκαν, B.A. but
 †Μακεδονίαστ̄ A.
 — οὖτος, D. οὗτως, B.A.
 88, πάρεστι, καὶ D.A. πάρεστιν, καὶ B.
 90, Ἡ μὲν D. Ἡμεῖς B.A.
 — χρήσιμον, (D. χρήσιμον (B.A.
 — πείσαντά τ. D. πείσοντα τ. B. τρέπον-
 τάτ τ. A.
- 91,1 κρατήσωσι, καὶ D.A. κρατήσωσιν. καὶ B.
 96. τιθέασι; D. τιθέασιν; B.A.
 97 ἕρξαι καὶ D. ἕρξαι, καὶ B.A.
 98 ξυμμαχοῦσι, π. D.A. ξυμμαχοῦσιν, π. B.
 100 Ἡ πον D. Ἡ πον B.A.
 101 Οὔκ, ἦν D. Οὔκ ἦν B. Οὔκ, ἦν A.
 — ὅφλειν, D.A. ὅφλεῖν, B.
 103,1 καθεῖλε· τοῖς D.A. καθεῖλεν τοῖς B.
 — δάπανδ D. δάπανος B.A.
 104 ἦμεῖς, εὖ ίστε, D. ἦμεῖς (εὖ ίστε) B.A.
 109 σκοποῦσι. τῆς D.A. σκοποῦσιν. τῆς B.

- 110 ἐπῆλθε· καὶ Δ.Α. ἐπῆλθεν· καὶ Β.
 111,5 εἰσι, πλ. Δ.Α. εἰσιν, πλ. Β.
 114,1 ἐτρέποντο Δ.Α. ἐτράποντο Β.
 115,2 λήξεσθαι. Δ. ληγίσεσθαι. Β.Α.
 116,4 φκισαν, Δ. φκησαν, Β. τφκησαν,† Α.

BOOK VI.

- 1,1,2 πολλῷ τινι Δ. πολλῷ τινὶ Β.Α.
 1,2 ἡπειρος εἶναι Δ. ἡπειρος οὖσα Β.Α.
 2,1 παλαίτατοι Δ. παλαιώτατοι Β.Α.
 2,4 τάχα [ἀν] Δ. τάχα δν Β.Α.
 2,5 ἐπεισόπλεον, Δ. ἐπεσόπλεον, Β.Α.
 3,1 θύουσι. Σ. Δ.Α. θύουσιν. Σ. Β.
 3,2 φκισε, Σ. Δ.Α. φκισεν, Σ. Β.
 3,3 οἰκίζουσι, καὶ Δ.Α. οἰκίζουσιν, καὶ Β.
 4,2 κτίζουσι, καὶ Δ.Α. κτίζουσιν, καὶ Β.
 — ξυγκατφκισε. Γ. Δ.Α. ξυγκατφκισεν. Γ. Β.
 4,5 ἀντωνόμαστε. καὶ Δ.Α. ἀντωνόμασεν. καὶ Β.
 5,3 Γελφων. Δ. Γέλωνος. Β. τΓελφωντ. Α.
 6,2 γαμικῶν τινων Δ. γαμικῶν τινῶν Β.Α.
 — σχήσουσι, κίνδ. εἶναι μήποτε Δ.Α. σχή-
 σουσιν, κίνδ. εἶναι μή ποτε Β.
 — ξυγκαθέλωσι· σ. Δ.Α. ξυγκαθέλωσιν· σ. Β.
 8,2 καὶ τάλλα Δ.Α. καὶ τάλλα Β.
 8,3 καθ' δ, τι Δ. καθ' δ τι Β. καθ' δτι Α.
 10,2 αὐτὰ Δ.Α. αὐτὰς Β.
 10,5 σκοπεῖν τινα Δ. σκοπεῖν τινὰ Β.Α.
 11,2 ἐκφοβοῦσι. νῦν Δ.Α. ἐκφοβοῦσιν. νῦν Β.
 11,4 εἰεν, εἰ μὴ Δ.Α. εἰεν εἰ μὴ Β.
 — θαυμαζόμενα Δ. θαυμαζόμενα, Β.Α.
 11,5 ὑμεῖς, δ 'Αθηναῖοι, Δ.Α. ὑμεῖς δ 'Αθη-
 ναῖοι Β.
 11,6 θαρσεῖν Δ. θαρρεῖν· Β.Α.
 13 ἄλιν μὴ ψηφ. Δ. δν μὴ ψηφ. Β.Α.
 14 σύ, δ πρύτανι, Δ. σύ δ πρύτανι Β. σύ,
 δ πρύτανι, Α.
 15,1 εἰπε, τ. Δ.Α. εἰπεν, τ. Β.
 15,2 τάλλα Δ.Α. τάλλα Β.
 16,1 , δ 'Αθηναῖοι, Δ.Α. δ 'Αθηναῖοι Β.
 16,3 τάλλα Δ.Α. τάλλα Β.
 16,3 αὐτη Δ.Α. αὐτή Β.
 — ήδ' ή ἀνοια, Δ.Α. ή διάνοια, Β.
 16,6 θαρσοῦσι. καὶ Δ.Α. θαρσοῦσιν. καὶ Β.
 17,1 ἐπεισε. καὶ Δ.Α. ἐπεισεν. καὶ Β.
 17,3 δ, τι Δ. δ τι Β.Α.
 17,5 δσοιπερ Δ. δσοι περ Β.Α.
 — δσους ἔκ. Δ. δσοι ἔκ. Β. τδσοιτ ἔκ. Α.
 17,7 νῦν φασι Δ. νῦν φασί Β.Α.
 — ὑπολειπόντας Δ. ὑπολείποντας Β.Α.
 17,8 εἰσι, τῷ Δ.Α. εἰσιν, τῷ Β.
 18,3 ἐπειδήπερ Δ.Α. ἐπειδή περ Β.
 18,4 πλεύσαι, Δ.Α. πλεύσαι Β.
 18,5 παρέξουσι· ν. Δ.Α. παρέξουσιν· ν. Β.
 18,6 ἀποτρέψῃ, Δ. ἀποτρέψῃ Β.Α.
 — ἄλιν μὲν ἡσ. Δ. δν μὲν ἡσ. Β.Α.

- 19,1 σφίσι, π. Δ.Α. σφίσιν, π. Β.
 19,2 ἀποτρέψει, π. Δ.Α. ἀποτρέψειν, π. Β.
 — ἐπιτάξει, τ. Δ.Α. ἐπιτάξειν, τ. Β.
 20,4 ἀπ' ἀρχῆς φέρεται. Δ. ἀπαρχὴ ἐσφέρε-
 ται. Β.Α.
 — προύχουσι, Δ. προέχουσιν, Β.Α.
 21,1 ἄλλοι η Ἐγεσταῖοι Δ. , ἄλλοι η Ἐγε-
 σταῖοι, Β.Α.
 21,2 ἀπαρτήσοντες, Δ. ἀπαρτήσαντες, Β.Α.
 22, ἀντέχωσι, ν. Δ.Α. ἀντέχωσιν, ν. Β.
 23,1 πᾶσι, μ. Δ.Α. πᾶσιν, μ. Β.
 24,4 ἡρεσκε, δ. Δ.Α. ἡρεσκεν, δ. Β.
 — ηγε. καὶ Δ.Α. ηγεν. καὶ Β.
 25,2 δοκῶσι, καὶ Δ.Α. δοκῶσιν, καὶ Β.
 — πλείσοι· τ. Δ.Α. πλείσοιν· τ. Β.
 28,2 δ, τι Δ. δ τι Β.Α.
 29,2 ἀποκτείνειν, Δ.Α. ἀποκτείνειν Β.
 30,2 πόλει Δ. πόλει, Β.Α.
 — ἀπεστέλλοντο· Δ. ἀπεστέλλοντο. Β. ἀ-
 πεστέλλοντο· (Α.).
 — ἀπολείπειν, Δ. ἀπολιπεῖν, Β.Α.
 31,3 κρατίστας, τῶν δὲ τριπράρχων Δ. κρατί-
 στας τῶν τριπράρχων, Β.Α.
 — τάλλα Δ.Α. τάλλα Β.
 31,5 προύτετελέκει Δ. προσετετελέκει Β.
 — τπρο[σ]ετετελέκειτ Α.
 — ἀπέστελλε, τ. Δ.Α. ἀπέστελλεν, τ. Β.
 32,2 σφίσι. π. Δ.Α. σφίσιν. π. Β.
 32,3 ἐνθαπερ Δ. ἐνθα περ Β.Α.
 33,2 τάλλα Δ.Α. τάλλα Β.
 33,3 αὐτοὺς Δ. αὐτούς, Β. αὐτοὺς, Α.
 33,4 ἔργον Δ. ἔργων Β.Α.
 33,5 σφαλῶσι, τ. Δ.Α. σφαλῶσιν, τ. Β.
 33,6 τὸ τοιοῦτον ξ. Δ. τὸ τοιοῦτο ξ. Β.Α.
 34,2 τάλλα Δ.Α. τάλλα Β.
 34,4 θέλοιμεν Δ. θέλοιμεν Β.Α.
 34,7 δν εδ οδ δτι Δ. δν (εδ οδ δτι) Β. δν,
 εδ οδ δτι, Α.
 34,9 τάλλα Δ.Α. τάλλα Β.
 35,1 εἰπε, τ. Δ. εἰπεν, τ. Β. εἰπε, τ. Α.
 — δ, τι Δ. δ τι Β.Α.
 37,1 ως φασι, Δ.Α. ως φασίν Β.
 — ἀκολουθήσοντας Δ. ἀκολουθήσοντας, Β.Α.
 — ισοπλήθεις Δ. ισοπλήθεις Β.Α.
 37,2 ιδρυθέντι Δ. ιδρυθέντι, Β.Α.
 38,1 εδ οδ δτι Δ. (εδ οδ δτι) Β. , εδ οδ
 δτι, Α.
 — σώζουσι, καὶ Δ.Α. σώζουσιν, καὶ Β.
 38,2,4 μήποτε Δ.Α. μή ποτε Β.
 39,2 μεταδίδωσι, τ. Δ.Α. μεταδίδωσιν, τ. Β.
 41,1 εἰπε, τ. Δ. εἰπεν, τ. Β. εἰπε, τ. Α.
 42,1 τάλλα Δ.Α. τάλλα Β.
 42,2 καταπλέωσι. μ. Δ.Α. καταπλέωσιν.
 μ. Β.
 43 'Ροδίαιν Δ. 'Ροδίοιν Β.Α.
 44,3 ισω Δ. εἰσω Β.Α.

- 44,3 πρὸς τοὺς D. πρὸς τε τοὺς B. πρὸς [τε] τοὺς A.
- 44,4 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
- 45,1 νῆσ εἰσι, καὶ D. νῆσ εἰσιν, καὶ B. νῆσ εἰσι, καὶ A.
- 45,2 ἐντελὴ ἔστι, καὶ D. ἐντελὴ ἔστιν, καὶ B. ἐντελὴ ἔστι· καὶ A.
— τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
- 46,1 τᾶλλα μὲν D. τᾶλλα μὲν B. τὰ μὲν ἄλλα A.
- 46,4 παρεῖχε, καὶ D.A. παρεῖχεν, καὶ B.
- 47, θσασπερ D.A. θσας περ B.
- 48, ἔχωσι, πρ. D.A. ἔχωσιν, πρ. B.
- 49,2 αἴφνιδοι D.A. αἴφνιδον B.
- 49,4 κρατήσουσι. ν. D.A. κρατήσουσιν. ν. B.
— ἐφορμισθέντας D.A. ἐφορμηθέντας B.
- 50,1 νη̄ D. νη̄ B.A.
- 50,4 κηρύξαι D. κηρῦξαι B.A.
- 52,1 νη̄ D. νη̄ B.A.
- 52,2 ψιλῶν τινας D. ψιλῶν τινὰς B.A.
- 53,2 ἀλλὰ πάντα D. ἀλλὰ πάντας B.A.
- 53,3 ἐλάμβανε. τ. D.A. ἐλάμβανεν. τ. B.
- 54,4 τρόπῳ D. τόπῳ B. τρόπῳ A.
- 54,6 ὃς D.A. [ὅς] B.
- 54,7 νίδις D.A. νίδις B.
- 55,1 μόνον D. μόνῳ B.A.
- 55,2 ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ D. ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ B. ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ A.
— ἀπεικότως D. ἀπεικότως, B.A.
- 55,3 δοκεῖ ποτε D. δοκεῖ ποτὲ B.A.
— κατεκράτησε, καὶ D.A. κατεκράτησεν,
καὶ B.
- 56,2 πέμψοντας D. πέμψαντας B.A.
- 56,3 ἔνεκα· D.A. οὔνεκα· B.
- 57,3 ἔσω D. εἴσω B.A.
— περὶ τὸ Λεωκ. D. παρὰ τὸ Λεωκ. B. τπαρὰ τὸ Λεωκ. A.
- 58,1 ἔχωρησε, καὶ D.A. ἔχωρησεν, καὶ B.
- 59,4 Ἀλκμεωνιδῶν D. Ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν B.A.
- 60,2 ξυνδεσμωτῶν τινος D. ξυνδεσμωτῶν τινὸς B.A.
- 61,4 περιεστήκει D. περιεστήκει B.A.
- 62,2 ἐστί· καὶ D.A. ἐστίν· καὶ B.
- 62,3 Ὑκαρα D. Ὑκκαρα B. Ὑκκαρα, A.
- 62,4 Ὑκάρων D. Ὑκκάρων B.A.
— τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
— ἀπέδοντο, D. ἀπέδοσαν, B. τάπεδοσαν, † A.
- 64,2 εὐνῶν. D. εὐνῶν. B.A.
- 64,3 τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι D.A. αὐτοὺς παρὰ σφίσι B.
— [τὸ στράτευμα] D. τὸ στράτευμα B. τὸ στράτευμα† A.
- 65,2 ἐς τὸ κατὰ D.A. ἐς τὸν κατὰ B.
- 66,3 ἐκώλυε, πρ. D.A. ἐκώλυεν, πρ. B.
— Ἐλωρίνην D. Ἐλωρινὴν B. Ἐλωρινὴν A.
- 68,1, ὡς ὄνδρες, D.A. ὡς ἄνδρες B.
- 69,1 προσμίξειε κ. D. προσμίξειεν κ. B. προσμίξειε, κ. A.
- 69,1 ἀνδρεῖα D. ἀνδρίᾳ B.A.
- 69,2 οἴλα D. οἴλας B.A.
- 69,3 κρατῶσι, τὸ D.A. κρατῶσιν, τὸ B.
- 70,4 Ἐλωρίνην D. Ἐλωρινὴν B. Ἐλωρινὴν A.
— κινήσωσι, καὶ D.A. κινήσωσιν, καὶ B.
- 72,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
— ἀνδρεῖα D. ἀνδρίᾳ B.A.
— ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῖς D. ἄλλως τε τοῖς B.A.
- 72,3 ἀνδρεῖας D. ἀνδρίας B.A.
- 72,4 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
- 73, ἐκέλευε, καὶ D.A. ἐκέλευεν, καὶ B.
— ἐπιπέμπωσι. τὸ D. ἐπιπέμπωσιν. τὸ B.A.
- 74,2 ποισκαίδεκα D. τοεισκαίδεκα B. τοεῖς καὶ δέκα A.
- 75,1 δσιν, ἦν D.A. δσιν ἦν B.
— προυσταύρωσαν D. πρεσταύρωσαν B.A.
- 75,4 προδιαβάλλειν D. προδιαβαλεῖν B.A.
- 77,2 μενοῦμεν D. μένομεν B.A.
- 78,1 ἐμοῦ, ἔχων D.A. ἐμοῦ ἔχων B.
- 78,3 ἀγαθοῖς ποτε D. ἀγαθοῖς ποτὲ B.A.
- 79,1 ἀδικῶσιν, ἐπεὶ D.B. ἀδικῶσιν. ἐπεὶ A.
- 79,3 ἐβούλοντο, D. ἡβούλοντο, B.A.
- 80,1 εἶναι, ὑμῖν D.A. εἶναι ὑμῖν B.
- 82,2 Δωριεῦσιν εἰσιν. D. Δωριεῦσιν εἰσιν. B.A.
— ξυγγενεῖς φασιν D. ξυγγενεῖς φασιν B.A.
- 84,2 δσι. τ. D.A. δσιν. τ. B.
- 84,3 ἡμᾶς φησι D. ἡμᾶς φησὶ B.A.
- 85,1 δ, τι—δ, τι D. δ τι—δ τι B.A.
- 85,2 παροκωχῆ D. παροχῆ B.A.
- 86,3 στρατοπέδῳ, D.A. στρατοπέδῳ B.
— παρουσίας, D. παρουσίας B.A.
— ἐπιβουλεύοντι, καὶ D. ἐπιβουλεύοντι,
καὶ B.A.
- 87,1 ὑμεῖς, ὁ Καμαριναῖοι, D.A. ὑμεῖς ὁ Καμαριναῖοι B.
- 87,2 ἐκεῖ, D.A. ἐκεῖ B.
— ἐνθάδε, D.A. ἐνθάδε B.
- 88,4 ἀφειστήκεσαν· D. ἀφεστήκεσαν· B.A.
- 88,6 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
- 88,9 φορτικοῦ D. φορτηγικοῦ B.A.
- 88,10 κωλύσοντας D. κωλύοντας B.A.
- 89,4 ἐνόμιζε, μ. D.A. ἐνόμιζεν, μ. B.
- 89,6 προστημεν, D. πρόστημεν, B.A.
- 91,4 μὴ θέλοντας D. μὴ θέλοντας B.A.
— προσίασι. καὶ D.A. προσίασιν. καὶ B.
- 91,5 πέμπωσι. τ. D.A. πέμπωσιν. τ. B.
- 91,7 Λαυρέον D. Λαυρίον B.A.
— ὀλιγωρήσουσι. γ. D.A. ὀλιγωρήσουσιν. γ. B.
- 91,8 ὑμῖν ἐστιν, D. ὑμῖν ἐστίν, B. ὑμῖν
ἐστίν, A.
- 92,4 οἴδα D. οἴδα, B.A.
- 94,2 Τηρέαν D.A. Τηρέαν B.
- 96,2 ἐξηρταὶ D. ἐξηρτηται B.A.
— ἔσω· D. εἴσω· B.A.
- 97,3 εἰχε, καὶ D.A. εἰχεν, καὶ B.
— προσμίξαι D.A. προσμίξαι B.

- 98,2 ἵναπερ D. ἵνα περ B.A.
 99,3 Τεμένους, D.A. τεμένους B.
 100,1 ψιλῶν τινας ἐκ. D. ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐκ. B.A.
 101,4 φυλῆ D. φυλακή B. τοφυλῆτ A.
 103,3 τάλλα D.A. τάλλα B.
 — ἡκε, τ. D.A. ἡκετ, τ. B.
 104,1 εἰσι, τ. D.A. εἰσιν, τ. B.
 —, δυοῖν δὲ Κορινθίαιν, D. δυοῖν δὲ Κορινθίαιν B.A.
- BOOK VII.
- 1,1 ἔλθωσι. καὶ D.A. ἔλθωσιν. καὶ B.
 1,2 ἀπέστειλε. φθ. D.A. ἀπέστειλεν. φθ. B.
 2,1 Γογγύλος, D. Γόγγυλος, B.A.
 — νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
 4,2 ἀνεβεθήκεσαν D. ἀναβεθήκεσαν B.A.
 4,4 Πλημμύριον D. Πλημύριον B.A.
 4,6 Πλημμυρίφ, D. Πλημμυρίφ, B.A.
 6,4 καὶ παρ.—οἰκοδομίαιν, D.A. [καὶ παρ.—οἰκοδομίαιν] B.
 7,2 ἀφειστήκει D. ἀφεστήκει B.A.
 7,3 ἀν [ἐν—ἀν] πρ. D.A. ἀν [ἐν—ἀν] πρ. B.
 7,4 τάλλα D. τάλλα B.A.
 11,1 ,ῶ 'Αθηναῖοι, D.A. ὡ 'Αθηναῖοι B.
 — πολλαῖς D.A. [πολλαῖς] B.
 12,4 διαψῆξαι D.A. διαψῆξαι B.
 13,1 ὑπῆρχε, καὶ D.A. ὑπῆρχεν, καὶ B.
 13,2 αὐτομολοῦσι, καὶ D.A. αὐτομολοῦσιν, καὶ B.
 — τάλλα D.A. τάλλα B.
 — 'Τκαρικὰ D. 'Τκκαρικὰ B.A.
 15,3 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 18,1 προυδέδοκτο D. προεδέδοκτο B.A.
 18,2 ἐπιφέρειν, D.A. ἐπιφέρειν B.
 — δίκας θέλωσι D. δίκας θέλωσι B.A.
 18,4 τάλλα D.A. τάλλα B.
 19,3 Νεοδαμωδῶν, D.A. νεοδαμωδῶν, B.
 19,5 ἔωστερ D.A. ἔως περ B.
 21,3 αὐτοῖς D. [ἄν] αὐτοῖς B.A.
 — καταφοβοῦσι, καὶ D.A. καταφοβοῦσιν, καὶ B.
 22,1 δ δέ Γύλιππος, D.A. δ δέ Γύλιππος B.
 — παρεσκεύαστο D. παρεσκεύαστο B.A.
 — Πλημμυρίφ D. Πλημμυρίφ B.A.
 — προσμίξαι D.A. προσμίξαι B.
 23,1 Πλημμυρίφ D. Πλημμυρίφ B.A.
 — τείχεσι, καὶ D.A. τείχεσιν, καὶ B.
 23,4 24,1,3. 25,9 Πλημμ. D. Πλημμ. B.A.
 24,2 τάλλα D.A. τάλλα B.
 24,3 τάλλα D. τάλλα B. τὰ δλλα A.
 25,4 ἀνδράσι, τ. D.A. ἀνδράσιν, τ. B.
 25,8 , οἷον εἰκῆς, D. οἷον εἰκὸς B. , οἷον εἰκὸς A
 25,9 εἰσι, καὶ D. εἰσιν, καὶ B. εἰσι, καὶ A.
 27,5 ἀπωλώλει D. ἀπολώλει B. τάπωλώλειτ A.
 28,1 κατὰ γῆν D. κατὰ γῆς B. κατὰ τῇγῆτ A.
 28,3 Σικελίας, D.A. Σικελίας B.
- 28,4 χρήμασι. καὶ D.A. χρήμασιν. καὶ B.
 29,4 ἔστι. καὶ D.A. ἔστιν. καὶ B.
 29,5 καθειστήκει D. καθεστήκει B.A.
 30,2 τοκεύματος D.A. τοῦ ζεύγματος B.
 31,1 Ἡλείων, D.A. Ἡλείων [εύρων], B.
 31,3 Πλημμύριον D. Πλημύριον B.A.
 31,4 μέλλουσι· π. D.A. μέλλουσιν π. B.
 32,1 Πλημμυρίον D. Πλημύριον B.A.
 — 'Αλικυαίον D. 'Αλικυαίον B.A.
 33,5 ὑπελέειπτο, D.A. ὑπολέειπτο B.
 — ἐπειδήπερ D.A. ἐπειδή περ B.
 — εἰσι, τ. D. εἰσιν, τ. B. εἰσι, τ. A.
 34,5 ἀντίπριφροι D. ἀντίπρωροι B.A.
 36,2 πρόφρας—πρέφρας—πρόφραθεν D. πρόφρας—πρέφρας—πρόφραθεν B.A.
 36,3 πρόφραθεν—ἀντίπρόφροις—ἀντίπριφροι—πρόφραθεν D. Without i subscript B.A.
 — Πλημμυρίον D. Πλημύριον B.A.
 36,5 ἀντίπριφρον D. ἀντίπρωρον B.A.
 37,2 γυμνητεῖα D.A. γυμνητία B.
 39,1 ἐπιχειρῶσι. καὶ D.A. ἐπιχειρῶσιν. καὶ B.
 40,4 ἀντίπρόφροις D. ἀντίπρωροις B.A.
 42,2 φαινομένην, D. φαινομένην B.A.
 43,3 αἴροντι, καὶ D.A. αἴροντιν, καὶ B.
 44,4 ἀνεβεθήκει D. ἀναβεθήκει, B.A.
 44,5 ὑποκρίνοντο, D.A. ἀποκρίνοντο, B.
 48,1 πόνηρα D. πονηρὰ B.A.
 48,3 ἀνεῖχε, τ. D.A. ἀνεῖχεν, τ. B.
 49,2 βλάφουσι, τ. D.A. βλάφουσιν, τ. B.
 — ξουσι. τ. D.A. ξουσιν. τ. B.
 50,3 ἐδύναντο D. ἡδύναντο B.A.
 — πᾶσι, καὶ D.A. πᾶσιν, καὶ B.
 50,4 πανσέληνος D. πασσέληνος B.A.
 55,2 μόναις δὴ D. μόναις ηδη B.A.
 56,2 κωλύσωσι, ν. D.A. κωλύσωσιν, ν. B.
 57,4 Ἱωνές γε D. Ἱωνές τε B. Ἱωνές τγετ A.
 58,3 Νεοδ.—γεοδ. D. νεοδ.—γεοδ. B. Νεοδ.—Νεοδ. A.
 59,3 τάλλα D.A. τάλλα B.
 60,4 τάλλα D.A. τάλλα B.
 63,1 νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
 64,1 πλευσομένους D. πλευσουμένους B.A.
 65,3 τάλλα D.A. τάλλα B.
 — πρόφρας D. πράρας B.A.
 66,3 ἔαυτοῦ ἔστιν ἡ D. ἔαυτοῦ ἔστιν ἡ B.A.
 67,2 δσι, π. D.A. δσιν, π. B.
 68,3 δράσουσι· τ. D.A. δράσουσιν τ. B.
 69,2 δγῶσι, π. D.A. δγῶσιν, π. B.
 — δοκεῖν τιν D. δοκεῖν τιν B.A.
 70,3 νηὶ, μὴ D. νηὶ, μὴ B. νηὶ, μὴ A.
 70,4 νηὶ πρ. D. νηὶ πρ. B.A.
 71,1 εἰχε, φ. D.A. εἰχεν, φ. B.
 — πράξωσι. π. D.A. πράξωσιν. π. B.
 71,2 δι' αὐτὸ D. διὰ τὸ B.A.
 71,7 ἐπεκόνθεσαν D. πεκόνθεσαν B.A.
 — αὐτοῖς D.A. αὐταῖς B.

73,2 [δνα] πεπαυμένους, D. ἀναπεπαυμένους, B.A.
 75,1 καὶ Δημ. D. καὶ τῷ Δημ. B.A.
 75,4 πάθωσι. κ. D.A. πάθωσιν. κ. B.
 76. 77,1 ὥφελεῖν. “Ἐτι καὶ D.A. ὥφελεῖν τι.
 “καὶ B.
 77,2 τᾶλλα, D.A. τᾶλλα, B.
 77,3 φοβοῦσι. τ. D.A. φοβοῦσιν. τ. B.
 77,4 ἔξαναστήσειε. τ. D.A. ἔξαναστήσειεν. τ. B.
 78,3 ἐπειδή [τε] D. ἐπειδή τε B.A.
 79,1 πρῷ D.B. πρῷτ A.
 — ηὗρον D. εὑρον B.A.
 80,4 Ἐλαρίνην D. Ἐλαρινὴν B. Ἐλαρινὴν A.
 80,5 ὑδρον D. εὑρον B.A.
 83,5 λανθάνουσι, κ. D.A. λανθάνουσιν, κ. B.
 85,1 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 85,2 ἐκέλευε· καὶ D.A. ἐκέλευεν· καὶ B.
 85,4 ἀπέθανε· πλ. D.A. ἀπέθανεν· πλ. B.
 87,1,4 δ, τι D. δ τι D.A.

BOOK VIII.

1,1 [ἀν] D. ἄγαν B. τὰντ A.
 — πανσυδὶ D. πασυδὶ B.A.
 1,2 ἐλύπει τε D. ἐλύπει τε, B.A.
 1,3 προβούλεύσουσι. π. D.A. προβούλεύσου-
 σιν. π. B.
 2,1,4 αὐτὸν, εἰ D. αὐτὸν εἰ B. αὐτὸν,
 εἰ A.
 2,3 τῷ ἦρι, D.A. τῷ ἦρι B.
 2,3 εἰκός, D. εἰκός B. εἰκός, A.
 3,1 στρατῷ τινι D. στρατῷ τινὶ B.A.
 4. τᾶλλα, D.A. τᾶλλα, B.
 5,1,2 Ἀλκαμένην D. Ἀλκαμένη B.A.
 5,1 Νεοδ. D.A. νεοδ. B.
 5,4 ἐπρασσε, X. D. ἐπρασσεν, X. B. ἐπρασσε-
 X. A.
 5,5 ἐπωφείλησε· τ. D. ἐπωφείλησεν· τ. B.
 ἐπωφείλησε. τ. A.
 6,2 Χίον, D.A. Χίον B.
 6,4 αὐτοῖς εἰσὶν δσασπερ D. αὐτοῖς εἰσὶν δσα-
 περ B.A.
 — τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — πέμπειν, D.A. πέμπειν B.
 6,5 αὐτοὶ D.A. αὐτοῖς B.
 — Μελαγχρίδ. D. Μελαγκρίδ. B.A.
 9,2 Κορινθίων, D.A. Κορινθίων B.
 9,3 λάβωσι, καὶ D.A. λάβωσιν, καὶ B.
 10,3 Πελοπονῆσιοι, D. Πελοπονῆσιοι B.A.
 — δρμίζουσι. καὶ D.A. δρμίζουσιν. καὶ B.
 10,4 ἀποκτείνουσι· καὶ D.A. ἀποκτείνουσιν·
 καὶ B.
 — αὐτῶν τινες D. αὐτῶν τινὲς B.A.
 12,1 Ιωνίᾳ, D.A. Ιωνίᾳ B.
 14,2 προσπλέουσι, καὶ D.A. προσπλέουσιν,
 καὶ B.
 14,3 ἀφιστᾶσι. δ. D.A. ἀφιστᾶσιν. δ. B.

16,3 Τήμοι—Τήλων D. Τήϊοι—Τηήων B.A.
 — ἔχρονιζε, κ. D.A. ἔχρονιζεν, κ. B.
 — ἡρχε Στάγης, D.A. ἡρχεν Ὄταγης, B.
 19,3 νηὶ D. νηὶ B.A.
 — Τήλων D. Τηήων B.A.
 20,2 ἀνεχώρησε, καὶ D.A. ἀνεχώρησεν, καὶ B.
 — Τήλοις D. Τηήοις B.A.
 21. ἀπέκτεινε, τ. D.A. ἀπέκτεινεν, τ. B.
 22,2 ἀφιστᾶσι, καὶ D. ἀφιστᾶσιν, καὶ B.A.
 23,2 Ἐρεσον, D. Ἐρεσσον, B. Ἐρεσον' A.
 23,4 Ἐρεσίων D.A. Ἐρεσσίων B.
 — Ἐρεσον D.A. Ἐρεσσον B.
 24,4 τοσῷδε D. τόσῳ B.A.
 25,2 ζενικὸν D.A. [ζενικὸν] B.
 25,5 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 27,2 παρεσκευασμένοις D. παρασκευασμένοις
 B.A.
 27,3 ἡσσηθῶσι· καὶ D.A. ἡσσηθῶσιν· καὶ B.
 — ἵέναι; D.A. ἵέναι. B.
 28,2 κατεῖχε, πλ. D.A. κατεῖχεν, πλ. B.
 28,2 αἴροῦσι· καὶ D.A. αἴροῦσιν· καὶ B.
 28,3 προσέταξε, καὶ D. προσέταξεν, καὶ B.
 προσέταξε· καὶ A.
 — ἔλαβε· π. D.A. ἔλαβεν· π. B.
 28,5 καθιστᾶσι, καὶ D.A. καθιστᾶσιν. καὶ B.
 29,1 διέδωκε, τ. D.A. διέδωκεν, τ. B.
 30,1 οὔτω· Σ. D.A. οὔτως· Σ. B.
 31,1 ἐπέσχεν, D.A. ἐπέσχεν B.
 — σφίσι· ξ. D.A. σφίσιν· ξ. B.
 31,2 Μαραθοῦσσαν D. Μαράθονσσαν B.A.
 — Δρυμοῦσσαν. D. Δρύμονσσαν. B.A.
 32,3 Ἀστύοχος λόγον D.A. δ Ἀστύοχος τὸν
 λόγον B.
 33,2 λόφῳ D. λόφου B.A.
 35,1 ἀφειστήκει D. ἀφειστήκει B.A.
 35,4 ἐπεισελθόντων D.A. ἐπεισελθόντων B.
 38,5 καθειστήκει D. καθειστήκει B.A.
 39,3 κατακάουσι. μ. D. κατακάουσιν. μ. B.
 κατακάουσι. μ. A.
 40,1 ναυσί, καὶ D.A. ναυσίν, καὶ B.
 41,1 πάρεισι· καὶ D. πάρεισιν· καὶ B. πά-
 ρεισι. καὶ A.
 — τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 41,3 εἰχε πλ. D.A. εἰχεν πλ. B.
 42,1 εἰχε πρ. D. εἰχεν πρ. B. εἰχε,
 πρ. A.
 — παρέσχε. καὶ D.A. παρέσχεν. καὶ B.
 42,4 ἀπολλύασι, τ. D.A. ἀπολλύασιν, τ. B.
 — Τευτλοῦσσαν D. Τεύτλουσσαν B.A.
 45,2 ἔχωσι, δ. D.A. ἔχωσιν, δ. B.
 — [οὐχ] ὑπολ. D. οὐχ ὑπολ. B. ὑπολ. A.
 45,3 [ῶστε] δόντα D. ωστε δόντα B.A.
 — πεῖσαι ωστε D. πεῖσαι, ωστε B.A.
 46,3 οἰκοῦσι, τ. D.A. οἰκοῦσιν, τ. B.
 — σφῶν τῶν Ἐλλήνων D.A. σφῶν [τῶν
 Ἐλλήνων], B.

- 46,3 ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβαρῶν, D.A. ἐκείνων [τῶν βαρβάρων], B.
 — ἦν μήποτε D. ἦν μή ποτε B.A.
 48,1 ὑστερὸν ἥλθε. D. ὑστερὸν ἥλθεν. B. ὑστερὸν. A.
 — πρῶτον,—ποιήσειν, D.A. πρῶτον—ποιῆσειν B.
 48,2 ἐκοίνωσαν, D.A. ἐκοινώησαν, B.
 48,3 κάτεισι, σφ. D.A. κάτεισιν, σφ. B.
 — στασιάσωσι· D.A. στασιάσωσιν· B.
 — βασιλεῖ D. [τῷ] βασιλεῖ B.A.
 49 ξυνωμοσίq, D. ξυμμαχίq, B. τξυνωμοσίq, A.
 50,1 κατέλθῃ, D. κατέλθῃ B.A.
 50,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 50,4 δέδρακε, καὶ D.A. δέδρακεν, καὶ B.
 50,5 πράξει, καὶ D.A. πράξειν, καὶ B.
 51,1 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 52 ὁν ποτε D. ὁν ποτὲ B.A.
 53,2 κάτεισι, καὶ D.A. κάτεισιν, καὶ B.
 — ἀντιπρόφρους D. ἀντιπρόφρους B.A.
 54,1 ἐνέδωκε. καὶ D.A. ἐνέδωκεν. καὶ B.
 54,2 ὅπῃ αὐτοῖς D. ὅπῃ ἀν αὐτοῖς B.A.
 54,4 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 55,3 νεῶν τινῶν D. νεῶν τινῶν B.A.
 56,4 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 — ἡξουν D. ἡξουν B.A.
 57,1 ἐκπεπολεμῆσθαι, D. ἐκπεπολεμῶσθαι, B.
 — τέκπεπολεμῶσθαι· A.
 58,5 ἔλθωσι· Λακ. D.A. ἔλθωσιν· Λακ. B.
 58,7 καθ' δ, τι D. καθ' δ τι B.A.
 59 τᾶλλα δσαπερ D. τᾶλλα δσα περ B. τᾶλλα,
 δσαπερ A.
 60,3 Σάμον, D.A. Σάμον B.
 62,2 ἥλθε. καὶ D.A. ἥλθεν. καὶ B.
 62,3 προσβαλῶν D. προσβάλλων B.A.
 63,1 ἐθάρσησε. καὶ D.A. ἐθάρσησεν. καὶ B.
 63,4 ἐπειδὴπερ D.A. ἐπειδὴ περ B.
 64,2 κατέλυσε. καὶ D.A. κατέλυσεν. καὶ B.
 65,2 ἔξηλασε, καὶ D.A. ἔξηλασεν, καὶ B.
 66,1 δ, τι D. δ τι B.A.
 66,2 ἐτεθῆκει, D.A. τεθνῆκει, B.
 — ἐνύμιζε. καὶ D.A. ἐνύμιζεν. καὶ B.
 67,1 καθ' δ, τι D. καθ' δ τι B.A.
 67,2 ἐφῆκε, ξ. D.A. ἐφῆκεν, ξ. B.
 68,1 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — & γνοίη D. & ἀν γνοίη B. & [ἀν]
 γνοίη A.
 68,2 αὐτός [τε], D. αὐτός τε, B.A.
 68,3 ἐπράξε, ν. D.A. ἐπράξεν, ν. B.
 — ἐπειδὴπερ D.A. ἐπειδὴ περ B.
 68,4 προυχώρησε· χ. D. προυχώρησεν· χ. B.
 προύχώρησε· χ. A.
 69,1 ἡσαν Ἀθην. D. ἡσαν [δ] Ἀθην. B.A.
 69,4 Ἔλληνες νεανίσκοι, D.A. [Ἔλληνες]
 νεανίσκοι, B.

- 71,1 θόρυβον τῶν μακρ. D. θόρυβον· τῶν γὰρ
 μακρ. B. θόρυβον, τῆς τῶν μακρ. A.
 72,1 οὐπώποτε D. οὐ πάποτε B.A.
 73,2 ἥλθε, καὶ D.A. ἥλθεν, καὶ B.
 73,4 Θρασύλλῳ D. Θρασύλῳ B.A.
 — ξυνεστῶσι· καὶ D.A. ξυνεστῶσιν· καὶ B.
 — ξυνέμεινε. οἱ D. ξυνέμεινεν. οἱ B.A.
 73,5 ηγή D. ηγή B.A.
 — ναῦς τινας, D. ναῦς τινάς, B.A.
 74,3 τεθνήκωσι· καὶ D.A. τεθνήκωσιν· καὶ B.
 75,1 ἀντιπρόφρων D. ἀντιπρόφρων B.A.
 75,2 Θράσυλλος D. Θράσυλος B.A.
 — προεισθῆσαν D. προεστήκειν· ς B.A.
 — δημοκρατήσεσθα· D.A. δημοκρατηθῆσεσθα· B.
 76,2 Θράσυλλος D. Θράσυλος B.A.
 76,3 ἀφέστηκε· τ. D.A. ἀφέστηκεν· τ. B.
 76,7 εὐρήσουσι. τ. D.A. εὐρήσουσιν. τ. B.
 78. αὐτῷ εἰσιν, D. αὐτῷ εἰσιν, B.A.
 80,3 ἀφιστᾶσι· καὶ D.A. ἀφιστᾶσιν· καὶ B.
 81,1 τὸν Τισσαφέρην D. τὸν Τισσαφέρην B.A.
 — σωτηρίαν, D.A. σωτηρίαν B.
 81,2 φοβοῦντο αὐτὸν D.A. φοβοῦντο αὐτὸν B.
 81,3 ἔξαργυρώσαι, D. ἔξαργυρίσαι, B.A.
 — εἰ σῶς αὐτὸς D. εἰ αὐτὸς B.A.
 84,2 ἡπείλησε, καὶ D.A. ἡπείλησεν, καὶ B.
 84,4 ἐκβάλλουσι· ξ. D. ἐκβάλλουσιν· ξ. B.
 — ἐκβάλλουσι. ξ. A.
 86,7 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — ἡ κεῖνοι, D. ἡ κεῖνοι, B.A.
 86,9 ηγή D. ηγή B.A.
 — ἐπειδὴ ἐγέν. D. [οἱ] ἐπειδὴ ἐγέν. B.A.
 87,1 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — ἐκέλευ· τ. D.A. ἐκέλευεν· τ. B.
 87,3 ἐστι, δ. D. ἐστιν, δ. B. ἐστι δ. A.
 87,4 ἀνοκωχῆς D. ἀνακωχῆς B.A.
 — εἴ γε D. εἴγε B.A.
 87,5 βασιλέως τά D. βασιλέως, τά B.A.
 88 τρισκαλδεκα D. τρεισκαλδεκα B.A.
 — ζμελλε, καὶ D.A. ζμελλεν, καὶ B.
 90,1 Σάμω τῷ D. Σάμω [ποτὲ] τῷ B.A.
 90,1,3 Ἡετιωνελα D. Ἡετιωνία B.A.
 90,4 Ἡετιωνεια D. Ἡετιωνία B.A.
 91,2 Ἡετιωνειαν D. Ἡετιωνίαν B.A.
 92,1 ἐπεισαγωγάς D.A. ἐπεισαγωγάς B.
 92,3 κατεδεδραμήσεσαν· D. καταδεδραμήκε-
 σαν B.A.
 92,4 Ἡετιωνειας D. Ἡετιωνίας B.A.
 94,1 πολλῶν D.A. δπλιτῶν B.
 95,7 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 96,2 ἀπωλωλέκεσαν, D. ἀπωλωλέκεσαν, B.A.
 96,4 Εύβοιας D.A. Βοιωτίας B.
 97,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 — πονήρων D. πονηρῶν B.A.
 98,3 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.
 100,1 Θράσυλλος D. Θράσυλος B.A.
 100,2 τᾶλλα D.A. τᾶλλα B.

100,3 Ἐρεσος D.A. Ἐρεσσος B.

— Ἐρεσον D.A. Ἐρεσσον B.

100,4-5 Ἐρεσον D.A. Ἐρεσὸν B.

101,1 οὐ πελάγιαι D.A. [οὐ] πελάγιαι B.

— Ἐρέσφ D.A. Ἐρεσφ B.

101,2 Ἀργεννούσσαις D. Ἀργεννούσσαις B.A.

101,3 Λεκτὸν καὶ Λάρισαν D. Λέκτον καὶ Λάρισαν B. Λέκτον καὶ Λάρι[σ]αν A.

102,2 ἐκπλέωσι τ. D.A. ἐκπλέωσιν τ. B.

102,3 λαμβάνουσι, δ. D.A. λαμβάνουσιν, δ. B.

— κατακάουσι. μ. D. κατακάίουσιν, μ. B. κα-
τακάουσι. μ. A.

103,2 Ἐρεσον D.A. Ἐρεσὸν B.

104,3 Θράσυλλος D. Θράσυλος B.A.

104,4 ξυμιέζαι, D.A. ξυμιέζαι, B.

105,2.3 Θράσυλλον D. Θράσυλον B.A.

105,3 τρέπουσι, καὶ D.A. τρέπουσιν, καὶ B.

106,1 παρεῖχε), τ. D.A. παρεῖχεν), τ. B.

106,3 ἀπολλύσι. στ. D.A. ἀπολλύσιν. στ. B.

107,3 Ἰπποκράτην D. Ἰπποκράτη B.A.

108,2 Ἀλικαρνασσέας D. Ἀλικαρνασσέας B.A.

— ἐτείχισε. τ. D.A. ἐτείχισεν. τ. B.

— κατέπλευσε. καὶ D.A. κατέπλευσεν. καὶ B.

108,4 Ἀτραμύτειον D. Ἀτραμύττειον B.A.

— κατηκόντισε. φ. D.A. κατηκόντισεν. φ. B.

109, βλάπτωσι, καὶ D.A. βλάπτωσιν, καὶ B.

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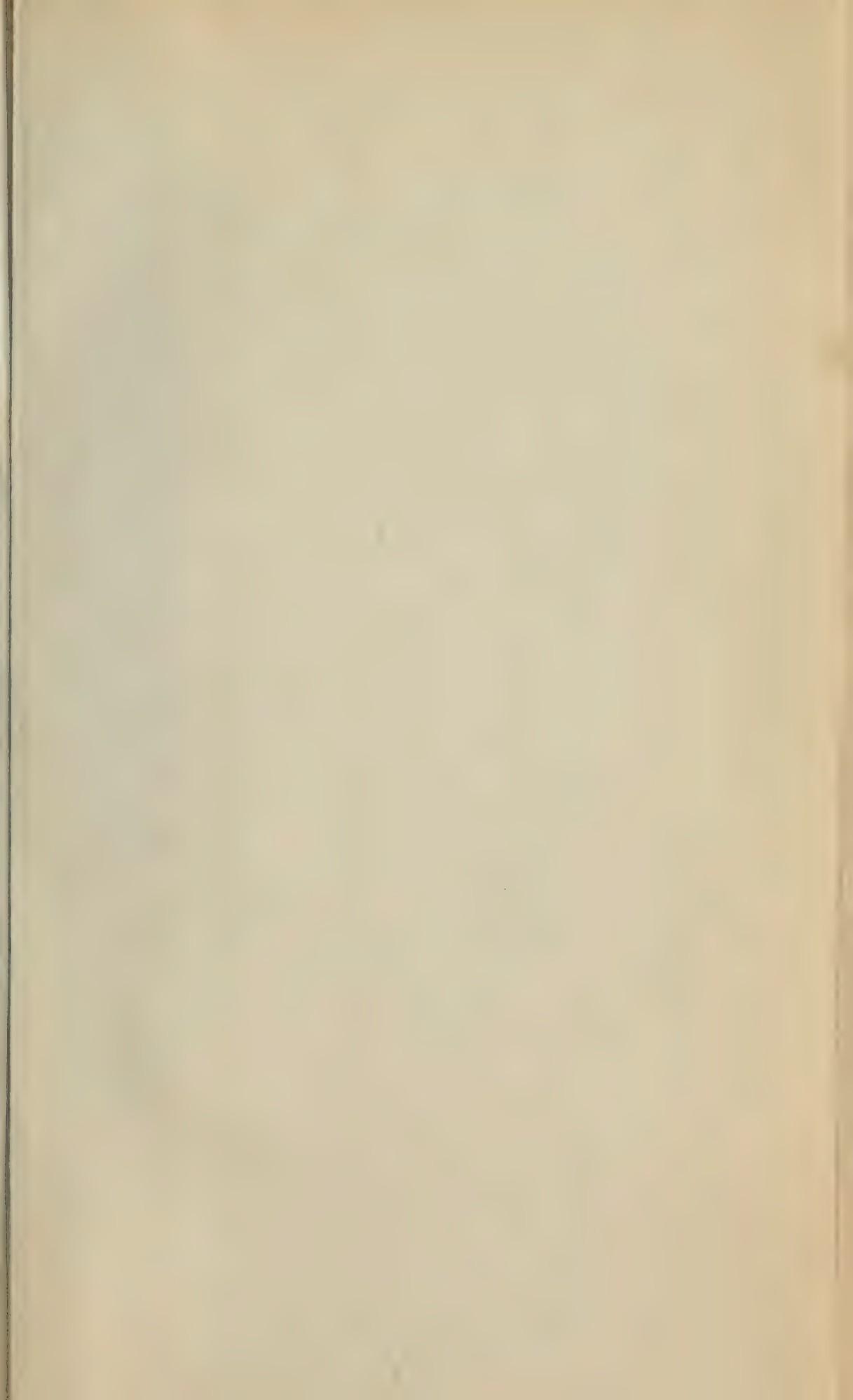
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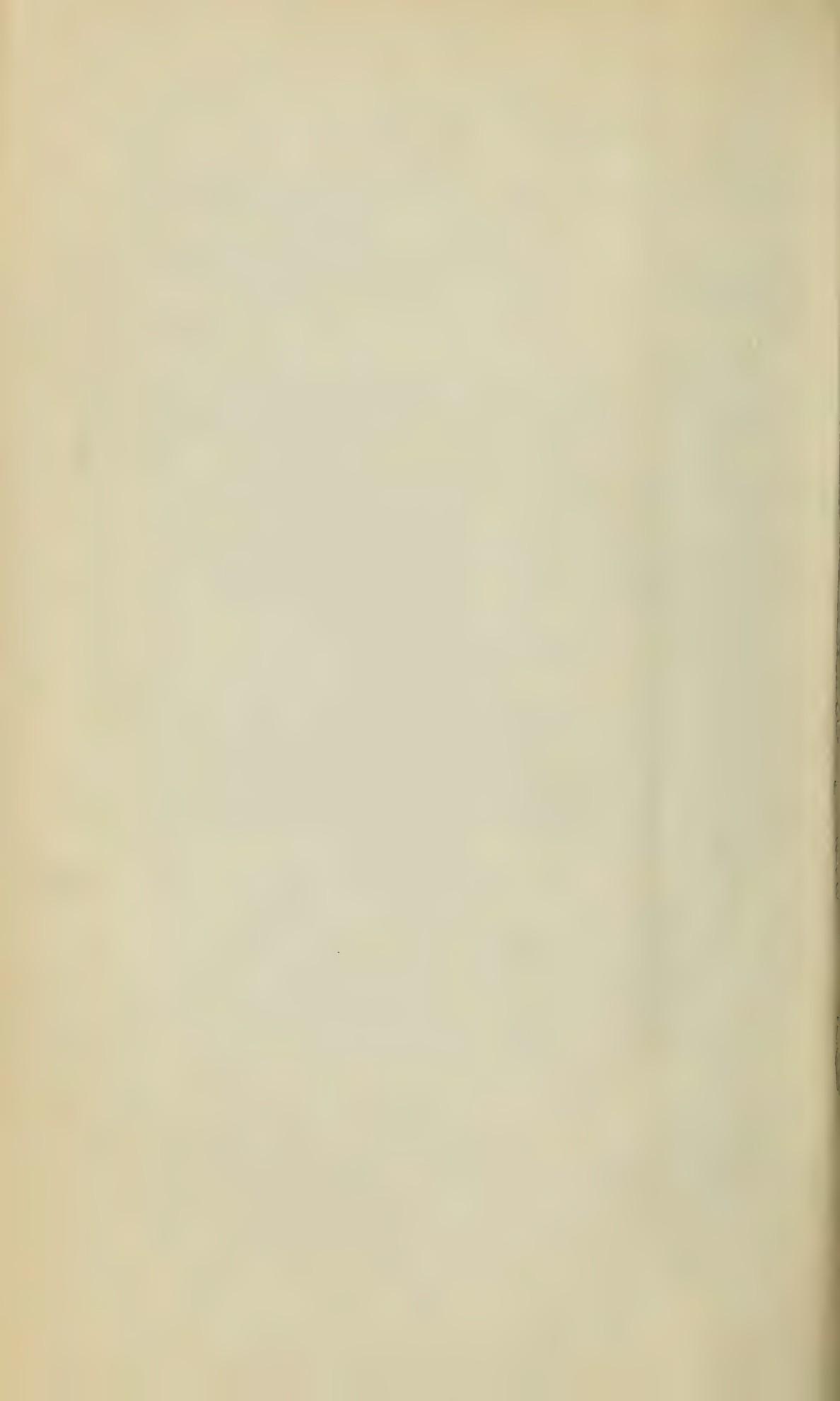
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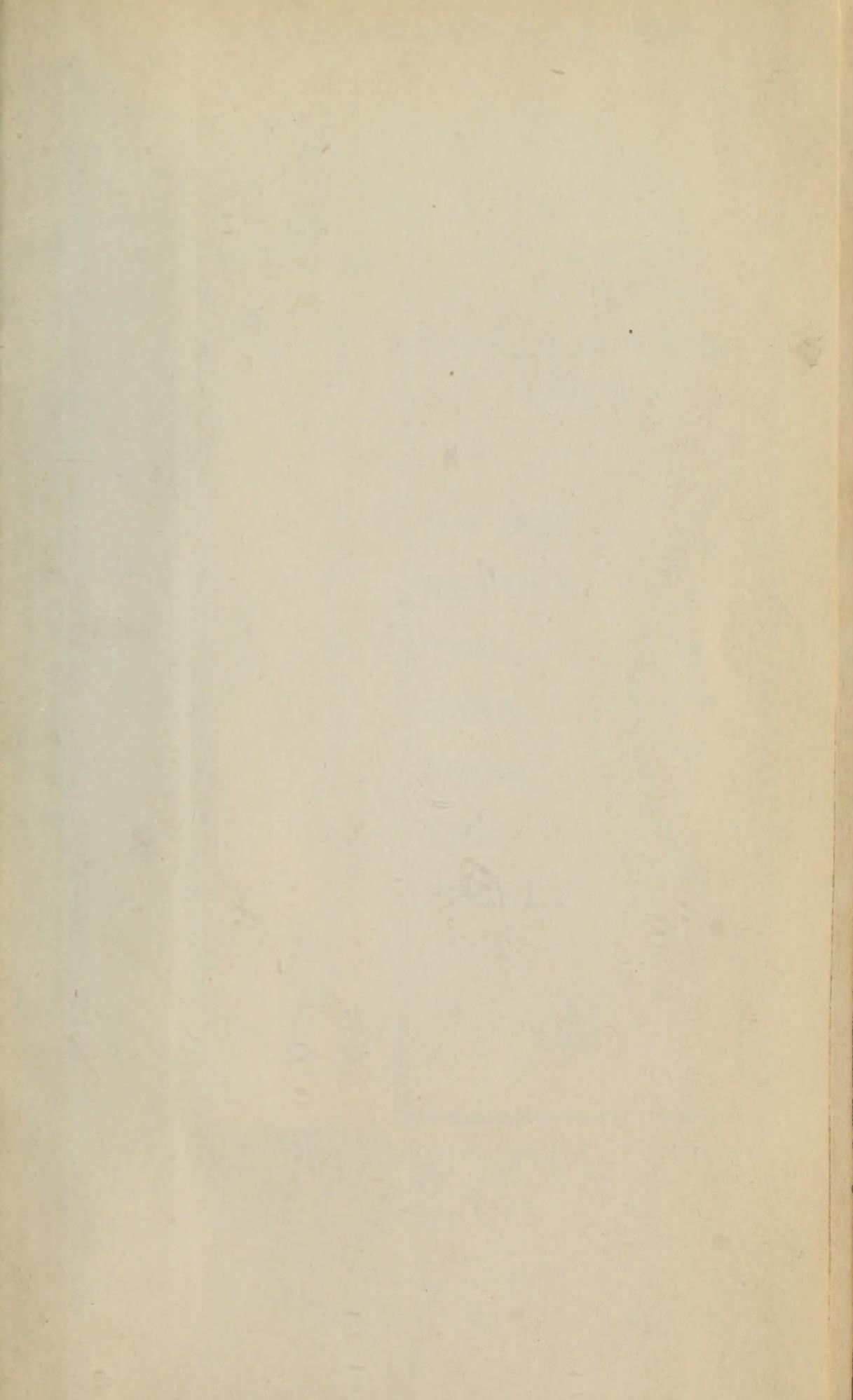
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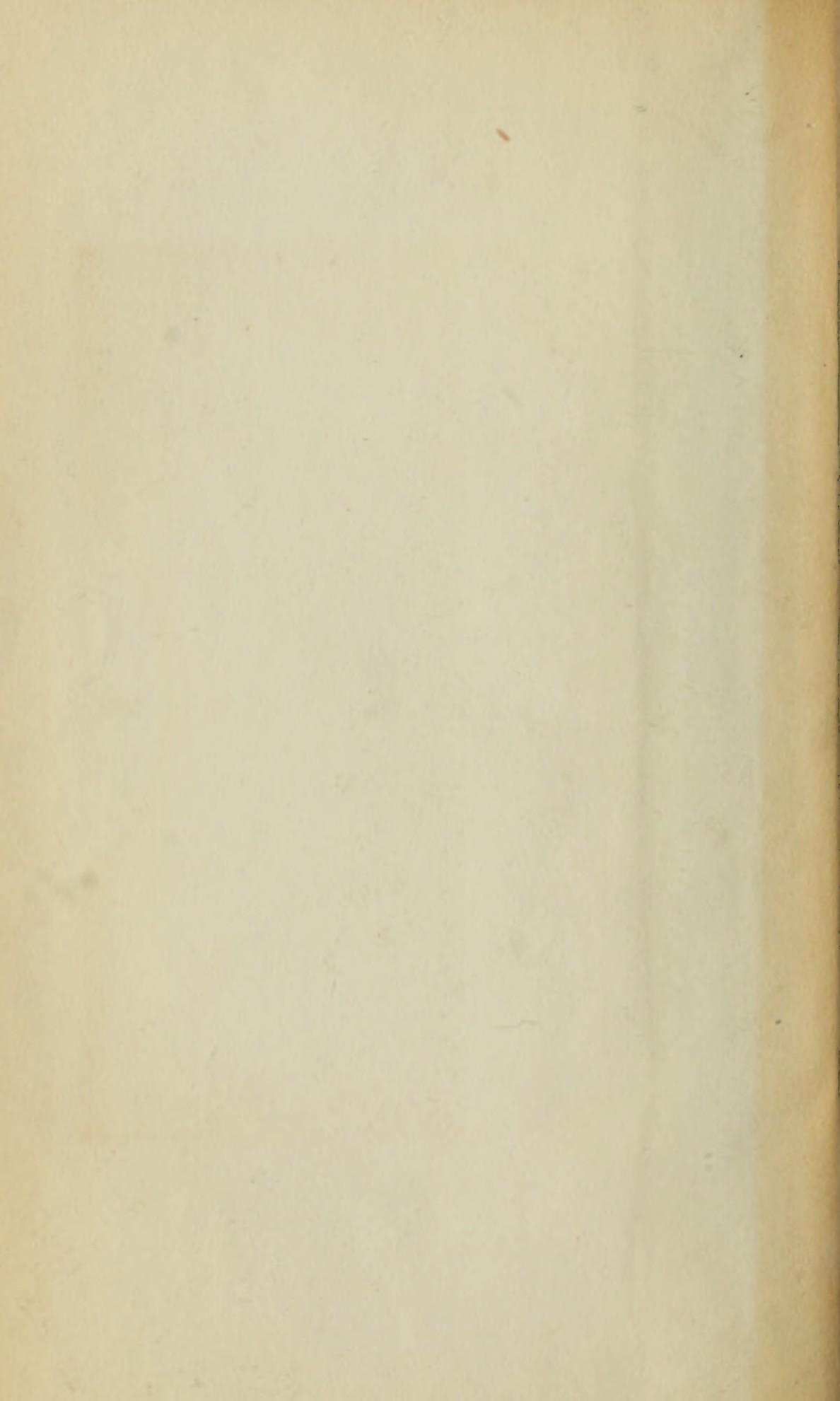
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